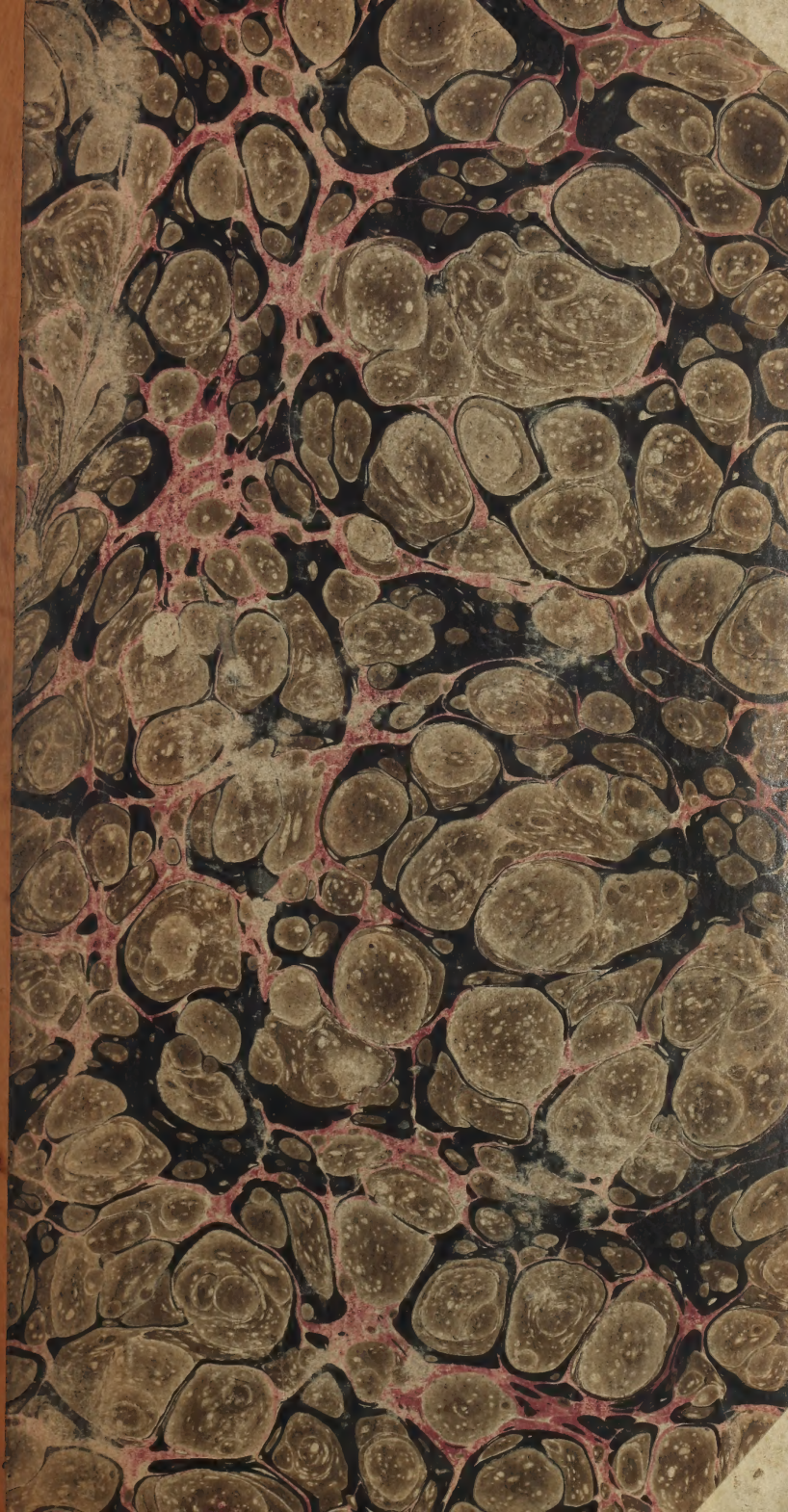




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THE
MONTHLY
MAGAZINE;

OR,
BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS from CORRESPONDENTS,
on all SUBJECTS of LITERATURE and SCIENCE.

MEMOIRS of DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

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REPORT of the STATE of COMMERCE, &c.

———— of AGRICULTURE, &c.

———— of the WEATHER.

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VOL. XI.  
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PART I. FOR 1801.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, INCLUSIVE.

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L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD:

By whom Communications are thankfully received,

————
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[J. ADLARD, PRINTER, DUKE-STREET, WEST-SMITHFIELD.]



THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 69.

FEBRUARY 1, 1801. [No. 1. of VOL. II.]

On the 23th Day of January was published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER to the Tenth Volume of the MONTHLY MAGAZINE, containing—A comprehensive Retrospect of the Progress of BRITISH LITERATURE during the last six Months—and similar Retrospects of GERMAN, and FRENCH LITERATURE; with INDEXES, TITLE, &c.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An accurate ACCOUNT of the PRESENT STATE of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(Continued from page 492 of our last Number.)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IT would be impossible to enumerate all the particular buildings which deserve notice; I shall therefore content myself with a few, a very few of those principally to which the Revolution has given birth.

In the Rue des Petits Augustins, Citizen Lenoir has, by order of government, disposed and decorated, with exquisite taste, the *ci-devant* Convent des Petits Augustins for the reception of all the monuments of French sculpture which have been displaced by the Vandalism (to use a French phrase) of the earlier periods of the Revolution. They are arranged in the cloisters and in the different apartments according to their respective centuries. The effect is charming—

“Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
“And the dim windows shed a solemn light.”

POPE.

Pantheon.—The Pantheon is an elegant and superb structure, destined to receive and preserve the ashes of the illustrious French, who do honour to their country, either by their writings or exploits. It is not yet finished; but to judge from its present advanced state, a very few months of peace will serve to complete it.

Cabinet of Natural History.—The arrangement of this cabinet, begun by the celebrated Buffon, is still in its infancy. A most spacious room is, however, prepared for a collection of natural history, which promises to outdo every thing of the kind. The cabinet of minerals is in the same building, and is, I fancy, allowed to be the first in Europe. Adjoining this building are the Jardins des Plantes, which are kept with proper care and attention. But amongst the curious and interesting, although not amongst the new, buildings of Paris, let me not forget the chemical and mineral cabinet of Mr. Lefage, at the Monnaie. I believe for just-

ness of taste and elegance of design there is not its equal.

National Library.—This library was in former times allowed to equal, if not excel, every other collection now extant. It is now so much enriched by the spoils of Venice, Florence, and Rome, that it is scarcely in the power of words to convey an idea of its value. I should have employed some part of my time in transcribing the written but imperfect catalogue of the new manuscripts, had I not been told by M. De La Portede Thiel (Conservateur de la Bibliotheque) that a detailed account will be printed in the next volume of the “*Notices des Manuscrits*,” which will appear in the course of the winter. I need now only state, that the French selected 500 Greek and Latin MSS. from the Vatican and 230 from the Library of St. Marc at Venice, 70 (out of 300, the original number granted by the treaty) having been exchanged for a beautiful gem of Jupiter Aigiochus, which is now in the public library at Paris. In speaking upon this subject I cannot resist the pleasure of acknowledging my obligations to the gentlemen who are intrusted with the care and direction of the national library—the “*Conservateurs de la Bibliotheque Nationale*,” as it is justly called by way of eminence. I do not believe that the world can produce men better qualified for their important duty than Messrs. De La Porte du Thiel, Lagrange, Langles, and Millin, men who unite with the most easy and obliging manners the rarest talents and the profoundest learning. As a stranger, as an Englishman, I was literally overpowered with their civility. This library is open every morning from ten till two: during which time every person who has access to it is indulged with the use of whatever books or manuscripts he requires.

Bibliotheque de l’Arsenal.—I may dismiss this library with saying, that it contains a most extensive and valuable collection of printed books, but very few manuscripts.

National Institute.—A subject somewhat connected with the above is the National Institute.

Institute. I attended one public and one private sitting. In the first I was pleased with the very handsome apartment in which it was held, and with the very neat and proper style of its decorations. It happened to be more fully attended than usual, from an expectation which very generally prevailed, that Bonaparte would attend, who had recently returned from the campaign in Italy. At the latter I was much pleased with a discussion in which the merits of an historical dissertation that had been presented for the approbation of the Institute, were weighed with great ability and learning.

Religion.—I was extremely anxious to ascertain the actual state of religion in France, and for that purpose availed myself of every opportunity that offered of attending the public worship; I likewise asked several Catholics, who had never conformed to the new system, whether they were ever molested in their public service. They all agreed in saying, that upon that head they had nothing to wish. So little, however, did I know of the state of France, that I was absolutely amazed on my arrival at Calais to find one half of the women wearing crucifixes. I one day attended the double worship of the Catholics and Theophilanthropes in the same church—the church of St. Germain Auxerrois.—Every thing was conducted very quietly; and whatever objections I may have to the imperfections of the Theophilanthropic Creed, I must do justice to that air of devotion, decency, and solemnity, which I observed upon that occasion. The churches at Paris are throughout covered with the following Inscriptions:—

Inscript. 1.—"Nous croyons à l'existence de Dieu, à l'immortalité de l'ame."

"We believe in the existence of a God and the immortality of the soul."

Inscript. 2.—"Adorez Dieu, chérifiez vos semblables, rendez vous utiles à la Patrie."

"Adore God, cherish your fellow-creatures, render yourselves useful to your country."

Inscript. 3.—"Le bien est tout ce qui tend à conserver l'homme ou à le perfectionner. Le mal est tout ce qui tend à le détruire ou à le détériorer."

"Good is every thing which tends to preserve mankind or to perfect him. Evil is every thing which tends to destroy him or to make him worse."

Inscript. 4.—"Enfans, honorez vos pères et mères; obéissez leur avec affection; soulagés leur vieillesse:—Pères et mères, instruisez vos enfans."

"Children, honour your fathers and mothers; obey them with affection; comfort their age:—Fathers and mothers, instruct your children."

Inscript. 5.—"Femmes, voyez dans vos maris les chefs de vos maisons:—Maris, aimez vos femmes, et rendez vous réciproquement heureux."

"Wives, see in your husbands the chiefs of your families:—Husbands, love your wives, and render yourselves mutually happy."

The alliance between church and state is considered in France a *strange, unnatural, and uncouth*, not to say incestuous, connection between two parties who, according to the civil law, *secundum precepta legum non coeunt*: and I believe that since the divorce has at last taken place, there will be but little difficulty in preventing their re-union; for they have no *bishops* to publish the banns. There sublists, notwithstanding, a sort of platonic friendship, which has been productive of the happiest effects; and since the late arrêt of Bonaparte, enabling the people to have one day of rest in seven instead of ten, one of the parties is so content with her situation, that she does not wish to change it, although she would *gladly be taken into keeping to prevent coming upon the public*.

Taxes.—I was not able to make myself master of the detail of their finance system and taxes. All that I can say upon this interesting subject amounts to the two following facts. Mr. Mouron, of Calais, one of the first merchants in France, told me that the whole of what he paid annually to government (including the war tax) does not amount to 20*l*. Mr. Vanderborght, of Bruxelles, who has two superb and splendid houses, a coach, two horses for pleasure, and a very extensive establishment, told me, that the whole of his taxes, of what kind soever, do not amount to 40*l*. a year.—

State of Society.—Any observations I can suggest upon this difficult and delicate subject must be received with considerable diffidence. My opportunities of observation were limited, and I prudently confined myself to such societies as were placed out of the reach of any political vortex. The revolution has, by many, been said to have relaxed the moral principles of the people. Of this I am scarcely a competent judge: but I can say without hesitation, that during a long stay at Paris, and a long journey through the North of France, I had not, in any one instance, reason to complain of the manners of the lower classes. I found them

in general honest, lively, obliging, and humane; so much so, that I almost distrust my senses, when I call to recollection the scenes of the 2d of September, nor should I know where to look for a set of men, I will not say who would bear a part, but who would stand by and suffer a repetition of such enormities. The reign of terror is past, I trust, never to return. I wish I could extend these observations to all other classes of Parisian society. But it cannot be denied, that the vicissitudes of a revolution have, in some instances, raised as it were from the dust men without character and talents; in others, reduced to beggary men possessed of both.

Ὅπερ γὰρ οἱ τὰς ἐγγέλεις θηρώμενοι πεπνύθας.

Ὅταν γὰρ ἡ λιμὴν καταρῇ λαμβάνουσιν οὐδέν.

Ἐὰν δ' ἄνωγε καὶ κάτω τὸν βόρβορον κυκλῶσιν,

Ἄλρουσι καὶ σὺ λαμβάνεις ἢν τὴν πόλιν ταρατῆς.
Aristoph. Equites.

But whatever evils of this nature have been caused, it is but just to say, that the present government is actively and usefully employed in promoting the moral and intellectual improvements of the people. Numerous and respectable societies are established, under the sanction and with the support of government, for the purpose of encouraging, by rewards and honours, the growth of every virtuous and social principle. There are, indeed, so many establishments of this nature that I cannot even attempt to detail their names and objects.

I remember attending one which was held in the *ci-devant* Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré, at which Moreau St. Mery, a member of the government, presided in his costume. His business was to announce and reward the merits of such as had a claim to the approbation of the society from their virtues or talents. The merest trifle dispensed with this solemnity satisfies the ambition of each candidate. One man, I recollect, who received a wreath of laurel from the hands of the President, for having educated, at his own expence, the children of a poor neighbour, was so elated upon the occasion, that he jumped over the benches in an ecstasy of joy to embrace the friend who had made mention of his name to the society. I have been told that the corruption of the late system (I mean that of the Directors) was so general, that there was one continued scramble, from the highest to the lowest agent of government. Bonaparte, however, has established a *mint of honour*, and has realized that *cheap defence of nations*, which

has served to bring victory to his troops, and virtue to his fellow-citizens: and I may venture to assert, that no new peer can be more proud of his coronet than a Frenchman who has been rewarded by the First Consul is of his sabre or carbine from the Versailles manufactory. On the 14th of July the victors in the foot, horse, and chariot races, were rewarded with carbines, sabres, and vases, from the manufactory at Sevre. The scene was truly Roman!

This principle is carried to an extreme which the people of other countries would read with a smile. When Bonaparte heard of the gallant conduct by which some particular battalion had distinguished itself in Italy, he rewarded its valour by appointing it to the post of honour, which is always the post of the greatest danger. *The age of chivalry is not gone!* for millions of swords would have leaped from their scabbards to avenge an angry look of the hero of Marengo!

As I happened to be acquainted with some gentlemen who were attached to the old Court, I of course heard many invidious comparisons between the present and past state of society. Amongst other objections to the present order of things, they say that hospitality, formerly the natural virtue of Frenchmen, is no longer to be found at Paris. I believe that there is too much foundation for the remark; although I must say I rather speak from the observations of others than my own experience.

One may naturally suppose that they who have been most successful in the public scramble, and are raised to a degree of consequence so far beyond their habits and education, should prefer the gratification of a vain and ridiculous ostentation to the real and rational pleasures of hospitality. On my first arrival at Paris, as I had not a single acquaintance, and carried with me but few letters of introduction, I had to regret the want of those civilities and attentions which are necessary to make the time of a stranger pass agreeably. By degrees, however, the reserve seemed to abate; and when once it was known that my object was innocent, and of a nature purely literary, the circle of my friends began to extend itself so fast, that every day, every hour of the day, was pledged to some one or another of them. I shall not indulge my vanity in a minute enumeration of their names; but in resisting that inclination, I am under the necessity of suppressing those indelible sentiments

of gratitude with which their friendship, their easy and courteous manners, have impressed me.

On the 7th of each decade, Mr. Millin (Conservateur de la Bibliothèque Nationale) receives at his apartments in the public library the *gens de lettres*, and the strangers they may wish to introduce. The company chat from eight till ten, and are provided with almost all the journals and new publications of the continent. In mechanics, chemistry, and natural history, I believe few nations will dispute the palm with France:—In classical, but more especially in Greek literature, they lament (I do not say with what reason) their inferiority. The names, however, of Villoison, La Porte du Thiel, Chardon La Rochette, Coray, St. Croix, and Clavier, will still encourage one to hope for the speedy revival of those studies which may have been suspended by the double shock of war and revolution. In the first sitting of the National Institute which I attended, a memoir was read upon the means of restoring the cultivation of Greek literature.

I should appear to have profited but little by a trip to Paris if I had forgotten *the sex*, in touching upon the general subject of Parisian society. I know many who believe that the manners of women have become licentious, and that as the revolution, in its most violent paroxysm, slackened the bonds of matrimonial life, they had verified the ungallant remark of our English satyrist—that

“Every woman is at heart a rake.”

This is a calumny to which nothing but our total ignorance of the country could give even a momentary credit.

I was several times asked by my friends at Paris, if I were not surprized to find that they walked upon their feet, and fed with their mouths, like other men. I hope my vindication of the Parisian fair will not appear to some too cold, nor to others too warm, when I say, that for gaiety; accomplishments, grace, and modesty, they are inferior to none. Their dreis may, by some, be considered as an exception to this remark—by me it is not. I consider it as an affair of the *marchandes modes*, who, in her capricious lucubrations, may by chance have recollected Thompson's—

“When unadorned is then adorned the most.”

Kensington, J. C. BANKS,
Jan. 10, 1801.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING pleased the booksellers concerned in a NEW EDITION of POPE'S HOMER, (to which I was solicited by Mr. HOOD, of the Poultry, in the name of all the partners, to give my aid) suddenly to impose terms upon which I could not go on with accuracy and satisfaction, after I had completed, with much care and trouble, and with difficulty of making this undertaking compatible with my other engagements, the last ten books of the ODYSSEY and the *Postscript*, all of which have been printed from my additional notes (beginning with the 15th book they having printed off so far before application was made to me);—it will be right to state what I have done, and what I was determined and ready to do.

What I have done, has been to revise the text of the TRANSLATION and *Notes*, to add or correct references to passages quoted, which are almost every where wanting, or, where inserted, erroneous sometimes, and that materially: to compare the translation all along with the ORIGINAL: to quote the original where there are striking deviations from it in the translation, or extraordinary beauties or characteristic peculiarities: to compare the translation with other translations, particularly COWPER'S: to avail myself of what has appeared best in WAKEFIELD'S excellent notes to his edition: and where I think the true sense, or best mode of poetic rendering, has escaped that admirable scholar and critic, to offer occasionally a rendering of my own: noticing also, when they occurred, peculiar excellencies of the HOMER of POPE and his coadjutors.

I meant, and had been requested by the booksellers, to proceed in the same manner with the ILIAD as had been proposed to me. I stipulated for no determinate benefit, and I have not yet been reimbursed even my expences.

But the interruption of the undertaking is much more uneasy to me than I am affected by any thought of those pecuniary considerations.

I think it a duty to myself, and to THE LITERARY WORLD, to state this: and I hope that you will insert this letter in your Magazine.

I would add, that I meditate to carry on and complete my corrections and other notes according to the original design; not only through the translation of the ODYSSEY, but of the ILIAD also, and to publish them in a separate form: and that

I also meditate a *New Translation* of HOMER into BLANK VERSE.

Bury St. Edmonds, I am, your's, &c.
23d Dec. 1800. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LETTER appeared some months back in your Magazine from a Staffordshire Farmer, apparently calling on me for a reply. I should have answered it long since; but a multitude of pressing avocations engaging my whole attention, it slipped my memory. I request that he will accept my apology; and as the business to which it relates is the business of *spring*, my reply comes now soon enough for every valuable purpose.

Your Correspondent's inquiries are in consequence of a letter of mine in your Magazine for April last, respecting an experiment, which I had tried with success, of transplanting wheat. He asks whether February be the *only proper* month for transplantation. I did not say that. February was the month in which *my* wheat was transplanted, and therefore the only month concerning which I can speak *from experience*: but I have not a doubt that March or April may be as proper, especially if the land is not in fit condition earlier in the spring. And I judge so, because I have myself *sown* wheat as late as the middle of March with full success, and have heard of others who have put in the seed as late as the beginning of April, and had fine crops. If any season is soon enough for sowing, I should think it must be soon enough for transplanting, because the plants have already attained considerable growth.

I would always recommend to persons who cannot afford to bear a little loss, to try experiments (how plausible soever) on a *small* scale: if your correspondent is of that description, a small experiment cannot hurt him. If he is a large farmer, I am sure he may venture more boldly: and I should advise him to try a small plantation next spring as soon as he can find the land in fit condition: and if that should happen to be early, to try another plantation in *April*, by which he may ascertain to a *certainly* what he wishes to know; and even more, for he may learn what time is the *latest that will do*, and may, in future years, reap a large advantage.

I think transplanting may be executed extensively, by a well-contrived method. Suppose, for instance, when the land is ready for the last ploughing, a quantity of forward plants be ploughed up from some lightish soil sown in autumn, they

may then be picked out of the loose earth by women or children, and set, standing upright, close together in a place appointed; then, when the land is to be ploughed, provide hands enough to follow the plough, and put down the plants at proper distances. The next turn of the plough will cover up that first row, and make the furrow for the second; and so on through the field. The planters should have each a little basket to hang on the left arm with the plants; and children should be constantly employed with other baskets to fetch the plants from the heap. As soon as any one has emptied her basket, let her give it to the child that attends her, and take the full one. In this way, with a little contrivance, they may go as fast as the plough; and if the land be such as to require or allow it, a light roller may be afterwards passed over it, to close the earth well to the roots.

While I am on the subject of wheat, I am inclined to take notice of a very useful letter from Dr. Wilkinfon, in a late Number of your Magazine. The Doctor speaks largely and particularly on the *Triticum Æstivum*, or spring wheat as some call it, and which he thinks to be the same as the *Siberian wheat* mentioned by Varlo and some others. And he seems to consider this as the fittest for spring culture.

In some northern parts of this island, where the common wheat is generally found to fail when sown in spring, it may most probably be so; but I can assure the Doctor and the public that I have *repeatedly* sown both the common red or Kentish wheat, and the white wheat, *in the spring*, and had excellent crops in return.

As from Dr. Wilkinfon's account of the *Triticum Æstivum*, although it has some good advantages attending it, it does not appear to be, on the whole, a preferable sort; I should recommend the *common sorts* for spring sowing, except when the sowing is very late. The middle of May, which would most probably be much too late for them, appears, by that gentleman's experience, to be not too late for this sort.

I am, Sir, your's, &c,

Dec. 4, 1800.

J. B. PIKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August last, p. 33, I made an observation on the use of the nominative case before the infinitive mood in the Greek language. I wish to suggest, that the case there specified, namely

namely, when the nominative, the infinitive, and the preceding verb, all respect the *same person*, appears to be the *only* case in which the *ancient* Greek writers used the nominative before the infinitive. Dr. Huntingford, under the following rule of his Greek syntax, "The infinitive mood is elegantly used with a nominative case either before or after it, particularly by the Attics," gives sixteen examples. The first is rather an instance of the ἀνακλεῖσθαι. All the rest, save one from Lucian (of which, not having the connection before me, I can say nothing) come under the predicament of my observation. I will not answer for the fidelity of my memory, but I recollect no indubitable instance in the *poets* which contradicts my remark. I hesitate, however, when I find such critics as Musgrave and Mr. Wakefield defending the nominative before the infinitive in the following passage of the Trach. of Sophocles, v. 585.

ὥς τε κούτιν εἰσδῶν

Στερεῖαι γυναῖκα κείνος οὔτι σὺ πλεον.

Musgrave, indeed, refers to a passage which comes under the above description, and upon that passage cites an instance from Philostratus.* At any rate, this passage of Sophocles is not decisive, as Brunk's *σερεῖ* is supported by manuscript authority.

I do not know whether any writer on the English language has traced the resemblance between our auxiliary verb *have* and the use of the Greek *εχω* with the aorist participle. In a matter known to every Greek scholar I will be sparing of quotations. Vide Eur. Troad. 1150. *εως μεν εν μαχηδεν σ' απαλλαξας εχω*, and Aristoph. Eccl. 355. Ed. Brunk. In Eurip. Troad. v. 1121. for *Δαναοι κτεινοντες εχουσιν* read *κτειναντες εχουσιν* as the sense requires *not interficiunt but interfecerunt*.

Cheshunt, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Dec. 6, 1800.

E. COGAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR through PART of DEVON.

ON Monday, June 9, 1800, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. we left Plymouth, four in company, in a coach, and reached the rock on Roborough Down about nine. Here we forsook our vehicle to pursue our route on foot, as we had previously planned. We were all ardent

* He also refers to his note in v. 831. of the Heraclidæ of Euripides: but the instances quoted there make for my principle rather than against it, as might easily be shewn; but in these communications I should always wish to study brevity.

for the undertaking, and formed pictures of imagination for future gratification agreeably to our different tastes and pursuits. The morning was rather cloudy, yet the frequent breaks of the sun through the clouds produced a pleasing interchange of light and shade; and gave a breadth to the latter very characteristic of the time of the day. Our road was over a down, and continued for some few miles amid a country, where the bareness of the hedges and the massy stones of which they were formed, shewed that we were to quit the more cultivated face of scenery, and to enter on the bleak and barren tracts of unadorned nature. Our breasts were elated with expectation of the future, and with the pleasures of the objects about us. The birds saluted us with their various melodies, and invited us to cheerfulness and gratitude. The sheep stained with red ochre formed picturesque groupes, or gambled with their innocent progeny. On either hand lay a rich and beautiful country. But it is necessary for me to premise, that by *rich* I mean not to express the value of the soil, but the pleasure of the scenery. My present business is with the surface only. Taste is contented with the variegated appearance of the barren rock, or dreary heath, and can select her pleasures from scenes of desolation and mere superficialities. Utility, undoubtedly, claims a more important attention in life; but I must be here allowed to expatiate on the enjoyments of a cultivated mind, which can draw its pleasures from sources utterly unknown to the illiterate and the luxurious. Taste has this superiority, that it can partake of all the pleasures of the sensual in common with others, and can acquire delight from such as are beyond the reach of unexpanded faculties. The vulgar eye stares, but has no speculation; and sight, in numerous instances carries little information to the mind. This is one considerable advantage resulting from taste and practice in the arts of drawing and painting; that the rugged stump, the mantled pool, the lichen rock, which, to the common observer are objects rather of disgust, form to the other motives of no small interest. This observation may be extended to the acquisition of all knowledge, and to every branch of experimental philosophy. Natural history is in this respect, independent of its importance to society, pregnant with delight.

The rock on Roborough is one of those excrescences of savage nature to be found in romantic countries, which appear to be the result of the deluge, or of some great convulsion of nature. To the right we had

had several vallies.—Meavy, crowned by the beautifully-formed mountain, called Sheep's Torr; Dewerstone, a rock of gigantic magnitude. Of these Torrs (a Saxon word, signifying eminence) we had several in view, and not the least conspicuous the far-famed Torr of Brent, six miles from Tavistock, on the craggy summit of which is a parochial church, in which service is regularly performed every Sunday. After some time we observed the decrease of vegetation, and the diminished size of the foxglove (*digitalis purpureus*), very numerous in this part of Devon, and till now of great vigour, taught us what we were soon to approach. The yellow finch hovered around us at every step. We still ascended, till an immense space lay before us. Distances, crowned with stupendous mountains or extensive seas. Vallies, rich in woods, meadows, farms, and cottages, churches, villages, and seats. We now entered by a gate the forest of Dart-moor; and, turning back once more to contemplate the charming scenery that we were about to quit, took leave of gayer elegance, and, after having feasted on the visual treat, proceeded to explore dreariness and silence. We were now like youth forsaking the flowery paths of well-known and long-tried domestic bliss, to tread the more frowning, laborious, and uncertain one of manhood. Like youth, too, we were equally impatient and equally sanguine. In this respect only we differed—that, as the expectations of youth are always disappointed, we had no reason to repent of the anticipations we had formed. Every step in this desert region offered the charms of novelty; a species of enjoyment so calculated to cheat the impatient and ever-budding hopes of man, that it commonly serves as the substitute for more substantial and perfect pleasure. Lichens and other mountain plants now only slightly covered the rugged fragments which lay dispersed on every side, or towered into awful eminence. The road was often composed of sand; in some places rough, and like the beaten one of life, sometimes smooth, and more frequently rugged. The rocks were partly granite, and glittered with mica. It was not novelty alone, however, which produced satisfaction. There is something strikingly awful in the rude and savage appearance of primeval and uncultivated nature. Magnitude and space are principal sources of the sublime. It is impossible to view the more stupendous works of the Divine Hand, without feeling unusual awe, and being inspired with religious impressions. Solitude and silence add to the effect on the mind. In

more cultivated spots nature is broken into little parts, and dressed in more specious and more lively forms; but in these hal-lowed solitudes impressive grandeur gives solemnity to the soul. We are insensibly carried back to the commencement of time, when chaos first spread into order; and as we trace backward the long series of historic years, the mind is elevated, and the gayer world floats like the painted bubble before the enlarged view. When mountains swell around, and pour their torrents down into the various abysses of vale, when the clouds roll with extensive and dark dignity, when a few bursting lights serve only as a contrast to the depth of extensive shade, when the sense of altitude raises up the imagination to the highest pitch, and we perceive the sinking world fading below, the mind must be insensible which is not impressed with feelings unusually awful.—Such were ours. We felt the power of grandeur and space as new mountains lifted up their heads behind those which receded as we passed. Here seemed a commencement of creation. Frequently infant rills burst into birth, and ran gladly to contribute their mite to the formation of wider streams; frequently those crossed our road, which had assumed a more dignified character, and acquired consequence enough to become obstructions. Over these were, of course, formed bridges; and we saw several of more rude form, composed of massy stones, which had served for the passage of mortals long sunk into oblivion, before advanced art had constructed arches. The desarts were, however, cheered by song, and every breath of air vibrated with the tuneful notes of the lark.

After a walk of twelve miles in such scenery, we reached two bridges, where the limpid Dart had swollen into consequence, but was not as yet able to view its banks nodding with woods, and smiling with that beauty which it reflects in a more distant course of its progress. The Dart is a river of remarkable beauty, and possesses every picturesque charm which belongs to the Devonshire streams; streams which seldom creep in muddy laziness, but run murmuring over sands, or dashing their foam over mossy rocks, displaying every chequered pebble in their bottoms, and every silver-bellied trout that sports in their crystal wave.

(To be continuad.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last Number I observe a letter from an anonymous correspondent,

dated

dated from Cambridge, on the probability and the advantages of cultivating the rice-plant in this country; and inquiring whether any attempt of the kind has hitherto been exhibited. The recommendation is certainly judicious; and, in answer to his inquiry, I take the liberty of stating that, in the course of the ensuing spring, I hope to be able to point out to him a spot, not three-score miles from this metropolis, where it will have been cultivated successfully, and have produced a favourable harvest. During the scarcity that preceded the present, in the year 1798, the directors of the East India Company thought the experiment of such domestic cultivation worth attending to; and accordingly a very considerable portion, and of different species (for, contrary to the opinion of botanists in general, it is now clearly ascertained, that the oryza, or rice-plant, has at least three or four species instead of one only) was ordered from Bengal. This seed-rice, or, as it is termed by the natives, *paddy*, actually arrived in the spring of 1799, and was lodged in one of the Company's warehouses. At this time, however, unluckily for the experiment, there was a full prospect of a plentiful harvest before us, which was completely realized a few months afterwards; the paddy was from time to time forgotten, and after having lain in this neglected state till the approach of last harvest, it was sold, as I am informed, at a very low price, for the purpose of feeding poultry and other animals.

I was fortunate enough, however, about three months ago, to obtain a very ample quantity for an experiment, consisting of not less than three different species, and each species containing two distinct varieties. It was of the year 1798, but carefully preserved by the gentleman who brought it over, and in very high perfection. It was obtained from the province of Napaul, on the north of Bengal, which is covered over with snow for a considerable portion of the year, and indeed for many weeks after the paddy is sown and has begun to grow. In reality, in this quarter, it makes a very considerable progress in its vegetation underneath the snow, prior to its dissolution upon the return of the hot season; and, after this event, ripens with great rapidity, and is gathered in a few weeks.

This specimen, together with a detailed account of the mode of cultivation adopted in the province of Napaul, and immediately communicated by the natives, I have committed to a friend in Essex, on whose spirit and judgment I can fully rely for giving the experiment a fair trial; and I

hope to be able to communicate to the world, in a few months, through the medium of your Journal, a happy result. My friend has fortunately a piece of ground upon his estate admirably adapted to the occasion, consisting of a deep and swampy soil, only dry for a short time in the middle of summer, and which seems to require no preparation against the time of sowing. This we propose about the middle or end of March, according to the temperature of the season; the rapid vegetation of the rice-plant, and the sudden and considerable heat it requires from the moment of flowering, prohibiting an earlier attempt.

I agree with your correspondent in a full belief that the oryza may be made to thrive in this country as well as in many parts of the Carolinas, into which it was not imported, I believe, till about a century ago; although it already forms a staple food among the natives, and is daily becoming an article of most lucrative commerce. There is, I well know, a considerable degree of prejudice existing against such an experiment among ourselves, even at the present moment, but it is by no means so great as that which has been occasionally manifested against the introduction of many other exotics of considerable importance, and particularly of the potatoe, which is now become a food of absolute necessity, but the cultivation of which was so extremely derided on its first introduction into Great Britain about the year 1620, that it was not till nearly a century after its first importation that it acquired any degree of general celebrity as an esculent.

Should the cultivation of the rice-plant succeed among ourselves, it will prove equally beneficial to the planter and the public. It will produce both a larger return and a higher price than any other grain with which we are at present acquainted: it will flourish best in that kind of low marsh and unthrifty swamp which can only, perhaps, be drained at an immense labour and expence; and, in its existent state, is only capable of producing reeds or some species of the *salix*: and it is not likely to be injured by the common causes that operate in the production of a scanty harvest of wheat or similar grain. Added to which, it is not improbable, from the rapidity of its growth, that even a second crop might be produced in any season that gives us the unhappy prospect presented at the commencement of last summer.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline Place,
Guldford-street, Jan. 19, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS no person better qualified for the purpose has hitherto undertaken to extend your instructive views of local topography, by a state of the manners and society of Sunderland and its vicinage, I beg your permission to draw a few of their outlines, rather with the view of exciting others to finish the picture, than of giving you a complete and perfect representation of them myself.

This large and populous town, which for several years past has been rising into a state of respectability, on account of its commercial importance as connected with the coal-trade, is situated on the south side of the river Wear, close to its connection with the Northern sea. This town, together with that of Bishop Wearmouth, bordering on its western extremity, and to which it is immediately attached, form a large and extensive town of a mile and a half in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The main street, and particularly the central part of it, rising in a considerable ascent, which connects the two towns, is spacious, and on the whole tolerably handsome. Most of the other streets which branch off from this, are extremely narrow and dirty. The population is usually estimated at about 20,000 inhabitants, the chief part of whom are principally employed in the different branches of the coal-trade, in the support of which this port maintains several hundred large, and generally well-constructed, vessels. The religious societies, independent of the establishment, which has a spacious and handsome modern church, and a commodious chapel of ease, exclusive of the ancient parochial church of Bishop Wearmouth, consist chiefly of Quakers, who are very numerous, a large proportion of Methodists in the Wesleyan connection, and other dissenters of different denominations, who have four places of public worship. The accumulation of wealth, to the exclusion of nearly every other pursuit, appears to be the reigning object in view amongst all classes. For, in point of literary acquirement and advancement in intellectual excellence, the society here is inferior to that of almost every other town of equal importance in the kingdom. There is, indeed, a reading-society, and some few very inconsiderable circulating libraries, the former of which has at present but very few works of any intrinsic value. Reading of all descriptions meets with but little encouragement—the principal sources of enjoyment,

next to the *divitiarum cupido*, being theatrical amusements, assemblies, and routs, —and, to the disgrace of society, that most barbarous and inhuman diversion of cock-fighting seems to be in high estimation. Most ardently is it to be wished that the legislature would adopt some effective and rigorous measure to prevent this and similar disgraceful and offensive diversions, at once so repugnant to the feelings of humanity, and so detrimental to the moral character of society. The great indifference to intellectual pursuits, which has so long prevailed here, has, it is however to be admitted, of late in some measure abated; and a rising spirit of literary emulation has been partially excited since the establishment of the reading club before alluded to, under the auspices of Dr. Pemberton, a physician of great and respectable eminence. And this spirit seems, though faintly, to be encreasing with the exertions of some of the most active and intelligent inhabitants to promote and encourage it. As far as the moral reputation of the town is concerned, much and grateful eulogium is due to the vigorous and active exertions of that most able moralist and magistrate, Dr. Paley; a man whose truly patriotic wishes incessantly prompt him to pursue the most spirited measures for the improvement and benefit of the place. Some intelligent correspondent of your excellent Miscellany having already favoured the public with a faithful account of that stupendous and beautiful monument of the British arts, the celebrated iron bridge, it would be superfluous for me to repeat what has been already so well said on the subject. I therefore conclude this short, though, I trust, accurate delineation of the manners and society of Sunderland, with expressing my earnest wishes that some more competent writer would perfect the features of what is here only portrayed in a few distinctive outlines.

Yours, &c.

Nov. 19, 1800.

R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN ingenious correspondent, in your Magazine of October, has offered some just remarks on the use of the article *a* or *an*, when coming before words of a particular class. As his opinion upon this subject so nearly coincides with what the accurate Mr. Walker has given in the principles prefixed to his Pronouncing Dictionary, I am rather surprised to find that he has made no reference to that

C

work.

work. Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make the following extract from the above dictionary, for the further information of such of your readers as may not have consulted it upon this subject*. "An ignorance of the real composition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a consonant, has occasioned a great diversity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our ancestors, judging of its nature from its name, never suspected that it was not a pure vowel, and constantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter; as *an union*, *an useful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the short *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the short *u* is a pure vowel, and essentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not resting in the name of a letter, and consulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* instead of *an*, before the long *u*, and we have seen, *a union*, *a university*, *a useful book*, from some of the most respectable pens of the present age.

"Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that these words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be spelled, *yunion*, *youniversity*, *youseful*, and can, therefore, no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*."

There is no doubt but this will be received, by every judicious critic, as a satisfactory account of the ancient use of *an* before words beginning with the letter *y*, and the *u* when not a pure vowel. It does not appear that our ancestors paid so much deference to the ear, as to make an exception to a grammatical rule, so simple as that which instructs us always to use *an* before a vowel. But I think Mr. Walker has sufficiently proved that they were at the same time totally ignorant that *u* was ever an imperfect vowel. I therefore cannot but agree with your correspondent that the ear has, in the present instance, been very judiciously consulted. With respect to the use of this article before the aspirate *b*, I think the rule rather arbitrary, which fixes that a certain number of words, in all about twenty-two, should drop the *b*, and preserve *an* before them, like words beginning with a vowel. A person who has been taught to say *a herb*, *a honest*, will aspirate the *b* in these words with as much

ease as in *horse*, *house*, &c. Why, therefore, except a few individual words from the force of the *b*? This is a query which I should much like to see answered by some of your readers that may have time and inclination to consider it. But it must not be concealed that Dr. Goldsmith was of a contrary opinion, and that he thought we should write *an* before every word beginning with the *b*, and of course not aspirate this letter at all. For in his writings we meet with "*an happy* concurrence of circumstances:—*an handsome* fortune:—*an heart*:—*an hundred*:—*an head*:—*an handkerchief*, &c. &c." and, I believe, there is no instance, in the course of his voluminous works, where we shall find the article *a* before the aspirate *b*. Now, we must hardly suppose that so accurate a writer as Goldsmith would uniformly adopt this use of *an*, without having some reason for so doing. Perhaps he was no friend to the *b*, and thought we might dispense with it in pronunciation, as the Italians have thought proper nearly to banish it from their alphabet, they never using it but in three or four words, merely for the sake of distinction. It should also be remarked that some adjectives absolutely require the article *an* before them, though in their correspondent nouns the *b* is broadly aspirated. Thus we say, "*an historical* work," though no grammarians would consent to "*an history*." And in the following sentence*, "Nor could I avoid acknowledging that *an habitual* acquaintance with misery seems better than philosophy to teach us to despise it." Here it will be readily allowed that to write *a* instead of *an* would cause a disagreeable hiatus, and of course be a breach of euphony. The reason assigned for this remarkable deviation is, that the accent being on the second syllable, and following the *b* so closely, will not allow the voice to rest sufficiently upon that letter to produce the aspiration; and I think this satisfactorily accounts for it. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuse my trespassing so much upon your valuable work, with a subject, which, in the opinion of some, may be deemed trifling, I shall therefore conclude with observing, that it still remains for some able hand to give a satisfactory reason for adopting what is called the *silent b*, and to determine whether reason or analogy justify the present arbitrary use of it.

I am, &c.

O.

Pontefract, Dec. 24, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it proper to mention a very material omission in the account of the royal bounty granted at present to the Presbyterian clergy in Ireland. The additional sum of 5000*l.* was granted during the Westmoreland administration, of which 4600*l.* was given to the Northern Synod, and the remainder to the Southern Association, of which, I believe, there are not more than fourteen members.

I am, &c.

D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the approaching season of plum-puddings and minced pies, some of your readers may perhaps not be displeased with the following particulars respecting that indispensable ingredient in their favourite dish—the *Corinth raisin*, more commonly known by the corrupted appellation of *currant*. The account—which, I hope, will be duly relished by every palate accustomed to the sweets of old English cookery—is extracted from the remarks of a late French traveller, who enjoyed the best opportunities of acquiring information.

THE Corinth raisin is the most considerable among the productions of the isle of Zante, which, in common years, produces between nine and ten millions of pounds weight of that article. Years have been known which yielded crops of above twelve millions of pounds. It is this raisin which furnishes the Zantiot with the means of satisfying those wants, for the supply of which Nature has shown herself not liberal in providing him. The first plants of this fruit were carried from Corinth to Zante about two centuries ago. No record has been preserved, which can ascertain the precise epoch or the author of the original transplantation: the period here assigned is founded on the date of various regulations made by the Venetian senate respecting the exportation of that raisin. The Corinth grape found in Zante a soil at least equally good as that of its native spot; and accordingly it thrived in its new situation. The culture of it became gradually extended in proportion to the increase of commerce: and it is a demonstrated fact that it is susceptible of still greater extension.

The vine which bears the Corinth grape rises very little: it is supported with stakes. Seven or eight years must elapse

before it become usefully productive: but the stock endures for a very considerable length of time; and several of the vines are to be seen, which are above a hundred and twenty years old. The root strikes deep, and is very strong: the internal part of it is of a most beautiful red colour*. The berries of the grape are small, about the size of the common currant, but more closely clustered, and of a brownish-red colour: they contain no stone. This fruit is extremely agreeable to eat when it is not yet perfectly ripe, its very great sweetness being then corrected by a small degree of acidity, like that of the common currants, which renders it delicious. It is very wholesome, and is given to sick persons.

The operations usual with respect to other vines are practised with the Corinth vine; but the latter requires more assiduous care. It requires to be fostered, fed, and warmed with rich dung. During the months of September and October, the earth round each stock is broken up, and a small hillock formed near the foot of the vine. In this state it remains during December, January, and February. In March it is pruned: the stronger branches being preserved, all the others, which could only draw away the nutritive juices intended for the fruit, are cut off. After this operation, the mould, which had before been piled up into hillocks, is thrown back into the holes from which it had been dug; and care is taken to render the earth as level as possible. In the month of May, the grape begins to form; and already the husbandman begins to receive a part of the reward of his labours in the fragrant odours exhaled from his vineyard. About the end of July, or, at latest, the beginning of August, the vintage commences. As soon as gathered, the grapes are immediately laid, cluster by cluster, on a level ground prepared for the purpose, where they are dried by the heat of the sun. Not more than a fortnight is required to dry them perfectly.

The islanders feel the greatest anxiety during the whole time that the grapes lie thus exposed on the floors. The slightest rain retards the drying, and sensibly im-

* If I were not afraid of exciting a clamour among the *amateurs* of minced-pies, I would ask whether the root might not be more usefully employed by our dyers than the berry by our cooks—or, at least, whether the Corinth vine might not be deserving of cultivation in this country for the sake of the root, even though it should produce no grapes worth gathering.

pairs the quality of the fruit. On the first apparent symptom of wet weather, they haste to collect the grapes into great heaps, which they cover with mats to protect them from the rain, or at least to diminish the damage. In some years, above two-thirds of the crop are entirely destroyed by the rain: the fruit rots; and the owners are obliged to throw it away, or save with difficulty a small portion which they give to their cattle. The Corinth of the first quality ought to be very dry; in which state the berries resemble grains of pepper. When the fruit is deemed to be sufficiently dried, the berries are pulled from the stems, and carefully winnowed in a van, for the purpose of purifying them from clay and dust. They are then put into sacks, and carried to repositories called *serraglie*, where the fruit remains in store until the moment of embarkation. The *serraglia* are lined with boards on every side, to protect the fruit from being injured by the damp or coldness of the walls. These magazines have two openings—the one, a trap door in the floor of the apartment above, the other, a door below. To the former the peasant carries the sacks containing the produce of his crop, which, after being weighed, are emptied through the aperture. The owner of the *serraglia* keeps an account of the quantity and quality of the fruit he receives, for which he is responsible. He gives to the peasant a written acknowledgment for it, signed under his hand; which receipt passes current in trade, and is negotiable in the public market. There are great numbers of these magazines, the largest of which do not contain above three or four hundred thousand pounds weight. At the moment when the Corinthians are to be embarked, the coopers take their post at the door of the *serraglia*, where, in proportion as they prepare the casks, the fruit is thrown in, and carefully pressed down.

The Corinth grape furnishes likewise a wine which is very rich, and good for the stomach. The use of it is strongly recommended by the physicians during the convalescency of their patients. That wine is not made from the fresh-gathered fruit: the grapes are first exposed during three or four days to dry in the sun, one bunch being laid over another, for the purpose of diminishing the too powerful effect of the heat. They are then carried to the press-room, where they lie some days in a heap: a third part of water is thrown on the heap, which is trampled with the feet, until reduced to a sort of paste. It is then

laid on the press, and yields a thick wine of a dark colour, which clarifies itself in the casks by depositing its sediment.

I am, &c.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING that the ancients made use of three sorts of points, or marks of pauses, the *comma*, the *colon*, and the *period*; as has been shown in my former letter, on the authority of ISIDORUS of Spain, bishop of Seville, in his *Origines**; the very early printers seem to have known no other point but the *period*. Of their works, it is true, I have not had an opportunity of examining many: but the oldest printed book in my possession makes use of the *full point only*. This is PETER COMESTOR'S *Historia Scholastica*; or, History of the Old and New Testament. My copy has lost the title page; but at the end is the following concluding note, or colophon.

1483.

Incarnationis dñice anno. MCCCCXXXIII. preclarū hoc opus Scolasticæ Historie. factoribus Johanne de Greningen. nec nō Heinrico de Juguiler impressorie artis magistris. in inclita Argentino & civitate possibili emendatione ꝑ via imp̃sū 3 Mensis augusti die. XXVIII feliciter est consummatum.

This book is in the old black letter, such as was used in manuscripts in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. It forms one moderate-sized volume, in folio; and exhibits a specimen of the early perfection of printing. Though published but little more than forty years after the invention of the art, the regularity and sharpness of the type, and the clearness of the impression, are excelled by few specimens of modern exactness in these respects, and are superior to most. Like many of the early printed books, it is taken off upon strong, and good, writing paper; but of a rough texture, and void of that polish, which, of late, by means of hot-pressing, has given such exquisite and finished beauty, to some of the typographical exertions of modern artists.

While this book presents no other point but the *period*, it abounds in abbreviations of various kinds, and often difficult to decipher; as most of the early-printed

* *Originum five Etymologiarum lib. I. cap. xix. Operum p. 6.* The edition which I make use of is that of DU BREUIL, published at Cologne in 1617, in one volume in folio.

books do. In both these respects, as well as in the form of the letter, they imitated, as I suppose, the manuscripts from which they were copied, and of which they seem to have been intended for *fac-similes*: since we are told that the first printers sold their printed copies of books for real manuscripts. And, though the deception was probably not long kept up, the form of the types, and the manner of printing, in imitation of the manuscript writing in use at the time of the invention of this curious and useful art, seem, as was natural, to have continued for many years after the mystery of it was at an end.

It is to be observed that, though this *one point* alone is used, which we now confine to note the conclusion of a *period*; or full and final pause of a complete sentence; it is not; in this book, so restricted to the termination of a period, but is put in the place of all the other pauses, as the comma, the semicolon, and the colon; and even sometimes in places where there are properly no pauses at all: but that the beginning of every period is invariably distinguished by a capital letter.

Besides the simple point, the hyphen at the end of a line, when a word is divided, and a part of it carried on to the beginning of the next line, which is marked by two small strokes drawn obliquely upwards, from the left hand to the right, thus =; the numberless contractions; and the note of interrogation, which occurs not unfrequently; I have not been able to discover, in the whole book, a single point or mark of any kind: no note of admiration; no parenthesis, crotchet, section, paragraph, or asterisk; though most of these marks occur in books printed in the very beginning of the sixteenth century, and some of those abound even in profusion.

It is to be observed also, that the *points* are not round, but in the form of a square or diamond, either with rectilinear or concave sides, thus ∟, or thus ∠; and resting upon one of the points; a form which continued more or less in use till late in the sixteenth century.

The following extract, in which I have left out the contractions; but have strictly observed the use of the capital letters, retained the peculiarities of the spelling, and exactly copied the punctuation; may serve as a sufficient specimen of the latter.

Probe. in scolæ. historiam.

Reverendo patri ac domino suo guilhelmo. dei gratia senonensi archiepiscopo. Petrus servus christi presbiter trecentis. Vitam bonam et exitum beatum. Causa suscepti laboris fuit instans petitio sociorum,

Qui cum historiam sacre scripture in serie & glossis diffusam lætarentur. brevem nimis & inexpressam. opus aggredi me compulerunt. ad quod pro veritate historie consequenda recurrerent. In quo sic animus stilo imperavit. ut a dictis patrum non recederem. Licet novitas favorabilis sit & mulcens aures. Porro a cosmographia Moysi inchoans. rivulum historicum deduxi usque ad ascensionem salvatoris. pelagus mysteriorum peritioribus relinquens. in quibus & vetera prosequi. & nova cedere licet. De historiis quoque ethnicorum quedam incidentia pro ratione temporum inserui. instar rivuli qui secus alveum diverticula que invenerit replens. preterfluere tamen non cessat. Veruntamen quia stilorudi opus est lima. vobis pater inclite limam reservavi. ut huic operi deo volente & correctio vestra splendorem. et auctoritas prebeat perhennitatem.

1491.

Of the execution of the next book which is to pass under review, in our inquiry into the progress of punctuation, I cannot say so much as of the preceding. The paper is strong, but coarse; the types are ill formed, and the impression is far from being neatly taken off: but it adds one to the number of points, and exhibits the *colon* as well as the period. It is an edition of the works of Virgil, published at Venice, of the date of 1491. The title-page is wanting; and there is no notice of the printer, or of the year when it was printed, at the end of the work: but the following title, which I shall exactly copy, is prefixed to the *Bucolics*:

Pu. Vergilii Maronis Mantuani Vatis Opera cū comētariis Servii Mauri Honorati Grammatici: Aelii Donati: Christophori Landini: Antonii Mancinelli: & Domitii Chalderini.—And at the end of the *Georgics* is the following notice:—P. Vergilii Maronis Bucolicorum ac Georgicor libri cum Comentiariis Servii mauri honesti grammatici Christophori Landini & Antonii Mancinelli Venetiis per Philipum pintium Impressi Anno incarnationis Domini M.cccc.xci. die. xxviii. Decembris.

The book is printed in one volume, in folio; and the letters are of the rude, old, Roman form.

I might make many remarks relative to the peculiarities of the printing, but shall only note that blank spaces are left, not only at the beginning of all great divisions of the work, for illuminated initials; but in the commentaries, for Greek quotations; none of which have been filled up.

Besides

Besides the two points, the *colon* and *period*, there are no other marks, but of the note of interrogation, and of contractions; the latter of which are numerous. I shall only specify one mark of contraction, which is very common in this, and all the early-printed books: it somewhat resembles the Arabian figure for the number three, thus 3; and is very generally put for the *ue* of the conjunction *que*, as q3, which was afterwards altered for q;: it is often made also to supply the place of a terminating *m*, as etia3 for *etiam*, quid3 for *quidem*, grandine3 for *grandinem*; and stands occasionally for a contraction of some other terminations, as q3 for *quam*, s3 for *sed*, and sc3 for *scilicet*.

The only two points introduced, are sparingly and incorrectly used. The *colon* stands sometimes in the place of a comma, sometimes of a period, and sometimes of an interrogation.

1500.

In the last year of the fifteenth century, in an edition of TULLY's Offices, his books on Friendship and Old Age, and his Paradoxes, printed together in one volume, in quarto, with numerous notes, the only points or pauses which are commonly and undoubtedly met with, are *colons*, and *periods*; the former of which answer for all intermediate pauses, which indeed are very frequently not marked at all; and the latter are placed at the conclusion of the sentences.

There are also parentheses (); colons instead of parentheses; hyphens =; paragraphes ¶, which I here meet with for the first time: sometimes notes of interrogation; and innumerable, as well as excessive, contractions, among which, besides q3 for *que*, are to be found s3 for *sed*, q3 for *quam*, and na3 for *nam*.

To the pauses, perhaps, I ought to have added the *comma*; since just at the end of the Paradoxes, but not before, I find a few oblique strokes, such as were afterwards used for *commas*; but, though they sometimes appear where commas would be proper, at other times they seem to be inserted as if by accident, and without any apparent design. And as they are only introduced in the few last pages, chiefly in the last paradox; and then irregularly, uncertainly, and with no apparent plan or purpose; so that it seems as if the printer had inserted them by mistake; or, having just learned that such a mark was come into use, and, wishing not to be the last to adopt an improvement in the art, had introduced a few of them at a

venture, as a specimen of a mark of which he did not understand the meaning; they do not seem to have a just claim to be enumerated among the points employed in this book.

My copy wants the title-page; but at the end I find —

M. T. C. de officiis: Amicitia: Senectute: & Paradoxis: cum exactissima explicatione Petri Marfi: nec non in de officiis familiarissima expositione Jodoci Badii finit feliciter. Anno dni. M.ccccc. die vero tertia Decembris.

It is well printed in the old black letter. The manner of pointing may be seen in the following extract from the beginning of the first book of the Offices.

Quonquam te Marce fili annum jam audientem Cratippum idque Athenis abundare oportet preceptis institutisque philosophie: propter summam. & doctoris auctoritatem & urbis: quoru3 alter te scientia augere possit: altera exemplis: tamen ut ipse ad meam utilitatem semper cum grecis latina conjunxi: neq3 id in philosophia solum: sed etiam in dicendi exercitatione feci: idem tibi censeo faciendum: ut par sis in utriusq3 orationis facultates. Quam quid3 ad rem nos (ut videmur) magnum adjumentum attulimus hominibus nostris: ut non modo grecarum literarum rudes: s3 etiam docti aliquantum se arbitrantur adeptos: & ad dicendum & ad judicandu3.

These are all the books printed in the fifteenth century which I have examined: in which I have nowhere found any other points, for marking the pauses, but the *colon*, and the full point, or *period*; excepting a few oblique dashes, = apparently in the place of commas, as already noticed, at the conclusion of the just mentioned edition of CICERO; the printing of which was finished on the third of December, in the last year of this century.

Here I conclude this long epistle. In my next I shall trace the progress of punctuation in the sixteenth century, till the first appearance, which I shall be able to discover, of that very convenient point the *semicolon*. I am, &c.

Dec. 4, 1800.

BIBLICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of NEWSPAPERS published in POLAND, since the Partition in 1795.

IN the year 1794, two newspapers in the Polish, two in the French, and one in the German language were yet published at Warsaw. But on the dissolution of the republic of Poland, a total change ensued with respect to political journals,

and

and hardly any thing remains for us to do, but to give an account of the succeeding fortunes of their editors.

The writers and proprietors of the *Gazetta narodowa y obca*, in which conciseness was joined to force and elegance of expression, were all three deputies to the diet, and took an active part in the public affairs of their country. This national journal was annihilated by the final partition of Poland. One of the editors, *Thaddeus Mostowsky*, castellan of Razions, whom the Confederation of Targowitz had removed from his sphere, again appeared on the political scene of action, when Kosciuszko was chosen commander in chief by the nation, in their last struggle for independence. Mostowsky was appointed a member of the council in Warsaw, and of its committee for foreign affairs: soon after the capture of Praga, he was conducted to Petersburg, and there suffered a rigid imprisonment till the accession of Paul I. to the Russian throne; when he was liberated at the same time with Kosciuszko: and he has since resided in his magnificent house at Warsaw, free from the cares and toils of the journalist and statesman.

—— *Niemcewicz*, the Polish Shakespear, was a man of no property, and every where attended Kosciuszko. When that general was commander in chief, he was with him as secretary. He was likewise imprisoned at Petersburg; and set at liberty again along with Kosciuszko, whom he accompanied to America.

—— *Weissenhoff*, the third proprietor of the above-named newspaper, resided during the time of the Confederation of Targowicz, under another name, at Zurich, and from time to time made excursions into other parts of Switzerland. He lived entirely for the sciences; during the last convulsions of expiring Poland, he however took some active part in politics. At present he is in Dresden.

Baron —— *de Clave-Kobielsky*, who established and was proprietor of the *Gazetta de Varsovie*, was in Holland during the insurrection under Kosciuszko; having been sent thither with a commission from the court of Petersburg. On the partition of Poland, the part where his estates lay was allotted to Austria; and he himself entered into the service of the emperor. The fate of the different conductors of his newspaper was still more singular.—*Mebée de la Touch* is still in France: a zealous revolutionist; the same whom the journals in the pay of the Directory, often depicted

with the blackest colours.—*Tombour* accepted, during the Confederation of Targowicz, the place of tutor to the children of a rich Polish nobleman, by which he secured to himself and family a tranquil retreat in the country.—*Fauvelet de Bourienné*, on quitting Kobielsky's newspaper-office, received an appointment in the department for foreign affairs at Paris, and was Secretary of Legation at Stuttgart, till the dethronement of Louis XVI.; afterwards secretary to Bonaparte, with whom he was in Italy, at Rastadt, and likewise in Egypt. Bonaparte admitted him into the number of select friends, with whom he returned to France.—As for *Pinabel de Verriere*, another of the writers in Kobielsky's gazette; he has been appointed professor of the French language at Wilna.

During the insurrection under Kosciuszko, several new political journals appeared at Warsaw;—the natural consequence of a governments' verging towards democracy. None of these journals, however, survived the final defeat of Kosciuszko. They deserve to be preserved, as their contents may serve to throw light on the history of that period.

The former *Gazetta Warszawska*, whose editor, —— *Luxina*, is since dead, continues however to be published under the protection of the King of Prussia, in large quarto, with the paginal numbers running on, and many appendices. The revolutions of states have little influence on newspapers which are *nothing but newspapers*: the storm is destructive only to such as are made the engines of party to influence the public opinion. This newspaper, indeed, sometimes inclined to the French party, and even gave occasion to complaints from the states of Galicia, on account of the calumnies published in it against the brave armies of Austria. And its incorrigibility in this single point caused it to be prohibited in the Emperor's dominions.

At the same time with the just-mentioned, a German newspaper was likewise printed: but the period of its existence was very short.

A third newspaper, published at Warsaw, in small folio, seems to be the successor of the *Gazetta Narodowa*: Its title it, *Gazetta Korrespondenta Warszawskiego i zagranicznego (we Wtorek)*. fol.; and is mentioned, among others, in the Prussian Court Calendar for 1799, p. 172.

At Posen, the bookseller *Decker* began to

to publish, in 1797, the *South Prussian Newspaper*, and a *Gazetta Poludniowo Pruska*, in large quarto. At Danzig, the *Journal of Danzig* is still continued; and at Thorn, the *German Political, Literary, and Economical Journal of Thorn*.

In Cracaw two newspapers have been established since the change of government, viz. the German *Cracaw Newspaper*, and the Polish *Gazetta Krakowska*.

Attempts have at different times been made to establish a newspaper in the Polish and the German language at Lemberg; but neither of them existed long. This want of success is probably owing to the situation of that city. The part of Galicia which lies to the east of Lemberg, is inhabited by peaceable land-owners, among whom there is not a sufficient number of newsmongers and politicians to support a newspaper. The parts to the west of Lemberg formerly received the news by the Warsaw and French newspapers, and still receive by the Vienna, Cracaw, and Hamburg journals, which are there circulated, by the *Mercure universel de Ratisbonne*, and the *Journal de Francfort*, most articles of intelligence four or five days earlier than it is possible to obtain them if they went to, and then came back again from, Lemberg. That city, therefore, has now no other public paper but an Advertiser or Intelligencer, filled with advertisements, edicts of the government, affairs of police, &c.

In the Emperor of Russia's share of Poland, not a single newspaper is printed: they there read the Petersburg newspapers, as in the Prussian division they do those of Berlin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON LAING'S DISSERTATION ON THE POEMS OF OSSIAN.

TO the second volume of that profound and eloquent work, the History of Scotland, by Malcolm Laing, esq. a Dissertation on Ossian's Poems is annexed, which has excited very general attention in Scotland. Enquiries are again renewed in the Highlands, to discover manuscripts, or to collect attestations in support of their authenticity; and the poems in Earse, sent by Mr. Macpherson's friend to whom they were entrusted, are now in Edinburgh. In the controversy between Clarke and Shawe, facts were opposed to facts, and assertions to assertions. But the subject is now in other hands; and he who enters the lists against Mr. Laing must bring with him no common share of criti-

cal acumen, learning, and taste. The controversy will probably extend to Germany, where the poems of Ossian have found many admirers and imitators, and a translation of the dissertation is said to be getting ready for the press at Hamburg.

It would occupy too much of your Magazine, to convey but an imperfect idea of the merit of this criticism, were I to attempt an outline. The general heads of the detections are reduced to these. 1st. The Roman History of Britain:—2d. The middle ages:—3d. Traditions:—4th. The manners and customs of the times:—5th. The real origin of the poems:—6th. Imitations of the ancient and modern poems:—7th. The pretended originals:—8th. Macpherson's avowal of the whole imposition.

The most singular discovery is under the head of the Origin of the Poems: Macpherson wrote and published an epic poem in verse, the *Highlander*, two years before the fragments appeared, and four years before the production of *Fingal*. The outlines of the plot of these two epic poems are similar, but the time of the Highlander, in the tenth century, is changed to the third in Fingal. The same imagery, and even the same incidents, abound in both.

Malvina's dream in Earse, published as a specimen of the Original, is very clearly proved to be translated from the English. But to complete the detection Mr. L. has examined the famous "Red Book of Clan Ronald," which was roundly asserted to contain the originals, and which was so long kept up by Macpherson himself. This book proves to be a collection of songs, English and Earse, written in 1726, none of which relate to Ossian, collected by Mac Vurich, the bard of Clan Ronald. It may be an amusement to some of your poetical readers to enlarge the list of imitations given us in the Dissertation.

I am, &c.

Dec. 16, 1800.

A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I was the other day in a large company where it was asserted, that the situation of the poor was not so bad as was by some maliciously and jacobinically represented, I shall beg leave, for the information of those who are either purposely or inconsiderately ignorant of the state of the greater part of the community in large towns, to lay before them a plain statement of facts.

I was

I was made acquainted with certain objects of distress, by a young man, who said, that his business every Sunday was going about inspecting the state of the lower poor in the city of Bristol; he informed me that a number of young men some years ago had entered into a resolution to visit the poor every Sunday, to pray with them, and to administer all the comfort that prayer and spiritual conversation could afford; but they soon found that, however satisfactory such mental food might be to those who were in affluence, yet it was but cold comfort to the man whose belly was craving for a more substantial meal. They found, that when the flesh is weak, the spirit is weak likewise. To strengthen the one they must replenish the other;—their circumstances were confined, and, however strongly they had the will, they had not the means of doing good. They formed themselves into a society called the Stranger's Friend Society—and raised a small sum by yearly contributions; the society has existed since the year 1786; during a period of fourteen years, the conductors of the institution have been unceasing in their exertions for the good of their fellow creatures. The whole of the money which they have received does not amount to 320*l.* but with this small sum they have done actions which might make more opulent societies "hide their diminished heads."

They know by whom the money is laid out, and on what objects; they are not intimidated by the fear of infection, nor are they disgusted by the horrid scenes of wretchedness to which they are witnesses. They boldly pursue the good end in view, the greatest of all mortal objects, the comfort, consolation, and relief of human creatures in distress. And may they in some measure succeed; may their powers of doing good increase! their will cannot: may they meet that reward their attempts so well merit, the gratitude, and in some cases the increased comforts of the poor, and the invaluable feeling of self-approbation! The young men, called visitors, meet every Sunday morning at six o'clock, summer and winter, and, having arranged their plans, they sally forth, and each takes that part of the city which is allotted to him; and they have books in which they keep accounts of all whom they visit.

As I was informed by one of the visitors of some families in distress, I will state to you what I saw.—I was first directed to a part of the town called Lewin's Mead; it is a very narrow, close, dirty part of the town. I was directed to a small hucksters

shop; I went through the shop to a small parlour beyond, and perceived a place between two walls where I concluded there was a stair-case, for it was so dark that you could not see a step. With some difficulty I groped my way up three pair of stairs. My conductress, to whom the house belonged, at last knocked at a low shattered door; there was no answer; she knocked again, and was answered by a groan—she then opened the door, and I beheld, lying on a dirty old ragged thing, which might once have been called a blanket, an old woman, her hands clasped, her face convulsed, and endeavouring to speak; beside her was a boy about eight years old, as pale as death, ill in the same bed of the same putrid fever; on the window-stool lay a child about two months old, wrapt up in an old great coat. There was no creature in the room that could stir. After some difficulty the woman was able to tell me that her daughter, a girl about fourteen, had gone out a few moments before to see her father, who was ill of the same fever, and had got into the infirmary. He was a mason's labourer, he earned about eight shillings a week. The woman had been lying this way for nine weeks, and the boy had been seized soon after. They had had no assistance of any sort the whole of that time! the man had applied to the parish-officers, but in vain. An apothecary was sent for, but, horrid to relate! both husband and wife died, and these three children were left in the same room with the unburied putrifying body of their dead mother for some days, till the parish-officers *chose* to give directions for its burial. The next family I went to see consisted of a man, his wife, and six children; he was a mason's labourer, and earned, with the work of his boy, about fifteen shillings a-week. The eldest girl was first seized with the fever, and continued ill three weeks; after her the rest of the family were all ill; and, when I saw them, they had been ill for eight weeks. The principal evil they then suffered (and what can be a greater?) was want of food, and the very idea of meat, or of something nourishing, seemed to infuse new life and spirits into the whole family. Upon the bed lay a woman and a young child: this woman, who lodged in a different part of the house, waited upon the girl during her illness; the person who owned the house took some affront at this, and turned her out of her room. She was obliged to lie on the floor of the room belonging to this sick family; she caught the fever, and had been ill of it three weeks. Who can ima-

gine the situation of the poor in sickness? none but they who have been eye-witnesses of their misery. I was next conducted to a part of the city called Radcliffe Backs—I went through a long narrow passage, on each side of which appeared now and then an old door or a decayed stair case; up one of these I endeavoured to climb; I got up one flight, and called. No sound was to be heard—I looked through the crevices of the old doors, and I thought I could perceive nothing but uninhabited old store-rooms—I called again. I heard a feeble female voice cry “Who’s there?” I ascended, and I beheld an old woman, covered with old dirty rags, leaning against an half-opened door—I went on, and the old woman, than whom no Sybil could be uglier, staggered back into a garret eight feet square—she staggered in such a manner that I at first supposed she had contrived to get some spirits with which she had been endeavouring to forget her wretched situation; but I was soon convinced of my error, and I found that she was so debilitated that she could scarcely speak or move. On a bedstead which was covered with old rotten carpets, lay a man on his belly, his head resting on his hands, which were clasped as if he was in agony: in the bed lay a girl ten years old, in the height of the fever; her skin was burning hot, and her pulse above 120. I immediately opened the window, and poured some oil of vitriol upon some common salt; the marine acid fumes which arose, had a wonderful effect in clearing the room of noxious particles. I desired the old woman, whom the fresh air had to a certain degree recovered, to wet the girl’s breast and arms with cold water:—this had not been done five minutes, before the girl turned round and cried out, “More water, mother, more water, it’s very pleasant, I am much better!”—I mention this as an instance of the beneficial effect arising from the use of cold air and cold water in the hot and dry state of fevers; and in some measure to counteract the fatal prejudice, “that people should be kept hot in fevers.” The old woman told me that her husband, who was a mason’s labourer, earned nine shillings a week; that she, her girl, and husband had been ill for six weeks, and during that time they did not want any thing to eat, but now indeed they were very weak, and scarcely able to move for want of food. When I gave her something, and desired her to get some meat, and to make some good broth; her countenance brightened up, she appeared to be quite reanimated, and she joyfully

said—“Yes, we’ll make it very comfortable, and we’ll put a few turnips into it.” These are a few instances out of a hundred that I could relate; but these few are sufficient to shew what is the real situation of the poor in large towns. Might it not be worth the while of the visitors of the Stranger’s Friends Society to publish their journals, with accounts of the different families they visit, by which we may form more accurate estimates of the diseases, wants, and consequently of the morals of the poor? I am, &c.

Bristol, Nov. 1800.

L. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Concerning the WRITINGS and READINGS of JUDE.

ATTEMPTS have lately been made by some theologists to hitch the book of Esdras into further repute; apparently because it offers fresh resources for those who practice divination by interpreting Scripture. In order to precaution the public against a growing pernicious and degrading credulity, it may be worth while to investigate the origin of this work, and to indicate the events to which it really refers. Some notices of connected literature may conveniently be appended.

I. The apocryphal Esdras certainly existed before Josephus wrote: for he makes great use of it in the eleventh book of the Jewish Antiquities; names out of it Rathamus, and other persons not mentioned in the canonical Ezra; and borrows from it the account of Zorobabel’s winning the prize of eloquence in a contest before Darius.

Josephus was collecting the authorities for his history under Titus, who presented to him the manuscripts found in the temple of Jerusalem. Esdras, therefore, was already in circulation in the eightieth year of the Christian æra, and is, no doubt, prior to any of the gospels, with none of which Josephus appears to have been at all acquainted.

The foregoing observations apply only to the first book, which has been quoted by Athanasius, Augustin, and Ambrose, and is plainly one of those Greek legendary modifications, or refaccimentos, of Hebrew classics (like the Jeremiah quoted in Matthew) which were drawn up at Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, for the instruction of Egyptian Jews.

This book is rightly arranged among the apocryphal scriptures of the Jews.

II. Of the second book of Esdras no Hebrew, nor even a Greek, original has been discovered: yet the Latin text seems

passed

to be a version. It contains several allusions to the Apocalypse, and was consequently written after it. One hardly knows when, or how, or why it has acquired a sort of sacred authority; unless Jerom's equal* dislike of the two books was understood to attribute equal authority. The light which ecclesiastical history does not throw on the origin of the second book of Esdras, must be elicited from internal evidence.

The key of the sanctuary, as the author himself observes, is to be found in the twelfth chapter. An apocalyptic history of the Roman empire is there given. It is described as a kingdom (v. 13.) mightier than its predecessors; and governed by twelve Cæsars in succession (v. 14.), of whom the second (v. 15.), Augustus, outreigned the others. After the Cæsarean dynasty arise eight other kings (v. 20.) Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, the two Antonines, Commodus, Pertinax, and Didius Julianus. Lastly appear two feathers (v. 29.), the two generals Septimius Severus and Pescennius Niger, which aspire to become heads of the eagle, that is, masters of the Roman empire. To Pescennius Niger, who is also described as the lion, and the anointed, and the deliverer of the people, is indirectly but erroneously (v. 34.) prophesied a successful termination of the struggle. The book therefore originates with one of his adherents.

The deaths of Pertinax and Didius Julianus by the sword (v. 27.) were already known, whereas the ill success of Pescennius was not yet known to this writer: it follows that he composed about the year 195, during the interval after the usurpation of Septimius Severus, and before the defeat and death of Niger. The author of the second book of Esdras, therefore, was writing about thirty years later than the author of the Apocalypse (M. M. X. 410.) wrote.

The people of Antioch, and the Christian interest throughout the East, were as eager in the recognition of Pescennius Niger, as they had been in that of Avidius Cassius. So powerful a party could not but stimulate into existence many an embryo Constantine; and occasion successive attempts to change the established religion and attract the seat of government. At

Antioch then, and among the Syrian Christians, must be sought the author of the second book of Esdras. Now Eusebius (VI. 6.) mentions one Jude, as having composed a paraphrase of the seventy weeks of Daniel, which extended the prophecy to the tenth year of Severus. Such a man is peculiarly likely to have composed the second book of Esdras; if itself be not the very work alluded to by Eusebius, then current under some different title. The millenarian doctrines of an imminent palin-genesis, and of the speedy coming of Antichrist, are by Eusebius attributed to Jude; and these opinions, in fact, prevail throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth chapters of the pseudo-Esdras. The Jude of Eusebius was a Christian; and many Christian notions distinctly present themselves in this book, in the second chapter (v. 45—47.), in the seventh chapter (v. 28—29.), in the thirteenth chapter (v. 32—43.), and elsewhere. The very same uncommon character of idea pervades also a General Epistle preserved in the Christian canon: it is reasonable to ascribe both works to one and the same Jude. The Jude of Eusebius brought on the Christian church a formidable persecution from Severus: his connection with Pescennius Niger can alone account for such a charge.

During the persecution of Severus it probably became expedient to destroy the extant copies of the pseudo-Esdras: and hence the loss of the Greek text. A translation may have been conveyed with designed celerity to the Latin churches, where as it excited no sedition, it will have provoked no research: accordingly this remains. It should be arranged with the General Epistle, among the apocryphal scriptures of the Christians.

III. Two legendary books are quoted with confidence by Jude: the Reception of Moses (v. 9.) and (v. 14.), the book of Enoch: Origen too has mentioned them: and they had, no doubt, great influence on the religious opinions of that age.

Of the Reception of Moses (*Ἀναληψὶς Μωσέως*) the original has not been preserved: but a modern rabbinical refaccimento, entitled *Fetirath Moshe*, which quotes the Talmud and Aben Ezra, has been edited by Wolf in his *Bibliotheca Rabbinnica*, and by Gaulmyn in his *De vita et morte Mosi*. The substance of the legend is this.

Moses, unwilling to die, endeavours to prevail on Jehova to admit him into Palestine. Jehova urges the sin of Adam; Moses pleads his own merit as a title to

* Nec apocryphorum tertii et quarti libri somniis delectemur; quia et apud Hebræos Esdræ Nehemiæque sermones in unum volumen coarctantur.

Hieronymus in Epist. ad Dominicanem.

exception. Samael, the angel of death, rejoices in the greatness of his victim: and Michael reproaches him, saying: "God rebuke thee, that when I mourn thou laughest." Moses applies to the creatures of the air, earth, and waters, to pray for him, but in vain. Joshua offers to pray for him; but Samael closes his mouth. The elders of the people offer to pray for him; but 184,000 devils, imitating Samael, hold close the mouths of the people. Jehovah commands Gabriel to fetch the soul of Moses; but he makes excuses: Michael is likewise ordered; but he too apologises: and then Zinghiel. At length Samael undertakes the office; but, on beholding the beams of Moses countenance, he is terrified and withdraws. At last Jehovah himself comes, and Moses gives up the ghost. Zinghiel, Gabriel and Michael bury the body.

Of the book of Enoch again the original has not been preserved. It was supposed utterly to have perished; until the Capuchin missionary, Gilles de Loche, informed Piersci that the Abyssinians had the book of Enoch. A pretended copy of it was brought to Europe, and examined by Ludolf, the father of Æthiopic literature; but he announced it as containing only the visions of a monk, Behaila Michael. It was reserved for Mr. Bruce (vol. i. p. 489.) to ascertain that the book of Enoch is contained in the Abyssinian canon of Scripture, and arranged next the book of Job, and to bring three copies of it into Europe. One was placed at Paris in the Royal Library, another at Oxford in the Bodleian Library, and the third, which is part of a complete copy of the Abyssinian canon, in London.

In 1773, C. G. Woide, who published, at Oxford, a Coptic Dictionary and Grammar, visited Paris, and took a copy of the French manuscript of Enoch. Some passages were by him translated into Latin, and circulated among his correspondents, Michaelis and Capperonier (see Buhle's Correspondence of Michaelis, Göttingen, 1794.). These translated extracts have since been corrected and augmented by M. de Sacy (to whose far-darting erudition every thing difficult is easy) and published at Paris under the title *Notice du livre d'Enoch*. From his Latin is derived the following English abridgement:

Out of the First Chapter.

The saying of Enoch, when he blessed the righteous who shall be chosen on the day of judgment, when the ungodly are driven out,

Enoch, a righteous man, who came

from the Lord, at the time when his eyes were opened, spake and said, I saw the vision of the Holy One, who is in heaven, whom angels showed unto me, from whom I heard all. And I knew that what I saw should not come to pass in this generation; but in the generation which is to come, when the scattered shall be gathered together. I spake about the elect with the Holy One, who came out of his tabernacle, the ancient of days, and stood on Mount Sinai, and was made manifest in the strength of his might from heaven. And all were afraid, even the watchers of the host; and fear and trembling came upon them to the ends of the earth. The high mountains quaked; and the hills melted like honeycomb in the summer-noon; and the earth sunk into the old silence, and all that wandered on it perished. And there was judgment over the just and the unjust; mercy for the just who shall be God's, and happy, and blessed; and the light of the Lord shall shine upon them: but he shall come with the myriads of his saints to execute doom upon the wicked; and to destroy all flesh that hath worked sin and iniquity.

2. All who are in the heavens know their work. The lights on high do not change their ways; but every one rises and sets in its season, obeying the command of him who beholds from above the earth and all that is thereon, from the beginning to the end, whose saying changeth not, whose commandment endureth winter and summer; in the day of waters and dewy clouds, and when rains rest upon the whole world.

6. In those days the sons of men were multiplied, and fair daughters were born to them. And the angels, the sons of heaven, saw them and lusted after them. And they said one to another, "Let us choose ourselves wives of the daughters of men, and go in unto them, and have children." And Samyaza, their prince said, I fear ye will not long be so minded; I only shall have done this deed, and shall be punished alone. And they said, Let us all swear to abide by this counsel. And they all swore with imprecation. And the two hundred who had sworn went down upon Ardis, which is the summit of Armon (Haram * *anathema*), so called be-

* In the Syriac chronicle of Gregory Bar-Hebræus (p. 3.) are these words. *Tempore Sethi, quando filii ejus beatam vitam paradisi recordati sunt, in montem Hermon secesserunt, et vivebant moribus puris et sanctis (not in dese to, as in the printed interpretation) a matrimoniis abstinentes, unde vocati sunt vigiles et filii Dei.*

cause of the imprecation. And these are the names of the chief of them : Samyaza, their prince, and Wrakabaramel, and Akibeel, and Tamiel, and Ramuel, and Daniel, and Arkeel, and Srakuyel, and Azael, and Armoris, and Batraal, and Ananyoo, and Zaweab, and Samlaweel, and Irtael, and Tooriel, and Yomyael, and Arazyal, and others.

7. They took wives, each choosing unto himself one, and went in unto them. They taught them drugs and spells, and to cut herbs and trees. And the women conceived, and bare giants, who grew to be three hundred cubits high. And these devoured the labour of all men, so that they could not be fed : and they fell upon the men to devour them also, and upon the birds and the beasts, and the creeping things, and the fishes ; they ate the flesh thereof and drank the blood.

8. Then Azazel taught men to make swords and knives, and shields, and breast-plates ; and he made them see what was behind them (*edcouit artem specula faciendi*), and showed them bracelets and ornaments, and to use paint, and to blacken the eye-brows, and to cut out of stones jewels of every hue. And the world was changed, and impiety arose, and fornication revelled ; and men walked after their own will. Amarakak taught the wizards and shapers of mandrakes ; Armoris to disappoint spells. Barkayal taught the star-gazers, and Kobabyel the signs, and Tamiel the path of the sun, and Asaradyel the path of the moon. And men clamoured aloud because of wickedness, and their voice ascended unto heaven.

9. Then looked down from heaven Michael and Gabriel, and Rafael, and Sooryan, and Ooryan, and beheld the blood that was spilled, and the iniquity that was wrought on the earth. And they said one to another, Hark, the voice of their shrieking ascends, shriekings from the earth to the threshold of the sky : behold, ye holies of heaven, the souls of men complain before you, saying, Send us down judgment from on high. And they said to their king, O thou who art the king of kings and the lord of lords, and the god of gods, the throne of whose glory is for all ages, hallowed be thy name from generation to generation ! Thou madest all things, with thee is all-might ; to thee all things ; are known, and there is nothing which can be hidden from thee. Thou hast seen the things which Azazel has done, how he taught iniquity on earth, and betrayed the secrets of the heavens. Samyaza too, whom thou gavest to them for

a prince, hath taught enchantments ; and they have defiled themselves with women, and have gone in unto the daughters of men. And the women have brought forth giants, who have filled the earth with blood and wickedness. And now behold the souls of the dead ask questions of these things in their chambers, at the threshold of heaven ; and their groan ceaseth not, because they cannot look off from the wickedness that is wrought on the earth. Thou knowest all these things ; but thou tellest us not what we should do for this.

10. Then the Most High spake and sent Arfayalalyor to the son of Lamech that he should say unto him, The end is nigh : the waters of deluge shall be brought over all the earth, and all things thereon shall perish : and that he should teach Noah by what means he might be left : and his seed should inherit all the earth.

Then the Lord spake again and said to Rafael : Bind Azazel hand and foot and hurl him into darkness : open the abyss which is in Dondael, and therein cast him. Fling on him sharp and craggy rocks, and veil his face with darkness, that he may see no light for ages ; until the day of the great judgment, when he shall be cast into the fire. Purify the earth which the angels have defiled, that all may not perish because of the sin of the watchers of the host.

Then the Lord said to Gabriel : Go thou to the ungodly, and to the sons of fornication, and to the sons of midnight revelling, and set them one against the other that they may be cut off from among men ; for there is no lastingness in them.

But Michael said to the Lord : Send unto Samyaza, and those that have defiled themselves with him, and, when they have seen their offspring fight one against another unto destruction, bind them for seventy generations under the hills of the earth, until the day of the great judgment, and the consummation of all things, when he shall burn and perish with the others. Destroy also them that are given to gaming, and the sons of the watchers who have been oppressive. Let misery pass away from the surface of the earth, let suffering have an end, and the tree of justice be planted in its stead ! Let the earth be filled with blessings, and the vine yield her juice abundantly, and the corn its seed a thousand fold, and the olive-tree from one measure of olives ten measures of oil. Cleanse the earth from tyranny, from corruption, from intemperance, from infidelity, and from all uncleanness. Scatter the wicked, and gather thine elect, that all may adore thee
who

who art the Lord ; and that ungodliness and sin and plague and pain may be no more, nor another deluge of waters be needful from generation to generation for ever !

11. In those days shall be opened the treasury of the blessings of heaven, which shall descend on the earth, and on the works of men. Peace and justice shall be companions of the sons of men for ever.

12. Before all these things, Enoch was taken away, and the sons of men knew not where he was hidden. And I Enoch blessed and praised the Lord, the fire of ages, and the watchers called me, and said : Enoch, thou scribe of righteousness, go among the watchers of the sky, who have deserted heaven and the holy host, who have defiled themselves with women, and are become as the sons of men, and tell them there shall be no peace on earth, nor any remission of sins ; that they shall have no joy in their children, but shall behold the deaths of their beloved, and the slaughter of their sons ; they shall be accursed for ages, and shall find neither forgiveness nor mercy.

13. And Enoch came to Azazyel and said : There is no repose for thee ; a heavy doom is gone forth against thee that shall bind thee. There shall be no remission, because thou taughtest oppression to the sons of men.

Then I went and spake unto them altogether ; and they feared with a great fear, and trembling seized them. And they besought me that I would write down their petition for a remission of sins, and that I would cause it to be carried before the Most High, to whom they dared no longer to lift up their eyes. And I wrote down the prayer of their petition as I stood by the waters of Dan, on the right side of the descent of Armon, and I read it aloud before the Lord. And a deep sleep came upon me, and I fell down, and I saw the vision of the plagues that were decreed for the sons of heaven. And I arose, and came to them again, and found them assembled weeping in Oobilsalaye, which is between Libanon and Senefer, with their faces covered ; and I told them the dream that I had seen.

14. This was the vision that appeared. Clouds embraced me, and a little cloud wrapped round me, and the paths of stars and lightnings were beside me, and storm-winds lifted me on high, and bore me to the walls of heaven : and the walls are built of hail-stone, and tongues of fire sit upon them. Then I was afraid, and I entered into a tongue of fire, and was moved toward a great house, also of hail-

stone. And the walls of the house and the floor of the house were tables of blocks of ice ; and on the roof ran to and fro lightnings and stars and cherubs of fire. And I entered into the house, and it was as hot as fire, and cold as frost ; but there is no solace neither life within. Fear covered me, and trembling came upon me ; I was sore moved, and fell on my face. And behold another house greater than the former was builded before me, and the gates were open : it was built of flame, and paved with stars, its pillars were of lightning, and its roof of beams ; and it abounded in all glory and all pomp ; and I saw sitting within on a throne one whose countenance was as snow, and whose garment as a shining sun, that he could not be looked on even by an angel. His voice was as the voice of cherubs, and from under his throne went forth rivers of fire. Nor can any one approach him of the myriads of myriads who are about him ; not even the saints who depart not night or day from his chambers. But I approached, covering my face with a veil, and trembling ; for the Lord called me with his lips saying : Come hither, Enoch : and he supported me, and I came to the door ; but my face was bowed down.

15. And he said unto me : Fear not, Enoch, thou scribe of righteousness, but come hither, and hear my voice. Go and tell the watchers who sent thee to beseech for them : Ye should have besought for men, not for yourselves. Because ye have forsaken the heavens which are everlasting, and have committed iniquity with the daughters of men, and have begotten giants ; ye, who die not from generation to generation, wherefore I gave you no wives—the giants whom ye have begotten of spirit and of flesh, their dwelling shall be upon earth, and their flesh return to dust ; but the spirit shall separate from the flesh, and its habitation shall be the heavens, and they shall be the evil spirits thereof, and bring on the earth storm and famine and slaughter and mourning.

22. And I saw the souls of the sons of men, whose cries reached unto heaven : and I asked the angel Rafael, who was with me, saying : Whose soul is this which crieth aloud continually ? And he answered and said : This is the soul of Abel, whom his brother Cain slew, and he crieth aloud continually ; until the offspring of the murderer shall be blotted from the face of the earth.

32. And I looked toward the north, and saw three mountains, fragrant as nard, waving with cinnamon trees : and I passed

passed over the sea Erytri, upon the angel Zetiel, and came into the gardens of righteousness, where are all goodly trees, tall, shadowy, fruitful, and sweet of smell: and I saw there the tree of knowledge, of which whoso eateth knoweth very many things. The tree is like unto a tamarind*, and its fruit like the fruit of the vine, and its fragrance wanders far, and endures long. And I called out aloud saying: O fair tree, how rejoicing is the sight of thee! Then the angel Rafael, who was with me, answered, saying: This is the tree of which thy forefather and mother ate; and their eyes were opened; and they knew that they were naked, and were driven out of the garden."

It is desirable that a complete translation of this book of Enoch may shortly be given to Europe. Considered merely as a legend of Jewish mythology, it is, for poetical magnificence and originality, very interesting: and it cannot but illustrate also the historical progress of opinion. The book of Enoch probably existed when the Ecclesiasticus of the son of Sirach was first compiled; because Enoch is there noticed (XLIV. 16.) as *inforcing repentance to all generations*, which agrees with the character of the legend, and not with that of Genesis (V. 21—24): it existed therefore before the Macedonian conquest (MMX. p. 223.) of Palestine and Persia.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just seen Mr. Dyer's objections to my conjecture on Greek pronunciation, inserted in your Magazine for November; and I was by no means surprised to see them; for I had not expected that the idea would be universally relished while the classical scholars of this island continue divided between the mode of reading *by accent*, as it is called, and that of reading *by quantity*. So long as the former practice subsists, objections will of course be raised against every thing which has a tendency to infringe the established rules of accent.

But let us examine Mr. Dyer's argument. The substance of it is this—

Because the article and the preposition are often disjoined from the noun, it is wrong to suppose that they ought ever to be united with it:

* *Arbor illa similis est fabæ græcæ*, says the Latin version; but the Æthiopic word correspond, adds De Sacy, with that employed in the Æthiopic version of Luke XV. 16.

But Mr. Carey supposes, that, in certain cases, the article or preposition was combined in pronunciation with the noun, making with it, as it were, only a single word:

- *Ergo*, Mr. Carey is mistaken.

Let us now see how the same kind of logic will apply in a case, if not exactly parallel, at least not very dissimilar—

Because, in the case of compound verbs, the preposition is often found separate from the verb, as *κατα...εγκατε, κατα...εβαλε, &c.* it is wrong to suppose that they could ever be joined into a single compound word:

But Homer has frequently joined them, and written *κατεγκατε, κατεβησαν, &c.* Nay, he has united them still more intimately by writing *καταγε, καββαλε, καππεσε, &c.* and has even gone beyond Mr. Carey's assertion by syncopating and combining in the same manner the preposition with the noun which it governs, as *αμπεδιον, αμβωμοισι, κακκεφαλην, κακκορυφην, καππεδιον, &c.*

Ergo, Homer was an ignorant ass, who knew no more of Greek accent or pronunciation than a Cherokee Indian or a Kalmuc Tartar!!!

This, I trust, will hardly be deemed an overstraining of Mr. Dyer's argument, but an inference fairly deducible from his mode of reasoning. The truth is, that the subject in question is one upon which I conceive it would be very difficult for either him or me to *prove* any thing perfectly conclusive on either side: and my only intention in starting the conjecture was to throw out a hint which might at a future day be advantageously pursued by some more able philologist than either of us.

Meantime, however, if we look to other languages, the idea of pronouncing *εκ θαλαμων* as a single word, with an alteration of accent, will not appear so very unreasonable as Mr. Dyer supposes. In Latin, for instance, do we not find *de novo, in loco*, pronounced as single words, *denuo, illico*? and does not Quintilian (as I have elsewhere observed) clearly inform us that *circumlitæra*, in Æneid iv. 254, was pronounced as a single word? In modern languages too—But, if Mr. Dyer should condemn the notion of an appeal to any modern language on this occasion, I can, in support of it, quote the authority of an eminent classical scholar—a professor in one of our universities, and well acquainted with a variety of modern languages—whose name I should be proud to mention, if I thought I could do it without a violation of delicacy. That gentleman, alluding to the use I had made of the Italian and French and Portuguese pronunciation in elucidating certain points

of Greek and Latin prosody and orthography, thus expresses himself in a letter which now lies before me—"I esteem it a happy thought of yours to apply the known pronunciation of the living languages to the very uncertain one of the dead or ancient."

Encouraged by such an authority, I would point to the Italian language, in which we see the preposition joined to the article, with a sensible alteration in the accent, as *de lo, dello, a lo, allo, &c.* And then in those words which we pronounce *alarm* and *alert*, what combinations, what changes of accent, have taken place! Originally written *a le arme* (to arms), *a la erta* (to the hill*), they were successively altered to *alle arme*, *alla erta*, *all' arme*, *all' erta*, whence the French, who do not imitate the Italians in doubling the initial consonant of the article after the preposition, formed their *alarme* and *alerte*.

But, quitting the Latin and Italian and French languages,—do we not in English unite the article or preposition with the noun, making a difference in the tone or accent, which is sensibly felt by every man who has an ear? Let us, for example, separately pronounce the words *A, An, The, At, On, In, To, Lot, Oar, King, Home, Shore, Bed, Rome*, and then say *A lot, An oar, The king, At home, On shore, In bed, To Rome*: surely it will not be denied, that, in each of the latter cases, we actually pronounce the two words as one, throwing all the emphasis upon the second syllable, and leaving the first destitute of that which it separately possessed before. When Mr. Dyer adverts to such changes in *sober prose*, and moreover considers the very strong propensity of the Greeks to unite prepositions with verbs and nouns into compound words, beyond any thing that can be paralleled in English or French or Italian or even Latin, perhaps he may feel inclined to retract his conclusion that "Mr. Carey has been led into his inference by mistaking the shift of the *versifier* for a rule of pronunciation."

I cannot lay down my pen without making my acknowledgements to Mr. Dyer for the favourable opinion he has been pleased to express respecting my "*Latin Prosody made easy*"—an opinion which I shall not fail duly to appreciate.

I conclude, Sir,

Yours, &c.

J. CAREY.

Merlin's Place, Clerkenwell,

Jan. 2, 1801.

* Or, on the up-hill path.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately met with two manuscript copies in *Welsh* of a work intitled *Marçog Crwydrad*, or KNIGHT ERRANT; a very good moral romance; and both these transcripts seem to have been made about the time of Henry VII. The beginning of each had been lost, but the first leaf of one of them has been restored, and apparently by *Thomas Wilkins*, as I find his name annexed, and also on the cover, with the date 1656. The beginning shews the work to be a translation, for it runs thus: "*Llyma Lyvyr, á zangos Treigyl y MARÇOG CRWYDRAD; yr hwn a zýcymygoez SION KARTHEN PHRANK; ac á droes WILLIAM GODYDAR, o'r Pbrangeg yn Saesneg.*" That is—"This is the book which shews the adventures of the KNIGHT ERRANT; the which was imagined by JOHN CARTHEN FRANK; and which was turned by WILLIAM GODYDAR, out of *French* into *English*."

I should be glad to learn if any of your correspondents have seen the original French work, or the English translation; and, if either of them be known, where it can be now probably found.

Jan. 1, 1801. I remain, yours, &c.

MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN attempt was lately made in this town to introduce a house of industry for the poor, on the plan of the Shrewsbury House—See Mr. Woods's fifth edition of an Account of the House of Industry at that place—it however failed for the present, chiefly from an antipathy that some of the *high party* had to the principles of the proposer, and in part also from the two following objections, I shall be glad to see answered in your very popular miscellany (which may lead on to a farther discussion): the first objection was, that to obtain the amount wanted, appeared like constituting a sinking fund, the present generation saddling themselves with a burden too grievous to be borne, for the sake of succeeding ones; and, secondly, that a sufficient number of active men could not be obtained, after the death of the projectors, nor indeed could they be now had.

Allow me, Sir, to point out a curious passage in the 203d page of the 4th. volume of Mr. Godwin's *St. Leon*—After many

many troubles under Bethlem Gabor, or Gabriel Bethlem, as we would call him, we find the hero of the piece in a "subterranean," with a provision of phosphorus with him a hundred years before that substance was discovered by Kunckel!

Newcastle,
Dec. 28, 1800.

Yours, very truly,

MUNNOO.

ly Land, Jerusalem. I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents can inform me whether this is a common practice among pious Jews; and if so, what is the object of it, and how the money is disposed of.

Dec. 3, 1800.

Yours, &c.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HERE send you a continuation of the Meteorological Journal for Leighton, being the monthly averages and totals for the last six months, ending the 31st of December, 1800.—See Monthly Magazine for September, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing the will of a Jew lately deceased, I met with a bequest which appeared rather singular. After a few trifling legacies to his friends, he leaves the residue of his property to be sent to the Ho-

1800	Barom.	Therm.		Rain	Evapora- tion	N.	E.	S.	W.	Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.
		without	within							
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.					
July -	29.844	63.	64.8	0.159	5.365	46.	6.	28.	44.	
August -	29.705	62.6	64.1	2.613	5.469	47.	18.	25.	34.	
September -	29.429	56.8	58.5	2.661	3.029	21.	16.	50.	33.	
October -	29.546	46.8	48.8	1.509	2.281	8.	6.	59.	51.	
November -	29.301	40.2	44.0	6.020	1.196	11.	3.	64.	42.	
December -	29.285	38.0	40.1	2.570	0.176	22.	19.	54.	29.	
Mean -	29.518	51.2	53.4	2.588	2.919	26	11	47	39	
		Total		15.532	17.516	155	68	280	233	
		Ditto for the year		27.567	29.996	346	219	517	378	
Mean for the whole year	29.479	47.6	49.1	2.297	2.499	29	18	43	32	

By comparing the approximation of the wind to the south for the whole year, and the quantity of rain, they will be found nearly proportionate to each other, which analogy will not be found with any of the other quarters of the compass. A similar comparison may be made between the degree of heat and the quantity of evaporation.

The barometer was nearly at the mean height of the whole year in *March* and *September*, being six months asunder. There was the same difference of time between the thermometer being at the mean for the year; only these were one month later than the former.

The curve of evaporation and degree of heat bear a striking resemblance. The quantity of rain is considerably more than I expected, especially when we consider the dryness of June and July. I am nevertheless

MONTHLY MAG. No. 69.

well satisfied with my rain-gauge—its simplicity I hope, when described, will promote its more general application. The principal part is only a *tin tunnel*, painted to secure it from oxydation; the area of the top is ten inches, and the section of the conical part is an equilateral triangle, the tube nearly cylindrical, and about six inches long, and two-tenths of an inch in diameter; this tunnel is passed through the middle of a cork fitted to a *common quart bottle*, the weight of which without the tunnel is known when empty; it is then placed in a deal box to defend it from the heat of the sun, leaving nothing but a very small part of the neck of the bottle and the tunnel above the box; and once a week (or month, if more convenient), I take out the cork, and weigh the bottle, and for every avoirdupois ounce of increase

E

of

of weight allow 173 inches of depth for the rain, or 151 : 26 :: oz. of increase : inches depth nearly.

It should be remembered, when any person communicates to the public their journal of rain-gauge, to say particularly how high from the ground the gauge is fixed, and it ought not to be near any object higher than itself, so as to be affected by it.

Being very desirous of adding an hygrometer and anemometer to my journal, I should esteem it a favour of any of your correspondents to direct me where to procure a simple one of each that will bear comparison with others.

Yours, &c.

B. BEVAN.

Leighton,
Jan. 10, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present combinations amongst the journeymen of different branches are more alarming than they are surprising, and certainly it is the duty of the legislature to enquire into the cause, and apply a remedy.

Combinations are extremely dangerous things, and therefore great care should be taken to prevent them; yet there must be some mode of raising the price of labour, in order to keep pace with the price of the necessaries of life. Dr. Adam Smith, whose opinions have been so religiously adhered to respecting liberty of trade and foretelling, says, that a country cannot long exist, where the wages of labour are not sufficient to enable a man, working at common labour without skill (such as a bricklayer's labourer) to maintain himself, a wife, and three children. When that is not the case, people die for want, and the country is gradually depopulated, either from celibacy, or want of means to raise the new generation.

I am therefore clear, that at present some relief is necessary, and I must beg leave to observe, that if Dr. Smith's doctrines are to be followed in one thing, they should be so in another also; but at present it is not precisely so, not indeed owing to any bad intention, nor even will I say neglect, of our lawgivers, but to peculiar circumstances. A remedy is not however less necessary on that account.

Journeymen, from their very situation, from their numbers, and their only means of expressing their wish being by public

or open acts, having been always liable to combine together, as well as to have their motions watched; laws have been long since made to prevent the dreadful effects that would result from their success in such combinations:--Whereas the master-trademen can concert measures quickly, and without producing any alarm, in consequence of which they have never excited any; and no laws have been thought of relative to them, though the prices of iron, and many of the other staple articles of this country, have been settled regularly at public meetings of the masters and dealers.

Thus it is that the one party has called the attention of the legislature and the other has not; besides which, these same masters who settle to raise an article, settle to fall it when it is necessary or expedient; but as the journeymen never could be expected to do this, they cannot be put on the same footing. Though then they cannot obtain justice by the same means, that ought not to prevent them from obtaining justice, and some expedient should be sought after.

I would keep in mind, in searching for a means of regulating wages, the difference between a temporary rise of prices, and that gradual and lasting one that has been going on for several centuries; and it does occur to me that there might be such a thing as an arbitration referred to, consisting of one-third masters, one-third journeymen, and one-third men of some other profession; for then, as it would be the interest of the masters and journeymen to come to some settlement, and of the third party to do justice to both, something like a fair and amicable adjustment would take place.

In matters that are not of a nature to be settled either by law or general regulation, I am always for employing some middle expedient, that, without inflaming the minds of the parties, will end in as nearly as possible obtaining justice for both.

As it is the business and interest of mankind to find out some peaceable and fair means of doing whatever must of necessity be done, and I think this is a case of that sort; I wish some of your numerous and ingenious correspondents would try to improve on this hint, which, as far as I know, is entirely new, and I hope might be tried without any danger.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

PHILANTHROPOS.

Jan. 9, 1801.
London,

For

For the Monthly Magazine:

ENQUIRER, No. XXIII.

On REASONING from ANALOGY.

OF all the species of reasoning, that from *analogy* is likely to be the most frequent; for its essence consisting in drawing inferences concerning things unknown from their resemblance to things known it is suited to the imperfect state of our knowledge, and indeed is the only mode of arguing we can apply to various topics. But although on this account it is necessary for us on many occasions to employ it, we ought at the same time to be fully aware of its defects and sources of delusion, which are so numerous, that it has probably been much more frequently the parent of error, than the guide to truth. There is in mankind such a propensity to pursue resemblances to a fanciful length, and from slight premises to draw large conclusions, that a speculatist can very seldom confine himself within the limits of fair inference; and the greater his inventive powers, the more liable is he to lead himself and others into a train of illusory notions.

The very slender foundations upon which extensive analogies have been raised are truly surprising. Some instances of this kind may be usefully adduced, both as curious in their own nature, and as calculated to give a strong impression of the fallibility of the judgment in this particular.

Few deceptions have prevailed so universally, or lasted so long, as that of *judicial astrology*, yet nothing can be more remote or trifling than the analogies on which it is founded. It was not, indeed, a very improbable notion, after the influence of the sun and moon upon this globe had been ascertained, that the other heavenly bodies might exert influences also. But as their inferior size, or greater distances, would obviously reduce any action of a *similar kind* with that of the large luminaries to a mere trifle, men were not satisfied with the *direct* analogy, but fancied a variety of influences totally different from theirs, which they deduced from the most shadowy conformities imaginable. The first step towards this system of error was the giving names to the planets. Those of the heathen theology were borrowed for this purpose, the immediate consequence of which was, that the attributes of the deities were transferred to the planets which bore their names. The whole face of the

heavens was then divided into figures, comprehending groups of the fixed stars, or constellations, some of which, in their outlines, exhibited a remote resemblance to the object chosen to discriminate them; while in the greater part, the including figure was formed merely by the arbitrary fancy of the designer. Even to these constellations, however, were associated ideas of qualities similar to those of the men, animals, utensils, &c. of which the figures were constituted. The most noted of them lay in the zodiac, or sun's path-way in his apparent orbit round the earth, and to these was attributed a superior influence, compounded of that of the figures and of the sun. There remained, however, to connect these influences or significations with man and his concerns, and this was the final and most curious progress of analogy. A planet was supposed to shed its influence peculiarly when in a certain part of the heavens; and the child who happened to come into the world at the instant of such an astral predominancy was to be indelibly imbued with all the qualities belonging to *his star*. Thus tempers were rendered jovial, saturnine, martial, mercurial, and the like. At length the folly proceeded so far, that every event which was to happen to a man during his life was conceived to be determined by the aspect of the heavens under which he was born; so that, as Butler humourously expresses it,

No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his due;
Catch'd all diseases, took all physic
That cures or kills a man that is sick;
Married his punctual dose of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks or thrives.

Hence, *casting a nativity* was considered as the most important operation of human science: and for many ages astrologers were retained by kings and great men for the purpose of making predictions, and directing from the position of the heavens the proper time for engaging in all affairs of consequence. Though these notions are now exploded among all persons of sense, we are so familiarized to them in our reading, that few probably are struck with the amazing abuse of analogy that could ever have given them credit. What wide steps in reasoning (if the process deserves the name) from the material influence of the sun and moon, to the moral influence of a star? from the qualities of a Heathen deity, to similar ones residing in a planet to which chance has given the same name? and from the place occupied in the hemi-

sphere by that planet, to the exertion of its influence during life upon a child born at a particular instant? Yet with such reasoning men of the best understanding were long satisfied!

Errors in science have almost uniformly been the offspring of false or imperfect analogies; and it is curious to remark how a single idea, first used by way of illustration, has engendered a whole theory, with all its appendages. Thus the nerves have been called (as they really are in appearance) *strings*: but strings are capable of a greater or less degree of *tension*, and, according to this degree, *vibrate* with more or less force. Hence the nervous system was said to be *braced* or *relaxed*; its functions depended upon its *tone*; the sympathies of one nerve with another were owing to similarity of tension, like those of fiddle-strings; nerves communicated their vibrations to the brain, and excited there tremulous motions which were the immediate cause of sensation, and so forth. It is a pity that all this ingenious and well-connected theory is subverted by the simple fact, that the nerves always lie unstretched in a soft bed of cellular substance, to which they are attached by means of innumerable threads, so as to be utterly incapable of any thing like the vibration of a cord.

For the purposes of quackery and imposture, a single word has often produced an admirable effect, by employing the fancy in a kind of obscure analogy, where no consistent or precise theory was meant to be supported. This was remarkably the case with respect to *animal magnetism*. Real magnetism was a power of nature very well known in its effects, though its cause remained a secret. A certain invisible influence proceeding from the magnet, exercised a visible sway over the iron approaching it. By applying the term *magnetism* to the animal body, it was not pretended that the same principle existed there; but advantage was taken of the idea which the word excited, to insinuate that equally mysterious and unaccountable actions might result from some peculiar mode of operating upon one living subject by another. To this the doctrine of *sympathy* was annexed, in which mental and corporeal actions are strongly blended, and a little fact has served as the basis of much fiction. As it is indisputable that the image of an absent person acts upon the mind of another through the medium of the memory, and that the joys and sorrows of that person may be sympathetically communicated

to his friend by letter or speech, so it was assumed that the bodily operations, or *treatments*, could be made to exert their proper influence at a distance. This notion nearly resembled that of the sympathetic cure of wounds, so seriously patronized by that extraordinary character Sir Kenelm Digby, who, however, maintained his system more philosophically, by a subtle application of the doctrines of effluvia, and of the mutual attraction of similar particles.

Medical theory indeed, even in the purest hands, has been little more than a succession of false or overstrained analogies. At one time, chemical ideas gave the vogue, and then every operation in the animal body, sound or diseased, was ascribed to ferments, neutralizations, volatilizations, condensations, and all the processes carried on in a laboratory. Then mechanical and mathematical notions became prevalent, and the size and weight of particles, their free motion or obstruction, the density or rarity, viscosity or tenuity of fluids, the impelling and resisting powers, the contractile and elastic force of fibres, and the like, were applied to explain the whole animal economy. In later times, the living principle was taken into the account, and the human body became a self-moved electrical machine, subject to excitement, collapse, overcharge, exhaustion, &c. Thus each set of theorists have had their favourite analogy, to which they have accommodated their language and reasonings, generally to the total neglect of other principles.

From the preceding examples of the abuse of analogy may be deduced the principal cautions to be observed in making use of this mode of argumentation.

In the first place, it must be founded on a real, not a nominal, resemblance. Instances have been already given to shew, that a single word laxly used has served as the basis of a false analogy. These might be multiplied from the effects of that metaphorical application of terms properly belonging to corporeal objects, to mind and its qualities, which has prevailed in all languages. Thus the word employed to denote the *immaterial* part of the human compound has always been that by which some kind of *subtle matter*, such as air, wind, breath, &c. is primarily denoted. But though this is apparently divested of the properties of gross matter, yet it remains as opposite to the strictly philosophical notion of *spirit*, or something characterized by the negation of all

all material properties, as gold or marble. The popular ideas, however, of the soul, when separated from the body, have in all countries been derived from this false analogy between spirit and matter of great tenuity; whence have sprung all the fancied forms of ghosts and spectres, souls clad in vestments of air or light, which were objects of the sight and hearing, but not of the touch. The anthropomorphism of rude nations, and perhaps of the vulgar in all nations, has a similar origin. To this head may be referred the errors arising from the use of symbols, which have so often been carried into practice, to the great injury of rational religion and morality. Thus, crime being metaphorically the stain and pollution of the soul, and innocence its whiteness and purity, the emblem of washing was employed to denote such a change of conduct as might efface mental vitiations. But the Jews and Mahometans have made a duty of the mere corporeal ablution, and thus have satisfied themselves with the type instead of the thing typified. The ideas of Christian baptism have too much partaken of the same error. The notions of physiognomy seem very much to have arisen from mere verbal analogies between the properties of mind and body. Thus the *expanded* brow is supposed to denote an *open* temper; the *dark overhanging* brow a *gloomy* and *reserved* one: *sharp* features imply an *acute* understanding, or a *keen* disposition; *thick fleshy* ones, a *gross, obtuse* mental character: a *high* nose indicates *haughtiness*; a *prolonged* one, *long-suffering*, or patience, &c. Of similar origin is the hypothesis that a *sublime* genius is the product of a *mountainous* or *elevated* country; and that *flatness* and *uniformity* characterise the native of the *plain*. In all these cases, it is obvious that men have been misled by words; and that the poverty of language, which has occasioned similar terms to be applied to dissimilar things, has given rise to false inferences.

Secondly, analogical reasonings must be carried to their full and fair extent. General resemblance, if it infers one thing, infers more; and we must not select certain points of similitude, and reject the rest, merely because it suits the purpose of our argument. It is true, resemblance is not identity; and from the infinite variety of nature, we have reason to believe, that differences do exist where we do not see them. But if, from one known point of resemblance, we venture to infer another unknown, there is just the same reason for proceeding in the parallel to the remaining

points. Thus, supposing that the various discoveries of astronomers relative to the other planets establish such a resemblance between them and our world, as to afford ground for the analogical conclusion, that they are inhabited as well as it, we must make the same resemblance the foundation of our ideas concerning the creatures inhabiting them. We need not indeed suppose that these creature are men, dogs, or horses, nor that their modes of sensation, nutrition, propagation, and the like, are exactly the same with those we observe on this earth (for the production of variety is even here one of the most obvious intentions of nature); but in attributing to them *life*, we cannot consistently separate those circumstances by which life, as far as we have known it, is invariably accompanied, namely, origin, progress, maturity, and decay, pleasure and pain, health and disease. And as in this world we universally behold good and evil, advantage and disadvantage, mutually acting as cause and effect, and combining in every disposition of things, natural and moral; so analogy obliges us to conclude, that the same mixture prevails more or less in the system established in other resembling worlds.

The striking corporeal analogies that take place between man and other animals have been minutely noticed by some philosophers, who have yet been led by the force of pre-conceived hypotheses to violate analogy, in denying that the mental faculties of the latter have any thing similar in their nature to those of the former. Thus Descartes has pertinaciously maintained that brutes are mere machines or automata; and that what *appears* in them to be memory, choice, contrivance, attachment, and the like, is not the result of any thing like a soul, as in the human species, but proceeds from mere mechanism. But surely if, in comparing the structure of the eye in a man and in a dog, I discover a perfect similarity of organ, and thence infer that the dog sees in the same manner that the man does; I ought to conclude, that when he comprehends his master's signs, when he fawns upon him, guards him, protects his property, and the like, he undergoes internal impressions similar to those of a human being in like circumstances. And, indeed, the argument from analogy, if uncontradicted by any thing more positive, would go much further, and warrant conclusions of similarity with respect to the future destiny of our fellow-animals.

Thirdly, analogy is not to be pursued in contradiction to actual observation.

This

This rule in its operation is a check upon the former; for though analogy cannot limit itself, it ought to be controuled by any more direct and positive species of argument. When two things, apparently resembling, are proved by experiment or observation to be in some points essentially different; this difference makes a breach in the analogy which will greatly affect the conclusions of a sober reasoner. Thus, there are striking similarities between the animal and vegetable classes of creation. The subjects of both proceed through various stages of increase to maturity, decay, and death or loss of organization. But there are also strong points of dissimilarity, at least in the more perfect specimens of each; such as the circumstances of nutrition, of loco-motion, of apparent sensation or obedience to stimuli, and of distinction of parts and organs. While, then, we may safely infer something of mutual resemblance in their general nature whereon to found the common properties of vitality, growth, and renovation, we have equal reason to suppose dissimilarity in their particular structure.

There is nothing in which ingenious men are so apt to run into excess, as in pushing analogies beyond all sober bounds. It is curious to remark how Linnæus, in his sexual system of vegetables, has sported with his imagination in running parallels between the connubial and domestic state among men, and the several dispositions of the stamens and pistils in plants; so that, instead of a simple set of facts serving as a natural foundation to his system, he has exhibited a kind of analogical theory, which perhaps he did not originally mean to propose as real, but which, I think, has had a manifest influence in constituting his arrangement. But the poetical philosopher, who has so enchantingly described the *loves of the plants*, has carried these ideas much farther; for he has not only fully received what Linnæus with some caution suggested, the presence of sensation in vegetable impregnations, but he has bestowed individual existence, feeling, and even passion, upon the several male and female parts of flowers; and has thus (if he is to be understood seriously) converted his amorous fictions into realities.—See Note 39 to Part 1.

Buffon, unlike to Linnæus as he is in most respects, shews the same disposition to pursue analogies in contradiction to facts: or rather, he places such a confidence in certain analogies, that he is often led to the denial of facts, however well authenticated, which seem to oppose them. Many

of his assumptions respecting the generation, growth, longevity, and native country of animals, are manifestly mere analogical deductions; and by adhering to these, he displays sometimes an easy credulity, at other times an outrageous scepticism.

It ought never to be forgotten, that analogy, though often the sole applicable mode of argumentation, is always much short of real proof, and never carries the weight of experiment and observation. Very frequently, indeed, it is nothing more than the sport of a lively imagination, and scarcely deserves the least attention in those who are engaged in the sober investigation of truth. Its chief use is to suggest objects and modes of experimental enquiry; and in this way the *guesses* of ingenious men have often proved valuable, and have been verified in the event. One of the most remarkable instances of this kind is the conjecture of Newton concerning the inflammable nature of the diamond, drawn from the analogy of its action on the rays of light. But it was the privilege of that great man to discern almost intuitively truths which cost others a laborious process of examination to establish. He, however, never trusted to any thing but mathematical demonstration, or experimental proof; and his modesty and caution offer a most instructive example to all other enquirers, too many of whom surpass him in confidence and precipitation, in almost as great a degree as they fall beneath him in genius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the number *six hundred threescore and six* (Rev. xiii. 18.) several different names of the popes, interpreted according to the arithmetical notation of their respective languages, amount. Thus the letters רמתי (meaning the *Roman* beast, or *Roman* kingdoms) in *Hebrew*, and of Λατίνος (as the *Greeks* and other Orientals called the people of the western church, or church of *Rome*, after the division of the empire, IREN. v. 30.) in *Greek* numeration, are equivalent to 666. So likewise are the *Roman* numerals, in his *Latin* titles of VICarIVs generalIs DeI In terIs, and VICarIVs filII DeI.

It seems, indeed, that this kind of argument may be carried to a fanciful degree. Thus the family name of the late pope in *Greek* (Βραχτι) amounts to 333; and, therefore, the pontiff and his nephew jointly complete the sum! LVDoVICVs also contains, accurately, the same ill-omened

omened number! "The beast (says a French writer) is the Constitution: the war is the present persecution of the Reformed; which began March 1730, and will end September 1733. This is included in the name LVDOVICVS, the numeral letters of which amount to 666: the rest of the king's title (DeCIMVS qVIntVS franCIæ et naVarræ reX) makes exactly 1733, &c." (*Calend. Myst. fondé sur l'Apocal. et sur l'Esaie.*)

And, perhaps, (observes Professor HALES of *Dublin*) in the name of *Mahomet*, the celebrated impostor and corrupter of the patriarchal and evangelical religion in the eastern world by Islamism, as the pope in the western by Romanism, we may trace the number 666; incorrectly applied to the papacy, for it is a man's number—whereas *Λατινός* is the name of a people, and is not *Latin* but *Greek*. The same *Mahmud* *محمود* (as fully written, *Lament. i. 11.*) signifying *ευδοξος*, *celebrated*, by a usual reduplication of the second letter η, extending the word to three syllables, and substituting their numerical values □ final = 600, η = 8, η = 8, η medial = 40, ι = 6, γ = 4, &c. &c. (*Inspector*). And so EUTHEMIUS, patriarch of *Constantinople*, found in the *Græcized* name of the *Arabian* impostor (*Μαωμετις*) the fatal 666.†

LE CLERC conjectured that this number must exist in the names of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the principal deities of the Capitol; so as to signify that paganism is the *Anti-Christ*—and found them in Διός εἰμι ἡ Ἥρας = χξς written on the wrist, "so that he who had the letters χξς written on his wrist, had the equivalent of Διός εἰμι ἡ Ἥρας; thereby professing himself to be a worshipper of the gods of the Capitol"—"Not that it was always done, or that the Christians were forced to receive such marks upon them, &c. &c." (Suppl. to HAMMOND'S *Paraph.*)—GROTIUS (he adds) sought the number of the beast vainly in Οὐλπίος, which was the name of *Trajan*. It does occur in Διοκλασιανός.

To shew how far this whimsical mode of computation may be extended, the Jews

discover this mark of *Anti Christ* in JESUS of Nazareth יֵשׁוּעַ בְּנֵי נָצְרֵת (TRIEBNER'S *Key to Fr. Revolution.*)

DUPORT, in his *Poetica Stromata*, is, perhaps, as extravagant as any of his brother annotators, in supposing it to contain some prophetic allusion to the great fire in *London*, 1666!

Upon the following passage in the *Epistola Macaronica*, commonly attributed to Dr. GEDDES,—"*sacro prædictum in Codice Payneum*,"—the annexed note is far from satisfactory: "A gentleman jocosely found in the name of JOHN AUGUSTUS PAYNE the apocalyptic number of *Anti Christ*, 666. The subjoined interpretation is offered, *Græcè* I=10, o=70, n=50; P=80, a=1, v (the *English* y) =400, n=50, e=5"—Augustus being wholly omitted.

As well might it be contended to exist, by *Greek* enumeration, in the letters composing the sentence, "TOM PAINE, *Exile*."

Of POTTER'S fanciful quarto upon this number it would be idle and tedious to offer, in this place, any account or abridgement; and it is merely on the principle of comprehension, that a weak conjecture in the Gentleman's Magazine is mentioned about *παισιονος*, "which may in some measure agree with *papa*, or what we call in *English*, *Pope*!"

The serious opinion of the compiler of this article is subjoined.

Mrs. BOWDLER, in her "*Practical Observations on the Revelation of St. John*," pp. 34—46. has ingeniously (and, as he thinks, successfully) laboured to prove that *blasphemy*, as implying a renunciation of CHRIST, *idolatry*, or *apostasy* is the mark of the beast; the Lamb being the great object of adoration throughout the *Apocalypse*. It will appear to every reader singular, and is to the writer's mind satisfactory, that this inference is confirmed by a concurrent testimony, of which there is the strongest reason to suppose Mrs. B. wholly ignorant; viz. that the *Greek* numerals in ΑΠΟΣΤΑΤΗΣ precisely amount to the stated number.

F. R. S.

JOURNAL of a TOUR through SCOTLAND made in the YEAR 1798, by JOHN HOUSMAN.

(Continued from page 423. of Vol. 10.)

TURNIPS are much cultivated here as a fallow crop by every farmer, and generally in drills or titches of from 2 to 3 feet wide, and properly hoed. It is not much above 20 years since that a useful root was first introduced into Tweedale. This county likewise produces numerous and heavy

* H. contends, from Sir W. JONES (*Asiatic Research. I. 32.*) who speaks of a double aspirate in *Mubhammed*, that the HETH may be reduplicated; and vindicates the substitution of the value of the final MEM for that of the initial, as "what is initial in *Hebrew* and *Arabic* is final in *Sanscrit* and *European* alphabets."

† What precedes is an extract from a note in Mr. Wrangham's "*Rome is Fallen*;" the subsequent matter is new.

heavy crops of potatoes, the soil being in general peculiarly adapted to the growth of these roots. Barley and oats are the principal sorts of grain sown here, the land being found generally too light for wheat. Artificial grasses are likewise beginning to be generally cultivated, but not so much as they would be, were the fields properly inclosed, so as to render it convenient. These are sown with barley for the most part, but sometimes with oats; the former mode is preferred when it can be done. The quantity of seed sown per acre is commonly 12 to 16 lb. of red clover, and from one bushel to one boll of rye-grass, with sometimes a little white clover: the produce from 100 to 300 stone of hay per acre. If for pasture on the outfield or high grounds, 3 lb. of white clover, 5 lb. of rib-grass, and one boll of rye-grass. The usual rotations are: on a gravelly sandy soil; turnips, barley with seeds, hay, pasture, oats, turnips, &c. On a loam soil; fallow, with dung or lime, wheat or barley, peas, barley with grass seeds, hay, or pasture, oats, fallow, &c. On the soil along the skirts of the hills; fallow with lime or sheep folding, oats, turnips, broad-cast, oats and grass seeds, for pasture for 3 years. On outfield moorish soil; oats after folding with sheep or black cattle and limed, oats, oats, fallow, oats with grass seeds for pasture while the grass is good.

Folding or *teathing* sheep and cattle on fallows is common in this county during the night, from June to the end of September. The urine of cattle is also collected in some instances in a sort of reservoir, from whence it is conveyed in a large barrel placed upon a two-wheeled machine drawn by one horse to the field, and there spread or spilt regularly upon the driest part. The effects are very considerable the first year.

It is said that not above 20 acres of the old natural woods remain in the county, but extensive plantations of Scotch fir and larch mixed with the oak, ash, elm, and beech, are planting every year.

Oxen are not so much used in draught as formerly, since lighter plows and better horses have been got. Threshing machines have been lately introduced into this county, and found very profitable on large farms.

Of live stock, sheep is the principal: most farmers almost wholly depend on their flocks of sheep for the payment of their rents and support of their families. They are almost universally the short-horned black-faced breed, natives of the

county, and found the most profitable and hardy kind for these high bleak hills. The ewes are milked from the first of July to the middle of August, and the milk used for making of cheese.

July 26th, Moffat to Ecclefechan, in Dumfriesshire; by way of Lockerby, 22 miles. Before I left Moffat this morning, I observed several people from the country coming early into town, and generally with a bottle of milk, and a small bundle of provisions. On inquiry I understood these were pious people on religious business, this being a fast and preaching day among a congregation of dissenters, called Burgher Seceders. On this day they do no other work besides attending their devotions.

Leaving Moffat, I pass through some small plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and other sorts of wood, interspersed among corn fields. The arable land dry and gravelly, but for several miles I observe an unpleasant mixture of cultivated ground, and tracts of moor land; and what adds to the bleakness of the country, is a want of inclosing, which generally prevails—An extensive vale soon opens on the right, wherein the windings of the Tinnan are seen in a good point of view. I pass some beautiful haughs, but they are narrow. Potatoes are chiefly here the fallow crop; few turnips appear; I suppose the inconvenience of raising turnips in common fields is the principal reason, as the soil seems not improper for the production of that root. Barley and oats are most in cultivation, and not much wheat is attempted to be raised. I do not observe in this valley that systematic neatness and regularity in husbandry which the farmers of Tweeddale display; indeed the soil here does not seem equally uniform and fertile. The mountains now sink on each side, and recede to a considerable distance, leaving a lower tract of about four or five miles in width. This tract contains little holm ground, but rises in irregular swells, and exhibits a motley picture of poor heathy moorlands, arable grounds of various qualities, and often in common fields, tracts of old woodland, plantations, and some seats, particularly an elegant one belonging to Sir Wm. Jardine. This district, like all those I have visited in Scotland, is divided among different great *herioters* or land-holders. Buildings are generally of the meanest construction, low thatched hovels, with chimnies of straw rope wound about spiles of wood. In many of the cottages the little holes intended as windows have a piece of board,

or sometimes only a sod, fitted thereto as a substitute for glass; this is removed in the day-time to admit the light, and is replaced during night to prevent the cold; as to thieves, they are rarely disturbed with them. Fuel is very expensive here; peat is often at a considerable distance, and there is no coal nearer than Tindle Fell, which is about five miles beyond Brampton, in Cumberland. I have observed all along that the pigs of the cottagers are tethered in the fields and lanes, by a string being tied round their necks, and fastened to a stake.—An unnatural mode of confinement! A mile or two before I arrive at Lockerby, the road passes a church-yard, the church of which is in ruins: this is on the side of a river, which, in every flood, washes away part of the burial ground. The depredations it is making among the tombs of the deceased are great, and one is struck with horror on beholding the ends of coffins and human bones sticking out of the bank, and exposed to open day. Here I happened to be overtaken by an old farmer, who was travelling to Lockerby; and as I had just been viewing the silent mansions of the dead, I was prepared for a religious conversation, in which my companion readily concurred. He had never been in England, but he had heard much of the impiety of the English people, particularly in their breaking the sabbath with impunity, a practice which he zealously inveighed against, and observed, that, were any persons so depraved in this country, they would be severely censured in public by the minister. An instance of English impiety in this way had come within his knowledge; two Englishmen then in Scotland had been employed by the minister to kill a lamb for him on a Saturday evening; but, whether from their having drank too freely of whisky, or some other cause, the business was postponed till the sabbath morning. This wicked action was attempted to be kept secret, but was soon discovered by this means:—The minister's maid, about to dress a joint of the animal for dinner, discovered a warmth in the meat, and, immediately suspecting the cause, ran half affrighted to her master with the intelligence. The parson ordered an inquest to be taken of the affair: the Englishmen denied the charge, and made an artful defence; but one species of evidence corroborated another so clearly against them, that they were found guilty: the story soon spread about the neighbourhood, and they were generally despised afterwards. This, and other similar re-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 69.

flections, confirmed me in opinion that the Scots peasantry are more religious than people of their class in England; and thus they will probably remain, peaceable, pious, and happy, unless where manufacture gains admittance, and draws after her riches, luxury, and their usual train of evils. We reached Lockerby, and I parted reluctantly with my old farmer. This town is small, but tolerably neat. The evening approached, and I proceeded towards Ecclefechan, which is six miles from hence. The vale continues to extend, but the country appears still more wild, and there is much open field. There are, however, tracts of good land, well inclosed with fine thorn hedges, to be met with occasionally, and which fetches 30s. per acre. After crossing the water of Milk, and passing a lately erected seat belonging to General Ross, I presently arrived opposite Burnswark, which is about a mile distant on the left. The mountain itself is not high, but seated on an elevated site, which makes it so conspicuous in every direction. Its sides are regularly sloped, green, and smooth, and form good sheep-walks. Its base is cultivated, and the top is flat, and covered with peat moss. The country now puts on rather a barren aspect; the hills lower still more, and we see over an irregular surface as far as Criffel, in Galloway. A gravelly clay prevails much here, and oats are the principal grain cultivated. I soon arrive at Ecclefechan, which is a small market-town, or large village, rather situated low, but no high hills near it. This town consists of one open street, with some good houses, and a brook runs along it. No manufacture is carried on here, and much of its consequence is derived from the road between London and Edinburgh, which passes through it. Ecclefechan is surrounded with some pleasant and fertile fields. Lime is got at a small distance, and peats are chiefly used for fuel.

July 27 I left Ecclefechan and arrived at Corby, 30 miles. I had not gone far from the former place before the face of the country began to put on a more wild aspect than heretofore. I now enter Sir William Maxwell's extensive estate, and turn a little to the left by way of Springkell. This seat is beautifully situated in a pleasant spot, half-covered with wood, which has the appearance of a large park. It seems a paradise perched in a desert; for the grounds on almost every side have a naked barren appearance. Springkell is the principal residence of the worthy baronet, whose time and attention is

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chiefly

chiefly directed towards the improvement of his estate, beautifying the country, and rendering the people about him happy. My prominent object in making this digression from the direct road, was to see some remarkable improvements of peat moss, which I understood Sir William had been making. I was fortunate enough in meeting with that gentleman at home, who readily gave me every information relative thereto. After traversing the country along cross roads for about two miles, I came to the moss I was in quest of, was shewn every operation by Sir William's people, and must acknowledge I never before saw any improvement equal to what I here observed. This, in June, 1797, was a peat moss, many feet deep, and its annual value had never been worth 6d. per acre. The first operation was to cut out a field of about 10 acres, and surround it by a ditch four feet and a half deep, eight feet at top, and about two feet and a half at bottom; then the moss was dug over about 6 inches deep, leaving furrows two feet wide, as if plowed in ridges of six or seven yards broad. The next proceeding is to top-dress the ridges with lime, at the rate of 160 Winchester bushels to double that quantity per acre. The lime is applied in as quick a state as possible, that is, immediately after being slacked. The spring following, potatoes are planted, with about 18 or 20 single cart loads of dung per acre. Trenches are now made across the ridges, at about five or six feet distance, and the moss taken thereout thrown over the potatoe sets. Afterwards, when the potatoes begin to appear, the trenches are a little deepened, and the moss again thrown over the plants. The potatoes on this field at present have an appearance of producing the greatest crop I ever saw; and Sir William is proceeding in the same manner with another large tract adjoining, and intends to continue that species of improvement.

Sir William, in thus reclaiming peat moss, adopts the mode of Mr. Smith, of Swinding Moor, in the shire of Ayr, who has practised it for many years with the most astonishing success. From an authentic account of his system in a printed letter, of which Sir William was so kind as to give me a copy, it appears that, after potatoes, he sows oats for three years successively; the last year he sows grass seed with the oats, cuts the first crop of grass for hay, and afterwards lets it continue in pasture, for which purpose it is then worth 25s. per acre annually,

There is also in that letter a calculation of every expence and profit for the first five years, by which it is shewn that a clear gain of 12l. 13s. 9d. per acre may reasonably be expected in that time.

I have left the mountainous country for some miles, and have now an open view to the south, with the greatest part of Cumberland, and a corner of Westmoreland, under my eye. The ground from the frontier range of hills, in which Burnswark makes so prominent an object, has one general fall to the Solway Frith; and on the English side there is also more or less declivity towards the same line from the mountains above Burgh-under-Stainmoor. This circumstance brings a great extent of country in view, and forms the finest prospects from both sides. Something similar is observable near the mouths of the rivers Severn and Mersey, but not in an equal degree. This sterile country contains great quantities of moss and moor-land, but which is now, and has been for some time back, in a progressive state of improvement. I pass the renowned village of Gretna, covered with trees, about a mile on my right, which place I propose to pass through in my next tour. Springfield, a pleasant modern built village, the property of Sir William Maxwell, appears also on the borders of the Frith, near the former place. Solway Moss, where the remarkable eruption happened in 1771, is seen a little way from the road on my left. I now cross the river Sark, and again enter England on Sir James Graham's estate, through which I travel for several miles by way of Longtown, and thence through Carlisle to Corby.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine:

SIR,

I INCLOSE you some remarks in the celebrated Poem of Dante, which, if you think proper, you will give a place in your valuable Repository.

It was my intention to have subjoined to them a specific detailed description of the different component parts of the *Infernal Regions*, as made out by the commentators, which I have extracted to serve as a sort of chart for my own guidance in the perusal of this work of exquisite genius, a plan I purpose to pursue with regard to his Purgatory and Paradise, but this design I relinquish, from the consideration that your readers would not thank you or me for involving them in this labyrinth of perplexity, excepting, perhaps, that class of them who may already have been entangled

tangled in its windings, or those, who, attracted by the fame of Dante, might be inclined to adventure into his recesses, and wish for a clue for the purpose. These, however, would form a small portion of your readers, the generality of whom must deem their attention ill bestowed on acquiring a conception of an imagined scene of horrors *below*, at a time when the *surface* of our globe unhappily obtrudes on the sickening eye of humanity the real havoc and dire waste of war, with disease, wretchedness, and want in its train.

they may plead the sanction of a long line of precursors in their favour, which is continued to our own days.

That learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer knew,

is generally admitted.

They tell you boldly, that the antichamber of Hell, which serves for its roof or vault, spreads over 280 miles of the earth's superficies, and extends down into its bowels to the depth of 2950 miles perpendicular. In the middle point of this surface, that is 140 miles from each extremity, they place Mount Zion, with the city of Jerusalem.

The infernal mansions they represent as forming, collectively, the figure of an irregular cone, beginning at the before-mentioned distance or depth of 2950 miles, and reaching with its point to the centre of the globe.

The perpendicular depth of these abodes of woe they calculate to be 295 miles, to which add the depth of the vault or cavern above them, 2950 miles, being the semidiameter of the earth, 3245 miles, each mile consisting of 2000 English yards.

With respect to the divisions or departments of our infernal inverted cone, they may be regarded as so many flat cylinders or mill-stones laid one over the other, with considerable intervals of space between them, the highest and largest 280 miles in diameter, and the inferior ones diminishing in their progress downwards to the head-quarters of Lucifer, at the centre of our globe, and directly under Jerusalem.

At this centre our poet and his classical guide (Virgil) after having pervaded the varied scenes of woe and desolation, find a convenient shaft or well which they pursue till they reach the point directly opposite Jerusalem, in the other hemisphere. Emerged into day, after having, if the expression may be allowed, perambulated and penetrated through the entire diameter of the earth, they behold the immense Mount of Purgatory rising in a pyramidal or conical shape to the perpendicular height of 140 miles, its base 990 miles, the plain at its top 11 miles in circumference.

Various here again are the departments for the purification of the souls of the departed, and which wind round the sides of the mountain.

Arrived at the summit, it remains for the reader to wing his flight, secure in the good conduct of our bard and his sainted Beatrice, to the abodes of bliss which are placed in the planetary orbs, agreeably to

Give me leave to recommend to the notice of such of your readers as cultivate Italian literature, and may be desirous of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the beauties of the oldest (I speak of those only who have just pretensions to celebrity) and most original poet of that nation, the edition of *La Divina Commedia di Dante*, published by Antonio Fulgoni, at Rome, 1791, in 3 vols. 4to.* The notes will be found explicit and illustrative of the text, without the insupportable *verbiage* of preceding commentators.

To a very few preliminary remarks of the editor, P. B. L. M. C. is subjoined a succinct life of the poet, by the Abbate Seraffi. I think it may be regretted he did not, in addition, prepare the minds of his readers by some description of the locality of the regions they have to traverse, as the commentators have imagined them to have existed in the poet's contemplation. Velutelli has been very copious on this head, and the plan he deduces from the consideration of the context of the poem, and of various particular passages may be preferable to that of his predecessor Antonio Manetti, which was adopted by Cristoforo Landino; its minuteness and proximity might have been retrenched and compressed, and at the same time a tolerable idea conveyed of what relates to the topography of the poet's excursions, infernal, middle, or purgatorial, aerial or paradisiacal.

It cannot be denied, that the schoolasts of Dante seem to lay claim to a species of second-sight or intuition into the poet's cogitations, which they do not derive from his text, unless it be by very dim and distant implication;—tis true,

* It is to be regretted that this edition is not accompanied by the beautiful designs which it appears Mr. Flaxman intended for it, engraved at Rome, by Piroli, 1793—the plates are said to be in the possession of Thomas Hope, esq.

the orthodox Ptolemaic system, to the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the 8th sphere, Primum Mobile, and lastly, to obtain a transient glance of the beatific vision in the heaven of heavens, the poet's empyrean.

I cannot disguise my suspicion, that however far the bard may have carried his reveries, the commentators are not behind him, and perhaps I was wrong in wishing the editor of the new Roman edition had entered into their speculations.

Dec. 18, 1800.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of the late MRS. ROBINSON.

CIRCUMSTANCES that cast an accidental lustre over a life, are to be taken by the biographer rather as a fortunate assistance to his labour, than any part of the intrinsic merit of the subject of his work. The life of Mrs. Robinson, a sketch of which we now present to our readers, was not wanting in such circumstances; but there are only two which we shall select, and which may reasonably be allowed to be objects of our predilection. Mrs. Robinson was collaterally descended from that ornament of our country, Mr. John Locke; and she had the felicity to receive the earliest and therefore the most important part of her education from the justly celebrated Hannah More.

The family of Mrs. Robinson was respectable on the side of each of her parents. On the mother's side it was that she claimed relationship to Mr. Locke. Her father, Mr. Darby, who died in the naval service of Russia, in which he commanded a ship of 74 guns, was descended from an ancient Irish family. Her brother is an eminent merchant at Leghorn, in Italy. Mrs. Robinson was born in the College Green, Bristol. After receiving part of her education at Miss More's school, she was sent to a boarding-school near London. Her father lost a considerable fortune in some commercial speculation; and this probably occasioned her removal from his immediate care. Mr. Robinson, the younger brother of Commodore Robinson, late in the Right Honourable East India Company's service, who was serving his clerkship to an attorney in the metropolis, by some accident was introduced to Miss Darby; and that he became violently enamoured of her, will not be surprising to those who have seen her even since calamity and disease had robbed her of part of her exquisite beauty. Miss Darby, with a loveliness of form and features that perhaps never was surpassed, possessed a lively humour and a sweetness of temper that made her personal charms only a secondary object to sensibility.

When we consider the fine genius of

Mrs. Robinson, and the literary excellence that the afterwards attained, under a thousand disadvantages, we may well pause at this eventful moment of her life; and may be allowed to lament her early, hasty, it may be called rash, marriage. She was only fifteen when she married Mr. Robinson. Very soon after, her husband, from some family dissipation, fell into a succession of embarrassments. The writer of this memoir was intimate with a lady and her daughter who were neighbours and visitors of Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, within a short time after their union, and when they already struggled with pecuniary difficulties. Once he had been converse, with the enthusiasm of extreme admiration, of the innocent, amiable, deserving conduct of the *married child*, as they used to name her, under circumstances that frequently disconcert and disgrace the oldest and wisest. Mr. Robinson's affairs having been partially propped by usurers, declined, from the very weight of that circumstance, into a worse condition; and he was at length imprisoned by one of his creditors, who had been his school fellow, and to this hour professes to be his friend. We should not touch on this fact, but for the share Mrs. Robinson took in her husband's misfortune. She lived fifteen months with Mr. Robinson in a prison; the threshold of which she never passed but once or twice, when she visited the Dukes of Devonshire, who generously patronised an attempt Mrs. Robinson made with her pen, to relieve their wants in prison. In this melancholy situation, her Muse made its earliest efforts; and she published a small volume of Poems, which are now scarcely known, there being at the time, we believe, only a few copies printed for the persons who took them at the recommendation of her noble patrons. But accumulation of difficulties induced Mrs. Robinson to think of something less temporary and casual, as a resource from absolute penury. She cast her eyes towards the stage; and was soon engaged at Drury-lane Theatre. Her characters were

were—*Lady Macbeth*; *Juliet*; *Ophelia*; *Rosalind*; *Imogen*; *Viola*; *Palmyra*; *Orcania*; *Statira*; and *Perdita*.

In the character of *Perdita*, in the last of the two seasons during which she was on the stage, her uncommon beauty captivated the heart of the heir-apparent of a throne. It is not for us to apologise for the engagements of Mrs. Robinson with that Prince. The circumstances that would extenuate the error, whether of attraction in the rank and personal accomplishments of that illustrious personage, or of disgust in the indiscretions of a husband and the deserted state of the wife, or any thing beside that can be added to them, are not of weight to excuse the fault; while, on the other hand, they will not be overlooked in the estimate made by the most rigid, of this transaction. Mrs. Robinson herself at leisure repented of the offence; and we may close this part of her life by observing that, during the short period of her favour with the Prince, which was little more than two years, Mrs. Robinson's house and table were distinguished for the talents even more than the rank of her visitors; and that she was less the object of envy in that delicate situation, than of universal esteem. The name of the great orator and statesman who stood between Mrs. Robinson and the Prince, when a provision for her was proposed by the latter, is in itself a proof in what honourable regard Mrs. Robinson was held; and the noble manner in which she cancelled a bond for 20,000*l.* from his Highness, previous to that settlement, and even without any stipulation for an equivalent, will be witnessed by that great character we have alluded to, now that his evidence in her behalf has ceased to be, what it was, one of the sources of her sincerest pleasures.

The Prince settled 500*l.* *per annum* on Mrs. Robinson, for her life; and 200*l.* *per annum* on her daughter for life, to commence at the decease of Mrs. Robinson. This young lady, who is still living, is the daughter of Mr. Robinson; but the noble-minded person already alluded to, who was in fact the sole arbiter of this matter, was quick to perceive what would be the helpless condition of Miss Robinson, if she should survive her mother, without provision from his Highness, and it is to the honour of all the parties that this arrangement was adopted, but most of all to the arbiter with whom it originated.

Mrs. Robinson had passed through the sunshine of her worldly grandeur with unrivalled praise for her beauty and manners. And, in truth, she was calculated to move

in a higher sphere. She was endowed with a genius of the finest mould. It is true, her talents were, to that moment, little cultivated. But she possessed a rich and powerful imagination; a rectitude and vivacity of moral feeling; and an early acquired, or, as it is termed, a natural taste; that were the best of tutors for literary pursuits, and the surest of preparations for the enjoyment of intellectual and rational delights. Beside the annuity of 500*l.* Mrs. Robinson possessed jewels to the amount of 800*l.* And, although the whole of her property, at this moment, was not adequate to splendid appearances, it was fully equal to ease and competence; especially when added to Mrs. Robinson's power of earning an income by literary labours, which have, in fact, since yielded Mrs. Robinson nearly as much as her annuity. But these happy powers, this happy disposition, and this fair prospect, were all partially blighted by an unfortunate attachment. The gentleman who was the object, without any thing grossly faulty in his character, and with a great deal that was excellent in his disposition, was, nevertheless, infinitely below Mrs. Robinson in understanding, and had no relish for any but the obvious pleasures of life. Mrs. Robinson's attachment was blind; and she plunged headlong into an expensive mode of living, in which he was the chief participator. We do not write the defence, but the story, of a most extraordinary woman, who, uniformly, we believe, paid the extreme forfeiture of all her mistakes. Yet, here we may be permitted to say, that the generosity of her temper a little sanctioned the folly we have just mentioned.—The person here alluded to had resolved to go abroad; and the immediate occasion of his resolution was the want of 800*l.* Mrs. Robinson had no property on which she could instantly raise the amount, and the affair admitted of no delay. She addressed a note to the person who had been the arbiter of her fortune in the settlement made by the Prince, to request the loan of 800*l.* Her messenger returned with 300*l.* and a note, saying, Mrs. Robinson might depend on receiving the remainder on the following morning. This was at night. Mrs. Robinson had been at the opera; and the Duke de Biron, and an English nobleman of the highest rank had returned with her from that place to supper. Not having seen ——— at the opera, where he had promised to join her, nor finding him at her house, she sent to every quarter in search of him; and as no intelligence of him arrived, she concluded he

had departed without taking his leave, because she had insisted on going with him if he was driven to that extremity, which he had properly declined, having only 20l. at his command. With the passion and zeal of generous minds, Mrs. Robinson, between one and two o'clock in the morning, threw herself into a post-chaise to follow him, without sufficient precautions of dress against the cold, although it was the depth of winter, and the weather was very severe. She was agitated, and heated, by her apprehensions; and let down the glasses of the chaise; and, in that situation fell asleep. At the first stage, she was obliged to be carried into the inn, almost frozen; and from that hour, never recovered the entire use of her limbs. For a long time the joints of her fingers were contracted; but they were afterwards partially restored, and she could even write with great facility. But from the time of that accident, she could never walk nor even stand; and was always carried from one room to another, and to and from her carriage. Mrs. Robinson consoled herself with having effected the service she proposed by this unfortunate journey; and never once was known peevishly to lament the irreparable consequences.

Not long after this, Mrs. Robinson went abroad for the benefit of her health, and remained five years on the continent. She took with her her daughter, whom she tenderly loved; and her mother, to whom she was always most affectionate and dutiful. And, solaced by the company of these persons, enjoying the pleasure of travelling in an agreeable manner through some of the finest parts of Europe, and at Paris, and every other place, treated with the most profound respect and consideration by persons most distinguished for rank or talents, Mrs. Robinson passed those five years with a calm and rational happiness that, perhaps, made them the most fortunate period of her life.

Mrs. Robinson had not thought of literature as a resource, either against the tedium of life, or for its wants, since the little attempt she had made when her husband was in prison. On her return to England, which was in 1788, she began those literary employments in which she continued to be engaged, till within a very few weeks before her death, with a constancy, a spirit of enterprise, and a degree of success, that cannot fail respectively to excite our astonishment, when we contemplate the disadvantages of a life, at one time too rudely pressed with misfortune, at another too much enervated with the refinements of luxury.

The chief of her publications are —
Poems, in two volumes, 8vo.

Legitimate Sonnets, with Thoughts on Poetical Subjects, and Anecdotes of the Grecian Poetess, Sappho.

A Monody to the Memory of the Queen of France.

A Monody to the Memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Modern Manners; a Satire, in two Cantos, 4to.

The Sicilian Lover, a Tragedy, in five Acts. Sight; The Cavern of Woe; and Solitude; three Poems, 4to.

A Pamphlet in Vindication of the Queen of France; published without a name.

A Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Condition of Women, and the Injustice of Mental Subordination.

Vencenza, a Romance, 2 vols.

The Widow, a Novel, 2 vols.

Angelina, a Novel, 3 vols.

Huvert de Sevrac, a Romance, 3 vols.

Walsingham, a Novel, 4 vols.

The False Friend, a Novel, 4 vols.

The Natural Daughter, a Novel, 2 vols.

Lyrical Tales, 1 vol. crown 8vo.

A Picture of Palermo, translated from Dr. Hagar.

To the first edition of her poems, Mrs. Robinson had a subscription, that at once does honour to herself and the patronage she received. Six hundred persons of the highest rank or talents were her subscribers; many of whom took several copies, and others assisted her greatly beyond the amount of their subscriptions. Mrs. Robinson's beauty was still admired; her engaging manners were still remembered; her talents had already gained her that name, which men of genius often confer by conversation in literary circles, long before the favoured subject of their praise is known through the medium of publication. Mrs. Robinson, at this period, was little less an object of attention, a theme of fashion, than in the moment of her entire ascendancy in the gay world; and for this distinction she was indebted solely to her fascinating charms and genius, since her power was fled, and she was even then falling into the disrepute of comparative adversity.

There exists a literary anecdote that deserves to be noticed, both as it marks most distinctly the adulation universally paid to Mrs. Robinson at the time we speak of, and as it unfolds a little the character and species of those periodical productions that call themselves *Reviews*. When the first edition of Mrs. Robinson's Poems (those in two volumes) appeared, the *Reviews* bestowed on them a praise, not above their merits,

merits, but agreeing altogether with Mrs. Robinson's fashion and currency at that moment. When a subsequent edition appeared, their tone was lowered; but it had this consistency in it, that, though it was now below the merit of the work, it was on a level with the declining fortunes of Mrs. Robinson.

The *Poems*, in two 8vo. volumes, which may justly be called Mrs. Robinson's first publication, are almost in every part characterized by the effusions of a rich genius; the sweetness and elegance of a polished taste; and the genuine language of sensibility. Among the most vigorous poems in that collection, are the following: a poem entitled—*Ainsi va le Monde*; in which the hallowed spirit of freedom (now indeed in little estimation) is poured forth in the true style of a poet—*Lines addressed to him who will understand them*; replete with passion—A poem beginning with *Bounding billow cease thy motion*; often named with admiration by a gentleman who is at once among the finest of our poets and the greatest of our orators.—And that most beautiful poem *The Maniac*; whose merit led the celebrated author of *The Minstrel* to seek an introduction to Mrs. Robinson, at Bath, where they both happened to be soon after its publication.

The *Legitimate Sonnets* are remarkable for their tenderness, and the harmony of their versification; but have not the strength of most of Mrs. Robinson's other poems.

The little volume containing the three poems entitled, *Sight*; *The Cavern of Woe*; and *Solitude*; has several passages of the purest fire, the boldest thought, and the richest imagery.

But the *Lyrical Tales* are, perhaps, the most delightful of Mrs. Robinson's compositions. Almost every poem in that small volume is a treasure to the heart or the imagination. The *Haunted Beach* is to be distinguished for poetic imagery, and the excellence of the tale. After the cause of the beach being haunted is unfolded, in the murder of a shipwrecked sailor by a fisherman, tempted by the gold he had about his person, and a *spectre'd band* (the drowned companions of the sailor) are described as surrounding the fisherman's cottage, or following him in his occupation, the poem concludes with the following verses; which, for terror, and for the consequent moral, are not surpassed in the English language.

"And since that hour the fisherman
Has toil'd and toil'd in vain!
For all the night, the moony light
Gleams on the spectre'd main!

And when the skies are veil'd in gloom

The murd'rer's liquid way
Bounds o'er the deeply yawning tomb,
And flashing fires the sands illumine,
Where the green billows play!

Full thirty years his task has been,
Day after day more weary;
For Heaven design'd his guilty mind
Should dwell on prospects dreary.
Bound by a strong and mystic chain,
He has not pow'r to stray;
But, destin'd misery to sustain,
He wastes, in solitude and pain—
A loathsome life away."

The *Alien Boy* is an instance of the sublime. It is impossible by description to do justice to the merits of that poem. One touch of the finest art we cannot forbear to give in the following lines—

"————— Yet he lives,
A melancholy proof that man may bear
All the rude storms of fate, and still suspire:
By the rude world forgotten!"

This is said of one abandoned to all extremities of wretchedness. And for the perfect insight into the human heart with which it is said, we appeal to all who know its workings.

The *Deserted Cottage* is a fine example of the simple and pathetic in writing; and the two concluding verses deserve to be quoted for the refinement of their feeling, and the delicacy of their moral taste—

"And now behold yon little cot
All dreary and forsaken!
And know, that soon 'twill be thy lot
To fall, like JACOB and his race,
And leave on time's swift wing no trace,
Which way their course is taken.

Yet, if for truth and feeling known,
Thou still shalt be lamented!
For when thy parting sigh has flown,
Fond MEM'RY on thy grave shall give
A tear—to bid thy VIRTUES live!

Then—smile, AND BE CONTENTED."

The *Poor Singing Dame* is also a pathetic tale; which, though equally true to nature, is the copy of nature in her plainer garb.

The *Trumpeter*, an old English Tale, affords an example of another kind. It is a satire, expressed with all the acumen of its species; and it has beside the merit of being a well-told tale, whose images pass in vivid succession before the eyes.

The *Widow's Home*, though possessing less of the fire of genius than some other poems in the volume, is an instance (to which we wish to refer our reader), of that most excellent moral feeling that peculiarly marked Mrs. Robinson's character.

Many of Mrs. Robinson's poems that appeared lately in the *Morning Post*, and which

which are not published in any collection, are extremely beautiful; and deserve to be placed among her other works.

The prose compositions of Mrs. Robinson are greatly below her poetry. Not that her novels and romances (of which they chiefly consist) want invention; but that she wrote with a haste that did not permit her to be choice in the selection of incidents, or to weave an artful web in the relation. She was accustomed to write from the impulse of the moment; and the facility with which she wrote her poems, spoiled her for the drudgery that belongs to every work of great extent. Of her facility we could relate examples that appear incredible. Many of the longest pieces in her *Lyrical Tales*, were written in one morning. *The Lascar*, consisting of 312 lines, was written, revised, and completed, in less than eight hours; and the beauties of that poem may challenge works more laboured.

But, though Mrs. Robinson could not submit to the tedious consideration of all that was necessary to a work of length, scarcely ever was labour more severe or constant, than that of the latter period of her life. She never disappointed her employers, although her literary engagements were so many, and of such various kinds, that it seemed impossible to execute them. We have said, she latterly earned nearly as much by literary labours as the amount of her annuity.

The *Lyrical Tales* was the last of Mrs. Robinson's poetical publications. The last work on which she was employed, was the translation of *The Picture of Palermo*, from Dr. Hager. She had long occupied part of her time in preparing *Memoirs of her Life*; and, considering the fruitful events of that life, it is to be hoped they will not be withheld from the public.

For some months previous to her death, Mrs. Robinson had much to endure. Her health was declining; pecuniary embarrassments pressed closely upon her; and her heart was swollen with injuries. Amidst all this, her conduct was marked chiefly with fortitude and cheerfulness. It was only the few who saw her in the closest retirement that perceived the symptoms of a broken spirit. Yet her debts (which were partly the cause) were comparatively small £1200 would have paid them; and Mrs. Robinson had recently adopted plans of economy, which would have enabled her, in a year or two, to have satisfied every pecuniary claim on her. Her fate, in this respect, must be deemed cruel; and the more so, as she had often released others from the danger of a prison, with which she was threatened in her very last

moments. Mrs. Robinson was not, however, destitute of friends, had she chosen to have applied to them. The Dukes of Devonshire, Lord Moira, and the Marquis and Marchioness of Hertford, with many other distinguished characters, had been liberal patrons, and continued to be warmly attached to her.

In the course of this last summer, Mrs. Robinson had retired almost from the world, to a beautiful cottage belonging to her daughter on Englefield Green, near Windsor Forest. Here the encroachments of disease, mental and bodily, gradually overpowered every effort of human skill; and after lingering for near three months, notwithstanding the unexampled attentions of Drs. Pope and Chandler (gentlemen not more distinguished for their professional skill, than their universal benevolence of heart), she expired on the 26th day of December, 1800. On the body being opened, by the express wish of the physicians who attended her, the immediate cause of her death was found to be an accumulation of water on the chest, together with six large stones contained in the gall bladder, a circumstance which, had she been able to take the exercise of walking, would long since have accelerated that event which is now the subject of regret to her friends.

In the last hours of her existence, Mrs. Robinson was not deserted by that fortitude and strength of mind which had ever distinguished her. She gave directions for her funeral; and expressed many wishes relative to her death with a spirit perfectly resigned.

By her own desire, she is buried on the north side of Old Windsor Church Yard. Her funeral was plain. The last melancholy office of attending her remains was performed by two literary and valued friends. A monument, on a simple and elegant model, is preparing by her daughter's orders, and is intended to be erected over the place of her interment.

ANECDOTES of GERMAN AUTHORS and AUTHORESSES residing at WEIMAR in SAXONY.

(Continued from p. 434, of Vol. 10.)

VON GÖTTE, privy councillor to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, intendant of the ducal mines, of the theatres, of the Academy of Painting, &c. the Apollo of the German Parnassus, has attained in his political as well as literary career a splendid eminence. Götthe is a native of Frankfurt. When the Duke of Weimar passed through that city on his way to Darmstadt; to be betrothed to a Hessian princess, he became acquainted with young Götthe, then already resplendent with the

rays of glory reflected upon him from his "Werther" and his "Götz von Berlichingen." He had about that time written against Wieland's review of the Alceste of Euripides a satyrical farce, entitled, "Gods, Heroes, and Wieland." Wieland answered the Frankfort satyrist in the same style. The duke, who was no stranger to the warfare carried on by the two poets against one another, asked Göthe if he had no commission to his good friend in Weimar, or whether he would not rather go thither himself, to finish the contest in a personal interview? Göthe answered: "If you will make something of me in Weimar, I shall most willingly go thither."—"It shall be done."—"But you must make me something worth the while."—"That too shall be done."—The young poet accordingly accepted the duke's offer. The tumultuous genial epoch, which, on his arrival, commenced at Weimar with walking on stilts, horseracing, skating, banquets where the guests drank out of skulls, cudgelling, boxing, and other wild pranks and overflowings of a genial humour, and thence spread, together with the fashion to dress *à-la-Werther*, like a whirlwind over all Germany, is sufficiently known and decried. Lessing immortalized this stormy period by the following energetic and characteristic saying, "If any one," exclaimed he, "call me a *genius*, I shall give him so severe a box in the ear, that he will believe there were two of them." The madness had at last risen to such a height, that poor Lenz, who afterwards died insane in Russia, when his unlucky stars led him to Weimar, into the midst of the whirlpool, broke out into these disgusting words, on seeing some cow-dung lying in the sun: "What bliss to be a cow—d basking in the sun!" There was such noise, bustle, and stamping after the new-genial fashion, that the then yet sober prosaic ground of Weimar quaked and smoked, and the timid nymphs of the Ilm took refuge in their grottos. The rage for theatrical exhibitions, in particular, was indulged to a great excess. The duke and his courtiers acted on a private stage the satyrical farces of Göthe, before the chief inhabitants of Weimar. The age of Aristophanes and of the old comedy in Athens seemed to have returned. Every one laughed at the follies and failings of his neighbours, which were here held forth to public view; and unexpectedly found his own exhibited in his turn. Many allusions in Göthe's earlier plays, which were afterwards published with many omissions, but still so

that many passages stand in need of a secret key to disclose their meaning, cannot be explained except by referring to the history of that period of geniality. Thus, for instance, he then wrote an imitation of the Birds of Aristophanes, which was acted on a small stage at one of the duke's hunting-seats. At that time too he produced his *Faust*, or the Adventures of a Necromancer, who is at last carried off by the devil. The greater and most interesting part of these high entertaining and festive productions is not yet printed. Many of the plays were exhibited in the woods and valleys; every place near and around Weimar was consecrated to the service of the Comic Muse; and the surrounding country every where exhibits the ruins of that golden age of mirth and genius. They endeavoured to draw Wieland into the vortex of wild tumultuous diversion; but the mild Wieland shuddered at their break-neck fêtes and pranks: and, in consequence, he had the mortification to see himself, a few days after, exhibited on the stage in the most ridiculous costume.

But soon these wild ebullitions of youthful spirit subsided; and a dignity and manliness succeeded, which rendered Göthe the more worthy of esteem. It is said that then, and even at a later period, he possessed an almost magic power over the affections of the fair sex; and that, however, no woman could boast to have held him, either as a youth or a man, enslaved in the fetters of her charms. He still converses with the ladies in that easy and dandling playful manner with which we are wont to treat children; and even now, the ladies emulously either hate or love him. Göthe is of opinion, that the wings of genius would be hindered from expanding by the too strict domestic bonds. His ideas of women are most strongly expressed in his last novel, entitled, *Wilhelm Meister*, in which the pretty Philina is his heroine, and in his Love Elegies, which are written with all the voluptuous fire of a Propertius, and have been again reprinted, last year, in the seventh volume of his works. Göthe has acted perfectly consistent with these notions, in never marrying. He cannot, however, be accused of licentiousness in his amours; and gives a very proper education to his only son, whom he had by his housekeeper, a Demopiselle Vulpius.

In the mean time, our poet, equally the favourite of Fortune and of the Muses, rapidly rose from dignity to dignity; he now appeared like a beneficent Genius at the side of the duke, over whom

whom he possessed the most unbounded influence; and few things of importance were done, which were not either planned or executed by the new minister. When he went to Italy, he resigned the management of *part* of the numerous affairs connected with his high office, that he might have the more leisure to dedicate to the Muses. Even at present, however, his sovereign does nothing without previously consulting him; and in the campaign against the French, in 1792, Göthe was obliged to accompany him to the army.

The external appearance of this great man forms a striking contrast with Wieland's; that of the latter full of mildness, modesty, and friendliness; and that the former indicating pride, arrogance and defiance. But through this forbidding outside there shines forth a firmness and elevation of character, to which no one, on a nearer acquaintance, can refuse his esteem. Göthe, like Wieland, entertains no very high opinion of mankind in general: only it would seem, that what is merely disgust in the latter, is become in the former a settled habit of contempt. To him mankind appear interesting, but only in one point of view, namely, as furnishing a subject for the exertion of his poetical talents.

Jena is the favourite abode of Göthe's muse. In the castle of that place, our poet often resides, and pursues his studies for weeks together; probably because he can there enjoy undisturbed peace and tranquillity, which is denied him at Weimar. His *Iphigenia* was composed in a wood near Weimar, which particularly recommended itself to him, when in the moments of inspiration he sought for solitude. On the wall of the hermitage, whence came forth the *Iphigenia*, the following verses were inscribed by Göthe, and may still be read there:

"Ueber allen Wipfeln ist Ruh!
In allen Zweigen hörst du
Keinen Hauch!
Die Vögel schlafen im Walde,
Warte nur, balde
Schläffst du auch!" *

In his person, Göthe exhibits the fullness and rotundity of health and good living: he is a true epicurean god, up to the neck, which supports a Platonic head.

* Calmness reigns o'er the tops of the trees! not a breath is heard among the branches!—The birds are asleep in the grove—wait but a little while, and thou too sleepest."

Wicked wits have said of him, that he poetises best in the banqueting-room: but, according to his own confession, it is in the lap of beauty. Göthe interests himself with enthusiasm for the improvement of the fine arts, especially painting; to which the *Propyläen*, published by him bear honourable testimony. Many of the best artists now living at Weimar (as, for instance, Krause, who is president of the academy of painting, Horny, and others) owe their first establishment there and after success chiefly to his fostering patronage. The Italian Muses, whom he has several times visited in their own charming country, have decorated his house with their choicest gifts. Göthe possesses a mind extremely eager after knowledge: he loves, and as far as he can, pursues the study of all the sciences. He has formed himself by the contemplation and enjoyment of the beautiful, and by the constant endeavour to see and investigate every thing himself—the character of great and original writers in every branch of literature.

To enable us to pronounce a proper judgment on the merits of Göthe, we must distinguish three periods of his life, and of the therewith intimately connected emanations of his genius. The first is the boisterous stormy period. This period closes with his "*Clavigo*." Many passages of "*Wilhelm Meister*," however, which were then already written, are stamped with the same character—as likewise the noted *Xenien*, or biting epigrams on most of the German authors and learned societies, which appeared in Schiller's Poetical Almanach for 1797. The second period comprehends his *Iphigenia*, his *Tasso*, his *Egmont*, and other mature works of his genius, which then received the highest classical polish in Rome, Naples, Sicily, where he lived four years. It closes with his idyllic poem, entitled, "*Hermann and Dorothy*." The third period, in which he at present is, is that of the arts. The mighty creative Genius now seldom swings his flaming torch on high: in his stead has succeeded the imitative and reasoning Muse. During this latter period Göthe has given a modern metrical dress to the old satirical poem entitled, "*Reynard the Fox*;" and lately he has fitted for the German stage several of Voltaire's tragedies. He now instructs us in the laws of the fine arts, in his *Propyläen*, a periodical publication, whose excellence will not be wholly comprehended till some later period. Most praise-worthy is the prize-exhibition for the works of

German

German artists, which he two years ago, out of his own pocket, instituted at Weimar. The candidates for last year's prize sent, from various parts of Germany, twenty-seven pictures, which were for fourteen days exhibited to the Weimar

public. Further information relative to this prize-exhibition may be found in the *Propylæen*, of which six numbers have appeared.

(Some further Account of the Literati of Weimar will be given in our next.)

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A FORGOTTEN REMEDY.

BISHOP BERKELEY, in his continuation of *Siris*, says, that when the yellow fever raged in the West Indies, the Negroes, with a tub of tar-water in their quarters, did well: but some of the better sort miscarried, among whom the physician himself lay at the point of death. His brother recovered him, however, by pouring down his throat in spoonfuls some of the same liquor that recovered the Negroes. This fact derives from a gentleman in the island of St. Christopher. *Berkley's Works* II. 660.

Apropos of Bishop Berkeley! Is it certain that he wrote the *Travels of Gaudenzio di Lucca*? Which papers in the Guardian and the Spectator did he furnish? Where can his letter to Dr. Freind on the Tarantula be met with? Why were none of these writings included in the quarto edition of his works; or rather why is there not a new and complete edition of every thing written by the British Plato?

A NEW DISH PROPOSED.

In Bootan, says Captain Samuel Turner (Embassy to the Lama, p. 126.), the inhabitants boil their tea-leaves until they are tender, and eat them with butter, salt, and flour, all the ingredients being intimately blended together. This was a regale, he adds, from which at first our tastes revolted with disgust; but our early reconciliation to it convinced me, that this kind of tea gruel wants only the recommendation of custom to be esteemed a luxury.

We read, in the old magazines, of a lady, who, when tea was a novelty in England, received a pound as a present from her son in the East Indies. Not knowing how to swallow it, she boiled the whole parcel, like a dish of brocoli, and offered it to her guests with melted butter and salt, as we eat greens. Every one admired exceedingly the new vegetable.

May we not from these instances infer, that instead of throwing away our tea-leaves after breakfast, they might be warmed for sauce to the dinner: an economy of food by no means insignificant.

MILTON'S EARLY READING.

Milton visited Italy in 1638. He may there have met with the following poems on sacred subjects:

Alighieri Dante's *Divina Comedia*, printed in 1472.—Bernardo Pulci's *Passione di Giesu Christo*, 1490.—Bernardo Pulci's *Vendetta di Giesu Christo*, 1491.—Teofilo Folengo's *Umanita di Dio*, 1533.—Marco Jeronimo Vida's *Christias*, 1535.—Erasmo di Valvasone's *Angeleida*, 1590.—Torquato Tasso's *Mondo Creato*, 1592.—Giovanni Soranzo's *Adamo*, 1604.—Giovanni Nizzoli's *Digiuno di Christo nel Deserto*, 1611.—Giovanni Domenico Peri's *Mondo Desolato*, 1637.

The Paradise Lost was given to the printer in 1667: so that before its completion Milton may have received Toldo Costantini's *Guidicio Estremo*, printed in 1648. It is highly probable that Tasso's *Mondo Creato*, a poem in blank verse, and Soranzo's *Adamo*, have suggested much of the outline of Paradise Lost; and Valvasone's *Angeleida* much of the angelic war described in the fifth and sixth books. Nizzoli's *Digiuno* is no less likely to have influenced the plan of Paradise Regained.

MATTHEW'S FORM OF BAPTISM

(xxvii. 19.).

Was not the Syriac language in popular use at Jerusalem during the time of Christ? Are not the Syriac words, corresponding with the *agion pneuma* of the Greek translation of Matthew's Gospel, more exactly rendered (see Masclef's *Grammatica Syriaca*, p. 189.) by the Latin words *spiritus sanctitatis*, than by *anima sancta*, or *spiritus sanctus*? Would not these words be closely interpreted by the English phrase *spirit of holiness*, and fairly expressed by the single word *sanctanimity* or *religion*?

If so, the baptism was to be given in the name of God, of Christ, and of Religion, a natural and expressive invocation. In other passages of the Christian Scriptures, the terms religion, or holymindedness, may, with obvious advantage, be substituted for the words *Holy Ghost*, which

are but too well adapted for giving rise to a mythical polytheistic personification, and worship of a moral or allegoric quality, resembling the Pagan adoration of Concord, Victory, or Fidelity.

GHELFUCIUS.

In the preface to Ceva's *Jesús Puer*, one Ghefucius is mentioned as *magni nominis vates*. What did he write? Where and when did he flourish? Is his work, like Petersen's *Uranias*, which Leibnitz corrected, one of those pious poems, the author of which has merited eternity, but not immortality?

EDWARD FAIRFAX.

Edward Fairfax, says the last editor of his *Jerusalem Delivered*, was a natural son of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkshire. The time of his birth and death are alike unknown. Very few particulars of his life have been preserved.

The first edition of his *Tasso* was printed in 1600. A second edition, published in 1624, was edited by Mr. Bill, an indirect proof of the previous death of Fairfax.

In the collection of ancient English poems, published by E. Cooper in 1738, an eclogue, called the fourth of Fairfax's, is inserted. Manuscripts of his, it should seem, were then still in being, and are said to have consisted of twelve eclogues, a book of dæmonology, and the History of Edward the Black Prince. Was this last a metrical romance, of which his dæmonological studies were to supply the machinery, an epic poem, for which his translation of *Godfrey* was but the apprenticeship?

Can any of the readers of the *Monthly Magazine* communicate more concerning him, and his works?

JOAN OF ARC.

A Latin poem was printed at Paris in 1516, with the title *De gestis Joannæ Virginis Franciæ lib. iv.*

TINDALL'S TRANSLATION of the NEW TESTAMENT.

Tindall's Translation of the New Testament was finished in the reign of Henry VIII. A.D. 1526, and the whole impression (as it was supposed) purchased by Tonstall, Bishop of London, and in the course of that year publicly burnt at St. Paul's Cross.

Tindall was betrayed at Antwerp, and apprehended by the emperor's officers, who made him a close prisoner in the Castle of Fribourg, 1536, where he had the same fate as his Translation, for he was publicly burnt.

One copy of this curious Translation es-

caped the flames, and was picked up by one of the late Earl of Oxford's collectors, and was considered of so much value by this munificent nobleman, that he settled twenty pounds per annum for life upon the person who procured it.

His lordship's library being after his death purchased by Osborne the bookseller of Gray's Inn, this copy was marked in his catalogue *fifteen shillings*, and for that sum purchased by the ingenious Mr. Ames (Author of the Catalogue of English Portraits, &c. &c.)

On the death of Mr. Ames, his library was sold at Langford's Rooms, and on the 13th of May, 1760, this copy of Tindall's Translation was sold for fourteen guineas and a half.

DR. CROXALL'S 30th of JANUARY SER- MON, AND ORATOR HENLEY'S VER- SIFICATION.

On the 30th of January, 1730, Dr. Croxall preached a sermon before the House of Commons, from the following text—"Take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne shall be established in righteousness."

This sermon gave so much offence to Sir Robert Walpole, that he prevented the thanks of the house being presented to the preacher. Of this circumstance Orator Henley availed himself, and to the next advertisement of his lecture at Clare Market, appeared the following motto:

"Away with the wicked before the king,
And away with the wicked behind him;
His throne it will bless
With righteousness,
And we shall know where to find him."

REFORMERS.

Bradford, in the reign of Henry VIII. chose rather to be burnt alive than admit the word TRANSUBSTANTIATION into his creed, because it was absurd, yet he wrote a long book in defence of PREDESTINATION: query which is the most absurd?

Richard Cox, Dean of Westminster and Canon of Windsor, was appointed one of the commissioners to visit the University of Oxford about 1548, and his zeal for reformation was so excessive, that he destroyed a number of curious books, for no other reason, but because they were written by Roman Catholics.

John Blagrave died 1611, and among other charities left ten pounds to be annually distributed in the following manner. On Good Friday, each of the three parishes in Reading send to the Town-hall one virtuous maiden who has lived five years with her master; there, in the presence

sence of the magistrates, these three maidens throw dice for the ten pounds. The two losers are returned with a fresh one the year following, and again the third year, till each has had three chances.

PREACHERS.

Many a man, says Dr. South, would have made a very good pulpit, who would have made a very bad figure if he had been put into it himself.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

It is a singular circumstance that an act, allowing dancing, &c. on a Sunday, should have passed in the reign of Charles I. who, his greatest enemies must allow, had at least every exterior of religion, and that an act for keeping holy the sabbath day should be passed in the reign of Charles II. who, his best friends must acknowledge, had no more religion, nor regard to its forms, than one of his own coach-horses.

ACCOUNT of two CENTENARIANS, extracted from a LITERARY JOURNAL of 1740.

The pictures of two centenarians are brought to Compeigne. The first is the picture of John Rovin, aged 172, and Sarah Deffen, aged 164: they were born in the Banyat of Temeswar, in Hungary,

where they still live. They have been married near 147 years, and have two sons and two daughters living; their youngest son is 116 years old, and has two great grandsons, one 35, and the other 33.

The second picture is that of Peter Zorton, a peasant in the same Banyat, who died Jan. 25th, 1724, aged 185. His youngest son is still living.

Opposite CONSEQUENCES from the same CAUSE.

Spiller, the comedian, for whose benefit Hogarth engraved a ticket, was, about the year 1720, in such estimation, that he had what was then deemed a very handsome salary; but had it been double what it was, his improvident disposition, and unbounded extravagance (especially in his amours), would have kept him poor—and very poor he was. With his poverty he was frequently reproached, and once with some severity by a female performer, who, having a good person and a very tender heart, contrived to make a figure with a very inferior salary. Of this she boasted, and asked him *why he could not manage in the same way?* “Madam,” replied the irritated performer, “*Madam, that which makes you rich, keeps me perpetually poor!*”

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BOKO, or The AFRICAN.

WHAT mournful voice, with plaintive sighs,

Sad sounds along the winding vale?

What piercing shrieks of anguish rise,

And float upon the hollow gale?

Ah me! such sounds of wild despair

As now my list'ning ears invade,

Ne'er issued from the cells of Care,

Ne'er burst from Hell's tremendous shade.

Some hapless wretch, to grief a prey,

With more than common woes oppress'd,

In sorrow pines the night away,

Uncheer'd by hope, by peace unblest.

Hark! that deep groan, borne on the blast,

Be speaks the weeping suff'rer near;

Another still, succeeding fast,

Now vibrates on my startled ear!

On thee I call, fair queen of night!

O silver Cynthia, hear my pray'r!

Unveil thy beauties to my sight,

And guide me to the child of care.

Propitious to my ardent suit,

I see the clouds disparting fly;

I see thy mild beams quiv'ring shoot

Across the azure-bosom'd sky.

And now in sounds distinct and slow

I hear sad Boko's voice complain;

He sighing pours his matchless woe,

Attesting tears confess his pain.

“Accursed Avarice, down to hell!”

The mourner cry'd, “with all thy train!

“Never did yet a fiend more fell,

In human hearts an entrance gain.

“Beneath thine iron rod I bend,

Forlorn thy bloody scourge I rue;

When, monster, will thy torments end?

Can nought but death thy rage subdue?

“Force, ruffian-force, with guilty hands

Has torn me from my joys away;

Condemn'd to toil in distant lands,

And doom'd to weep each passing day.

“No more my native groves among,

With jetty beauties shall I rove;

Nor listen to the artless song,

Attun'd to nature and to love.

“No more beneath the plantane's shade

Shall Boko's breast with rapture swell,

What time his ever-faithful maid

Her tender heart's soft sorrows tell.

"Far other woes I'm doom'd to prove,
Than those that spring from beauty's
pow'r;

Far other cares than those of love
Incessant claim each passing hour.

"The sounding whip and clanking chain
With horrid din disturb my rest;
And curses dire, from lips profane,
Shoot sudden terrors thro' my breast.

"Divided far from all I love,
Remov'd from all my heart holds dear,
Death's sharpest pangs each day I prove,
And shed each hour the fruitless tear.

"Then come kind Pow'r, the wretch's
friend,

O come, and this last struggle see;

'Tis thus thy Boxo meets his end;

'Tis thus he sets his spirit free!"

Too well he aim'd the deadly blow;—

His parting spirit upward fled;—

And as to earth his corse sunk low,

Dim night a deeper horror shed.

Exeter, Nov. 14, 1800.

R. H.

MORNING SHADES.

HOW soothing, pensive Anna, to review
The rosy hours we lately bade adieu!
As lonely in the morning shade I rove,
The murmurs of the wind, that sweep the
grove,

Diffuse congenial sadness o'er my heart,
Doom'd from thy lovely presence to depart.
Ofttimes, ye nymphs! recall the smiling
scene:

The heavens how bright! and ocean how se-
rene!

When warlike seamen ply'd the dashing oar,
To wait us gaily to the verdant shore;
And there review the mansion high, that
stood

Where shone the river through the circling
wood.

Attune thine airy harp, harmonious wind!
Like me to soothe the friends I leave be-
hind.

MORWEL DOWN.

ON Morwel's brow, so oft, why views thine
eye

The scene that spreads from Edgcombe's
woody steep;

When Phœbus blushes in the orient sky,
And paints with gold the margin of the
deep?

Why from the vale, where Tavy's rocky tide

In chorus swells the sylvan roundelay,

Climb you with feet untir'd up Morwel's side,

To mark the opening beauties of the bay?

And there when Dian hangs her silver bow
Bright in the starry palace of the west,

Why wander on that mountain to and fro,

Like one of friends bereaved or balmy
rest?

Methinks that prospect breathes some magic
spells:

"It does," my friend, "for there my Anna
dwells!"

MIDNIGHT DARKNESS.

HOW wild the uproar of the stormy night!
Wind, rain, and hail resound amid the
gloom;

No ray of lunar, or of starry light

With heav'nly smile salutes my shadowy
room!

While lawless whirlwinds sweep the thun-
dering sky,

And clouds, that pour a sudden deluge, roll;

No lovely Anna checks my rising sigh,

Or whispers peace and gladness to my soul.

She sleeps enamoured of the God of rest,

Who folds (ah me!) my darling in his arms,

Inspires with sweet repose her gentle breast,

And kindles with the glow of health her
charms.

But if a stealing dream the damsel see,

She scorns the god, and dreams alone of me:

Jan. 1801.

W. EVANS.

TO LEBEIA.

Soles occidere, et redire possunt:

Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,

Nox est perpetua una dormienda, &c.

CATULLUS.

THOUGH fades the sapphire sun's resplen-
dent ray,

He soon shall ope the golden gates of day:

But we, when fades our dim deceitful light,

Are doom'd to slumber an eternal night.

Then let us pluck, while in their balmy prime,

The flowers of youth, nor sport with rapid
Time;

For Time shall steal the rose from off thy face,

And rob the dimpling cheek of ev'ry grace.

SONNET on the APPROACH of the GOUT.

'TIS strange that thou shouldst leave the
downy bed,

The Turkey carpet, and the soft settee,
Shouldst leave the board with choicest dainties
spread,

To fix thy odious residence with me!

'Tis strange that thou, attach'd to plenteous
ease,

Shouldst leave those dwellings for a roof
like mine,

Where plainest meals keen appetites appease,
And where thou wilt not find one drop of
wine!

'Tis passing strange! yet shouldst thou perse-
vere,

And rack these bones with agonizing
pangs,

Firm as a rock thy tortures will I bear,
And teach the affluent how to blunt thy
fangs:

Yes! shouldst thou visit me, capricious Gout,
Hard fare shall be thy lot; by Jove, I'll starve
thee out!

ODE TO PHILOMELA.

Translated from the French of Rousseau.

PLAINITIVE Philomel! and why
 Breathing still misfortune's sigh?
 Since, to mitigate thy grief,
 All nature vies for thy relief;
 Thus reviv'd—earth's alter'd scene
 Smiles—at thy return—serene;
 Dryads, courting thus thy love,
 Spread the lone, the shady grove.
 Unfelt, unheard by thee, the North
 Fierce his nipping blasts sends forth;
 All her verdure earth resumes,
 All its splendour heaven illumines;
 For thee the young Cephalian fair,
 Flora dews with many a tear;
 Collected by the gentle gales,

Flowery odours earth exhales.
 So soft and sweet thine accents move,
 Silence holds the choral grove;
 Respect the savage fowler pays
 To thine harmless length of days;
 But thy soul with pity glows
 At the sad memory of woes,
 Of ills that wrong'd a sifter dear,
 And draw the sympathetic tear.
 Alas! but my sad thoughts pourtray
 Evils more piercing far than they.
 The cares are past that fill thy tale,
 My present troubles I bewail;
 But since attentive nature deigns
 With ready balm to heal thy pains,
 I sacrifice the grief-worn eye,
 The soft indulgence—of a sigh.

T.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

THE desire of extending the dominion of science has engaged C. DUPONT, notwithstanding his age, to visit South America, where he is now travelling in the employ of the Institute. During the voyage, he has been employed in making observations on the force of the currents in the gulph of Mexico, and in seeking the reason why the ocean, after having hollowed out this gulph, and left the Archipelago of islands in the middle of its waves, breaks against the shore of North America, which opposes an insurmountable obstacle to its advance. He has observed, that along Rhode-Island and New York, the sea-coast is made up of granite, and from the information of several able naturalists in the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, it appears, that from the point of Acadia northwards along the whole eastern coast of North America, as low as Georgia and Florida, the soil is imbedded on a vast range of granite. C. Dupont thinks that there are striking marks along the whole of this coast of some terrible convulsion of the earth like that which separated Calpe from Abyla.

C. LEGRAND D'AUSSY is about to publish, along with a prefatory introduction of his own, a relation of a voyage beyond sea, and a return to France by land, made in 1432 and 1433 by a well-informed and judicious person, full of curious observations concerning the manners, customs, and respective interests of various people of Asia and Europe, and these among the best known. The introduction is a memoir on those different French navigators before the fifteenth century, who

have given any account of their proceedings, and of foreigners, who before this period wrote their relations in the French language. He also examines, with sound and judicious criticism, the voyages in the fifth century from Gaul to Rome, by Numantius; to the Holy Land, in 505, by the Bishop Arculfus; to Constantinople, in 811, by Hulton, sent by Charlemagne; to the Holy Land, in 870, by the Monk Bernard, and the later and better known voyages in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by Caspin, Rubruquis, Hayton, and Mandeville.

C. VAUGUELIN has confirmed the existence of a new earth found by M. GADOLIN in a black stone procured at Sterby, in Sweden. This is the ninth earth, and, like the glycine, it forms very sweet-tasted salts along with acids, but differs from it in being very little soluble when combined with sulphuric acid, and being precipitated from its solutions by oxalic acid, or prussiated potash.

C. HAUY has found that sulphur possesses, in a very high degree, the property of doubling the images of objects, even when the two surfaces which are looked upon are quite parallel. He shews that the refracting power of sulphur is much more than what is indicated by its mere density, and in this substance therefore the conjecture of Newton on combustible bodies receives additional weight.

C. GERARD described a species of vetch (*trifolium suffocatum* of Linnæus) a part of whose flowers always remain underground, and there produce seeds which come to maturity and vegetate. C. VENENAT adds his testimony to the truth of these observations.

the

C. BEAUVOIS has given an account of a new genus of plants, which he has discovered in Africa, and called by him *omphalocarpon*. The peculiarity of this tree is that its flowers and fruit are attached to the trunk, without the intervention of branches. He likewise has made several new observations on mosses, which confirm him in the opinion that the capsule (*urna*) of these plants is hermaphrodite, containing at the same time the fecundating pollen and the germs of the seeds.

C. SABATIER has endeavoured to give a new explanation of the changes which the new-born infant experiences in the circulation of the blood. The oppression of the vascular system, he observes, which results from the removal of the placenta, forces the infant to make various efforts, which occasion the first respiration. The thorax in dilating pushes down the diaphragm and with it the heart, and the more easily as the bulk of the liver has diminished. The heart, in changing its position, alters the relative situation of all the vessels attached to it, when, by a complication of actions, the *foramen ovale* closes. The angle which the *canalis arteriosus* forms with the two large arteries also changes, and this canal, likewise, from no longer receiving blood, in a short time is obliterated.

C. MESSIER gives a curious comparison between the summers of the years 8 and 1 (1800 and 1793). The most remarkable circumstance belonging to the last summer, is the unusual fall of the waters of the Seine. In the year 1793, the level of the water was pretty uniformly for four months and a half, twenty-seven millimetres above the zero of the scale or gauge, fixed in the bridge of La Tournelle. For four days only it fell to the zero. Last summer, however, on the 2d Fructidor (Aug. 20), the water sank 167 millimetres (six inches) below the zero of the gauge, which was the lowest fall in 1793. The year 1719 was remarkable for the drought, as there only fell nine inches, four lines, of rain during the whole year at the observatory at Paris, which is only half the common average. The sinking of the water of the Seine was also so uncommon, that to preserve the memorial of it a scale was fixed on the Pont de la Tournelle; but an uncertainty has arisen, whether the extreme fall of the water was marked by the zero of the scale, or by the first foot above it. Whichever opinion be taken, the fall last summer was lower than at any period on record, being

either six or eighteen inches lower than in 1719, according to the side of the question adopted.

C. PRONY read a memoir containing the description and analytical theory of a new instrument fitted to measure the length of a pendulum beating seconds. It is known that the present method requires very delicate attention to the form of the oscillating bodies, that the oscillations cannot be prolonged beyond two hours at the utmost, and hence the accuracy of its results must be subjected to the regularity of the time; and that the necessity of taking down and setting up the apparatus in different places may cause some doubts with regard to the exactness of the observations. C. Prony proposes to remedy these defects by his new instrument, which does not require any particular attention to the form of the oscillating body, whilst the bulk of the latter is sufficient to allow the continuance of the oscillations during two successive transits of the same star across the same vertical line, so that the use of the time-pieces is reduced merely to assist in counting the oscillations of the pendulum.

C. BRISSON has published his *Elements of Physico-Chemical Science*, intended as a continuation of his *Principles of Natural Philosophy*, principally for the use of the central schools, and contains a clear and methodical survey of all the substances concerned in chemistry, their analysis, specific gravity, and other remarkable properties; with the principal apparatus for experiments.

The foreign members of the commission for weights and measures continue to report the interest with which their respective governments have received the models of the metre and kilogramme. Mr. BYGGE, director of the observatory and board of longitude at Copenhagen, has had the models consigned to his care. C. TRALLES, deputy from Helvetia, and the minister of sciences and arts of this republic, mention the hopes which they entertain of seeing a metrical system adopted in Switzerland similar to the French. By a fortunate concurrence, the common foot of Zurich is found to be almost exactly equal to three decimetres, to within a hundredth of a line of difference, a quantity so small as always to be disregarded in commerce, and seldom to be estimated even in the most delicate operations.

C. MONGEZ has added one conjecture to the many already existing, concerning the design of one of the finest statues brought from Italy, which was dug up in

1767 near Frascati, and has long been known by the name of its inscription, *Sardanapalus*, and lately called the *Bearded Bacchus*. Mongez gives it to the Emperor Heliogabalus, and this opinion is rendered plausible by the well known affectation of this prince to take the Assyrian dress; by the attributes of Bacchus, which he loved to assume; the name of Sardanapalus, which he so well deserved; and bearded-face, which the artists were in the habit of giving to the successors of the philosophic Antonines.

A report was made on the improvement in the mechanism of the stereotype, introduced by C. HERMAN. His process for setting up the types is the following: "he begins by cutting sheets of copper, selected for the purpose, into parallelopipedal strips of the same breadth as common printing types: these he files and polishes perfectly smooth and equal, cuts into pieces of the proper length, and makes them even. He then fixes each piece in a machine, which carries them perpendicularly under a steel die, which is cut with a letter of the alphabet, where the copper piece is stamped by striking the steel with a hammer, but the die is furnished with a button, which prevents it from cutting beyond a certain depth, and by this contrivance the character is stamped in each type exactly in a uniform manner. The hollow copper types are then put in a frame, distributed, and worked like common types, and the copy is composed as usual, only it is not inverted, but direct, and reads from left to right; as when printed. The page is also

wedged as usual, and corrected. When the types are done with, they are taken down, and serve for future operations.

C. LEBLOND, in a History of Ephesus, discusses a point long debated among the learned—the origin and date of those silver coins called *cistophora*. After refuting several opinions, he gives them their true origin and date. Among these coins, which were struck in six towns of Asia, those of Ephesus are distinguished by numeral letters upon the face, which are dates of years. These were struck upon the arrival of every new Roman pro-consul in Asia, and this was a right peculiar to the Ephesians, on which they valued themselves highly.

THE SOCIETY OF MEDICINE in Paris, which before the revolution rendered so much service to the healing art, is about to resume its labours. The school of medicine in Paris has laid the foundation of this re-organization of the former society.

In the sitting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EMULATION, at Paris, C. RICHERAND read a memoir on the ethmoidal nerve, which arises from the nasal branch of the ophthalmic of Willis. The honour of the discovery of this nerve, attributed to SCARPA, C. Richerand claims for the French anatomists. In Le Cat's *Traité des Sens*, published in the middle of the century just expired, is an account of this nerve by two surgeons of Strasburg, Nicolai and Audran, who had demonstrated it for several years.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communication: for this Article will always be thankfully received.

DR. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has now in the press a new and enlarged edition of his "Letters to Mr. Fuller, On the Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine;" with additional illustrations and proofs; and a general Defence of the Arguments, in two Letters to a Friend.

The second part of Mr. TURNER'S Anglo-Saxon History is now in the press, in two volumes. One will contain a view of the political state of the North, in the ninth century; an account of the Sea-Kings and Piracies of the North; the life of Ragnar Lodbrog; the invasion of England by his children; and the life of Alfred the Great. The other volume will

exhibit the history of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from the death of Alfred to the Norman Conquest, which terminates the civil history of the Anglo-Saxons.

The works of the late Mr. HARRIS, of Salisbury, announced in our last Number, as in a train of publication, under the direction of his son, the Earl of MALMESBURY, will make two handsome volumes in quarto, illustrated by two portraits of the author, and five decorative engravings. Prefixed will be an account of his life and writings.

Mr. RALPH FELL is preparing for the press a work which will contain a particular account of the present state of Hol-

land; from which country he returned to England very lately, having been carried thither by a French privateer. While he remained in Holland, he was on his parole, and visited all the principal places; there is consequently no doubt but his work will afford much interesting information, as well as many anecdotes of the persons concerned in the recent transactions of that country.

A new edition will appear in a few days of Dr. HURTON's *Principles of Bridges*. We are glad to announce the re-publication of this work at a time when the projects for an intended new bridge over the river Thames, instead of the present old London Bridge, is so much the subject of contemplation. Mr. TELFORD's project, it seems, has been favourably taken up by the parliament, a select committee of which are now employed to examine the propriety of the project, and who have wisely called in to their assistance the talents and experience of several men of science and practical engineers. The project is bold and daring, but, if successfully executed, must produce a work which may justly be esteemed the wonder of the world. It is designed to span the river by one single iron arch, of 600 feet, and to be high enough to admit ships of considerable burden to pass under it! The design is now engraving by Mr. LOWRY, by order of the committee of parliament.

Mrs. OPIE will speedily publish, in one volume, some poetical pieces, and a tale called the Father and Daughter.

A translation, by Captain MONK, will speedily appear in two volumes quarto, of *Marchand's Voyage round the World*, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, from the Paris edition of Fleuriu. The translator having been favoured by the French editor with the sheets and prints as they passed through the press, the translation will probably be executed with more than ordinary correctness.

A translation is also in forwardness, of the *History of the principal Events of the Reign of Frederic William the Second, and of Europe, between the years 1786 and 1796*, by L. P. SEGUR, late French Ambassador at the Court of Prussia.

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON, (author of the *Paradise of Taste*, of *Whist*, and of *Pictures of Poetry*) is preparing a volume of Odes and Elegies, which he proposes to publish by subscription.

Mr. BYRNE, the engraver, announces a series of the most interesting and picturesque views in the several counties of Great Britain, under the title of *Britan-*

nia Depicta, from drawings by Messrs. Hearne, Smith, Farington, Turner, Alexander, &c. &c.

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, who is respectably known to the public by a variety of useful works, has in forwardness a complete and comprehensive account of the present state of British India, founded on official reports and other authentic documents. It will comprehend a statistical, geographical, commercial, and political view of all the British dominions in India, jointly and separately considered.

Mr. BUTCHER, author of a volume of *Practical Family Sermons*, has in the press a work which has engaged his attention for some years. It is an attempt, by a new arrangement of the Holy Scriptures, to promote the regular perusal of the sacred volume in Christian families:—it is divided into three parts, the *first* and *second* containing the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments; and the *third* selected from the prophetic, devotional, and epistolary parts of both.

Mr. HORSLEY, of Sloane-street, proposes to publish by subscription a collection of glees, canons, rounds, &c. &c. for three, four, and five voices.

The particular attention which is at present bestowed on the important subject of education, is evinced by the support given to the novel establishment of a JUVENILE LIBRARY, or *Bibliothèque d'Education*, in New Bond-street, conducted by Mr. TABART. Parents have hitherto been distracted by the number of crude productions addressed to the notice of their children, an inconvenience which Mr. Tabart proposes to remove by the publication of a *Catalogue Raisonné* of elementary and amusing books, in which he will point out the most chaste and classical works in every department of literature, as adapted to every separate age.

A translation is announced of Professor LINK's *Journey through Portugal, Spain, &c. in search of botanical curiosities*.

Our foreign readers will derive interest, by learning that two editions have appeared in London of Damberger's *Travels through the interior of Africa*, and that both of them were sold in a few weeks. They will not be surprized that many persons do not give Mr. Damberger credit for all his assertions: we are, however, enabled to say, that the general results of his observations, the fact of his actual journey, &c. &c. are not questioned by the best informed members of the African Association, and by those of the literati who have particularly directed their studies to the

the investigation of African geography. We have before us a letter from the learned Professor BÖTTIGER, Provost of the University of Weimar, (near which place Damberger now resides) in which he observes, that "after a strict and impartial inquiry it has been found, that Damberger is a downright honest man, and has never wilfully deviated from the truth." After all, there is no doubt but Damberger has fallen into many serious errors from an attention to old and incorrect maps since his return, and by endeavouring to fill up all the parts of his narrative respecting points which, from their distance of time, must necessarily have escaped his memory.*

Mr. GEORGE MASON is employed upon a Supplement to Johnson's Dictionary, wherein the palpable errors of that work are rectified, and the omissions supplied.

Mr. WORDSWORTH is in the press a second volume of Lyrical Ballads.

Mr. HECTOR M'NEIL will speedily publish two small volumes of poetry, chiefly in the Scottish dialect, embellished with eight elegant engravings from designs by Stodhart.

A *Picture of Modern London*, containing a correct and circumstantial account of every object deserving of the notice or inquiry of its own inhabitants or of strangers, printed on small type in a portable size, and illustrated by a large map of London, is in considerable forwardness, from the pen of a gentleman every way competent to the task.

Mr. LOCKE's much approved Common-place Books will speedy make their appearance, adapted to the French and Italian languages.

Mr. BISSITT's Grand National Directory proceeds with spirit, and will be a valuable specimen of the state of the arts and manners in Great Britain at the present period.

* Mr. Martini, the publisher of these Travels, has inserted in the Jena Review, a complete refutation of the objections started to them, and adds, that Mr. Damberger had been questioned by several learned men, respecting the accounts he has given of his travels, and that his answers had always been found consistent and free from the least appearance of imposture; that he intends to submit to a further oral examination by Messrs. Böttiger and Bertuch, in Weimar. Mr. Damberger has likewise repeatedly offered to his publisher to confirm the reality of his travels in general, and of particular circumstances, by an appeal to undeniable Dutch testimonies.

Thirty-six of the Sermons of the late Dr. W. STEVENS are in the press, and will be published in three volumes octavo, early in the spring.

A new, corrected, and enlarged English Atlas, is announced for publication in parts, by Mr. C. SMITH; and from the specimens we have seen, it bids fair to rival its predecessors in the public estimation. It will be completed in fifteen numbers, at 6s. 6d. each.

Mr. BLAIR, of the Lock Hospital and Finsbury Dispensary, assisted by several other respectable surgeons, has been some time engaged in writing a comprehensive *System of Medical and Operative Surgery*, adapted to the present improved practice at the London Hospitals, &c.

Mr. CAREY, whose recent production on the *Latin Prosody*, and various translations from the French, have been favourably received by the public, and who has given convincing proofs of his typographic accuracy in superintending the impression of Mr. Wakefield's *Lucretius*, has announced his intention of opening a *Classical Printing-Office*, wherein his knowledge of languages, together with his long practice and approved skill in correcting the press, will no doubt prove highly useful to the authors and editors of learned works. In addition to the common typography, he intends to introduce the *Stereotype printing*, which, from some very promising experiments, he hopes soon to render as useful in this country as it already is in France. The first *Stereotype* production that he proposes to give to the public, will be the original text of *Anacreon*, of which a few copies are to be in *letters of gold* upon satin, in a superb and unequalled style of elegance.

It is an error that deserves to be corrected, that Dr. GUILLOTIN; the inventor or reviver of the terrible instrument which bore his name, was one of the first victims of his own contrivance. The Doctor, who is a man of remarkably mild and pleasant manners, at this time resides at No. 116, in the *Rue Neuve Roch*, at Paris, and enjoys very considerable practice and reputation as a physician.

A discovery has lately been made at Omoy, near Beauvais, in France, of two vases filled with gold coins, to the number of two thousand and upwards. They are Roman, chiefly of the emperors, from Galba to Geta, inclusive; many of them beautifully cut, and in perfect preservation. They were eagerly seized upon by a number of persons in the neighbourhood, who appear to have concealed some of the

most valuable, especially those of the empresses, so that this will, probably, long furnish valuable specimens for the cabinets of the curious.

The researches made by the present possessors of Egypt into every branch of interesting and scientific inquiry, and into the immense treasures of antiquity, which this celebrated country has long concealed, are going on with the greatest ardour and zeal, and begin to assume a regular and methodized system. Some of the most curious particulars are mentioned in a letter from Cit. CORABŒUF, one of the commissioners for examining Upper Egypt, dated July 11, 1800. He says, "The geography of Egypt has been nearly completed by the labours of the commission. The errors necessarily attending topographical admeasurement, have been corrected by astronomical observation, so that little is now wanting to complete the materials for constructing a chart of this famous country from the earliest antiquity. The tables of longitude and latitude, determined by C. Nouet, have been printed, and from comparing them with those of Danville, the differences will be found so great as to shew the necessity of the present observations. The latitude of Syene, for instance, which Eratosthenes placed under the tropic, is nearly forty minutes different from that which has been assigned to it. It was a very important object to determine the comparative level of the two seas. The traces of the antient canal have been discovered, and from the different levels which have been taken, no doubt can be entertained that the height of the waters of the Red Sea exceeds that of the Mediterranean. A complete knowledge has been obtained of the monuments of antiquity which now remain (the most valuable of which are in Upper Egypt), and plans of the site of the antient cities have been taken. Drawings have been taken of the pieces of sculpture which embellish the antique monuments. They represent sacrifices made to the different deities, battles, triumphal entries, &c. In a grotto near to *Elitica* or *Lucina*, have been found accounts relative to agriculture, the fishery, and navigation. The sepulchral grottoes of Thebes, which are so numerous, and dug with so much art, have been carefully examined. Many of them contain mummies in high preservation, and in rummaging around them, several rolls of papyrus have been found, which have enriched many of the members of the commission with some of the most antient manuscripts in the world. But the most re-

markable and interesting prize for science which has been discovered is, two zodiacs, the one engraved at the base of a peristyle at Esne, the other in the great temple of Dendera. The former indicates the solstice in the sign of Virgo; the other, which is of later date shews the sun in Leo, and his approach to Cancer, has also been shewn. The intention of the founders of these monuments was certainly to represent the present state of the heavens when these were constructed. A comparison of these two zodiacs, which may now be instituted, throws back to the most remote antiquity the period of the construction of these temples, and proves in a striking manner the knowledge which the antient Egyptians possessed of that astronomical phenomenon, the precession of the equinoxes."

A traveller in Brittany gives the following account of the celebrated Carnac on the coast of Vannes, a relique of antiquity to all appearance of the same kind with our Stone Henge on Salisbury Plain. He says, "This is an immense colonade of stones, about four thousand in number, planted in the form of a quincunx, exactly in even parallel lines, and fixed upon the loftiest part of the coast, near the town of Carnac, in full view of the sea, occupying a space of a thousand toises (2000 yards) long, and fifty in breadth. There are eleven rows, with unequal intervals of two to six toises between them, and the distance between each column is likewise irregular, being from eighteen to twenty-five feet. The height of each varies from a few feet to eighteen or twenty above the ground, and the thickness in proportion. What is very singular, almost all the columns are somewhat conical in form, and are fixed with the point downward, so as to give the appearance of a vast block of stone resting on a pivot. No inscription is to be found any where, to give the least information as to the period of their erection, and their destination, nor does history throw any light on the subject; but from their great antiquity and the rude method of construction, they have all the appearance of Celtic monuments."

WIELAND has just published the two first volumes of his *Life of Aristippus*, the Greek, and his contemporaries. The celebrated *Lais* is a conspicuous character in this work, and the poet has thought proper to represent her in a very different light from other writers.

HEYNE's magnificent edition of *Virgil*, in four volumes, vellum paper, with 150 vignettes, has a very rapid sale at Leipzig, especially owing to the very large and

and almost unlimited orders from England.

M. TISCHBEIN, director of the Royal Academy of Arts at Naples, has been for some years collecting at Rome and Naples, all the vases, reliefs, busts, and gems, and other monuments which appear to represent subjects taken from Homer. These he has either made drawings of himself, or has had them taken by good artists, and all the heads of Homer's heroes, taken from the most celebrated busts, along with the other figures, have been engraved in a superior style at Naples, by M. Morghen, engraver to the king. He has brought the whole collection with him to Germany, at Cassel, where he now resides; and Professor Heyne has added a text of critical remarks to accompany them.

RAPHAEL MORGHEN, of German extraction, who is confessedly one of the best engravers in Italy, now resides at Florence, and there superintends an excellent school for the art, which he has established. The latest work which he has published is a print of the Last Supper, by Leonardo da Vinci, a fresco painting in the refectory of the monastery of the Dominicans *la Madonna delle Grazie*, at Milan. This *chef-d'œuvre* of the art, which unfortunately is perishing from decay, will be perpetuated, in some degree, by this excellent engraving of Morghen which was taken from a copy of the original picture done by Theodoro Matteini, a painter at Florence. The proof impressions sold for 30 sequins, a price which the great beauty of the engraving alone prevents from being exorbitant. The other copies sell for 10 sequins.

The government of Hanover have purchased for the use of the university of Gottingen the astronomical instruments of Mr. Schräöter, of Lilienthal, in Bremen, who, however, reserves the use of them during his life.

Mr. SCHERER, who had lately been appointed professor of chemistry to the university of Halle, is going to Berlin, as superintendant of the chemical part of the porcelain manufacture of the Barons Eckartstein, with an appointment of a thousand rix-dollars a year and a house.

CHAPTAL has lately discovered a new method of bleaching cotton by the vapour of fixed alkali. This has been put in practice at an establishment, by C. BAWENS, who bleaches two or three thousand ells of cloth daily, by using only thirty pounds of soda, and the work of one man.

A very curious operation in surgery has lately been performed at Paris, by Cit.

DEMOURS, a celebrated optician. The patient had had for several years successively abscesses on the transparent cornea of the eye, in consequence of which the aqueous humour was entirely lost, and the cornea had become white and opaque, entirely so in the right eye, but only over five sixths of the left. The only portion of the latter which remained pervious to light was on the upper part, and so high as entirely to prevent any rays from passing thence through the pupil to the retina. To remedy this, the operation was conceived, of cutting an opening through the pupil opposite to the luminous part of the cornea, which was accordingly performed by making a small orifice near the latter, large enough to introduce a very fine pair of scissors, with which a small slit was made in the iris. However, as this artificial pupil (which is in fact an enlargement of the natural) is also above the crystalline lens, and out of the sphere of its action, the patient is obliged to use a very convex glass in order to read, as those persons do from whom the crystalline humour has been extracted in the usual manner; but this he only requires when he wants to see with some accuracy, for he can walk the streets and distinguish common objects perfectly well without assistance.

The last enumeration taken of the insane confined in the Bicetre, amounts to 200, of whom 22 are melancholy mad; 15 furious, without delirium; 80 truly maniacal, that is, with furious or extravagant delirium, either constant or periodical; 18 simply insane; and 60 insane to idiotism.

Dr. AUBERT (the gentleman who was commissioned from the Institute, at Paris, to examine into the merits of the Vaccine Inoculation, as practised in England) has lately published, at Paris, an excellent treatise on this subject, composed with great care, written with much good sense, and shewing a very accurate and impartial examination into this interesting branch of the healing art.

It appears, that in France as well as here damage has been done to some of the crops, especially the oats, by the violent rains succeeding the long series of hot weather. Several oat stacks have taken fire owing to the necessity of putting up wet those sheaves which were kept too long on the ground for the purpose getting a little moisture in order to swell the grain, and make a higher return in weight to the farmer.

A fifth volume of "Notices and Extracts, &c." concerning the manuscripts

contained in the National Library, has been lately published. This is a continuation of the four volumes published by the celebrated Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres under the monarchy. This eminent body, in 1785, conceived the laudable plan of examining all the ancient manuscripts in their own possession, and in the different libraries in France, and named eight of their body as a committee for this purpose. The first volume of the *Notices et Extraits* appeared in 1787, and the third in 1790. The fourth was ready for the press in 1791, but the confusion of the times, and especially the suppression of the academy in 1793, delayed its publication for some years. Of late this plan has been continued with much zeal by the Institute, and the present volume contains 43 articles concerning various Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Manchew, Tartarian, Greek, Latin, and French manuscripts, chiefly the work of members of the Institute. The value of the whole collection may be conceived by the fact that before the revolution it contained more than eighty thousand manuscripts, and it has been since enriched by numerous contributions from Belgium, Italy, besides many private libraries.

It will give satisfaction to the friends of humanity to learn that the excellent institution of the most respectable and valuable *Filles de la Charité*, which had been dispersed during the revolutionary troubles in Paris, is about to be re-established. C. SABATIER, prefect of the department of the Seine, has had the good fortune to recall to their benevolent office of attending the sick poor in the different hospitals of this city, several of these estimable women. This re-union has been much assisted by the zeal of Madame Verninac, who has sought for her former companions, who had taken refuge in the different provinces, and has united them in a society, over which she presides, where they find security, and convenience, and opportunity to resume their former charitable labours.

VAUQUELIN has been extending his remarks on the *malat of lime*, which he has lately discovered in considerable quantity in the native juices of several succulent vegetables. Those plants that furnish it in the greatest abundance are, the house-leek, and several species of sedum, crassula and aloe. The presence of this salt in the expressed juice of any plant is detected by the following properties. 1. It reddens certain vegetable blues, as acids in general do. 2. It yields a copious precipitate with the alkaline carbonats.

3. It is precipitated by oxalat of ammonia, by sulphuric acid, by lime-water. 4. It yields a bulky, light, flocculent precipitate with acetite of lead, which is easily resolvable by vinegar.

An excellent memoir, by FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, has lately been published in the *Annales de Chemie*, proving the identity of the three empyreumatic acids, the pyro-ligneous, pyro-tartarous and pyro-mucous, and establishing what had before been affirmed by Gren, that these differ from the acetous acid only by holding in solution a little empyreumatic oil. Common vinegar, heated with a few drops of oil, produced from the dry distillation of wood or tartar, is converted into an empyreumatic acid, and in like manner the acid of wood is convertible by rectification into acetous acid; hence also it follows that the acetous fermentation is by no means absolutely essential to the production of vinegar.

A chemical fact worth noticing lately occurred to Cit. CADÉT. The materials for the preparation of sulphuric ether, viz. alcohol and sulphuric acid being mixed together, were closely corked up in a bottle and left untouched in a cool place for thirty hours; at the end of this time the bottom of the vessel was found covered with beautiful needle-formed crystals of oxalic acid.

M. ABILDGAARD has lately been making some experiments to ascertain the relative proportions of carbon in venous and arterial blood. One hundred parts of the venous blood of a horse, dried in a gentle heat, yielded 25 parts of dry pulverulent matter: the same quantity of arterial blood, from the same horse, yielded 25 parts. For the decomposition by detonation in Kirwan's method, of an ounce of of nitre, were required 190 grains of venous blood and 160 of arterial. One ounce of venous blood decomposed by heat, without access of air, furnished 115½ grains of charcoal: the same quantity of arterial blood yielded only 87½ grains. The decomposition of an ounce of nitre required 148 grains of charcoal from venous blood, and 119 grains of that from arterial blood. Having separated the red particles by washing, from the serum and fibrin, and dried them, it was found that 130 grains were necessary to alcalize an ounce of nitre. Of the fibrin separated from the serum, 202 grains were required for the same purpose.

J. A. ANTONIO, an Italian physician, has made it known, that he has found olive-oil to be a certain remedy for the

flying-

flying-gout. He gives an account of several cases where the disease was wholly removed by this remedy. The patient having previously taken a cathartic or emetic, must drink, in the course of three days, two pounds of olive-oil. Maroni thinks himself from experience justified in asserting, that the rheumatic flying-gout may be most quickly, easily, and surely removed by this remedy, if used according to the above method. He likewise found it produce the best effects as an anodyne, sudorific and purgative.

The celebrated physician and naturalist CARADORI has found from several experiments which he made with fishes, that they, as well as land animals, separate by respiration oxygen from the air, and cannot live in air which has served other animals for respiration. He likewise found, that water possesses a very great aptitude to imbibe from the atmosphere the air which serves fishes for respiration. When the barometer stands very low, and consequently the pressure of the atmosphere on the water is very small, the fishes do not find a sufficient quantity of air in the water. They therefore rise to the surface, and snap at the air above the water.

The following are the principal collections of antiques at present existing in Italy.—In *Rome*, Museum Capitolinum,

Museum Pio-Clementinum, Villa Albani, Villa Borghese, Villa Ludovisi, Palazzo Mattei; Palazzo Barbarini, Galeria Giustiniana, Palazzo Rondanini.—In *Naples*, Capo di Monte, in which are likewise placed the antiques formerly belonging to the Farnese palace in Rome, but which were carried away to Naples by order of the present king.—At *Portici*, the celebrated museum which contains the fresco-paintings, coins, gems, articles of household furniture, and warlike instruments, &c. of the ancients, which were dug up from the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.—In *Cantanea*, the museum of Prince Biscari.—At *Palermo*, in the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits.—At *Florence*, the Grand-duke's gallery.—At *Turin*, the royal museum.—At *Milan*, the Firmiani museum.—In *Verona*, the collection of antiques, which Maffei presented to his native city.—At *Venice*, in St. Mark's library.

GIRARDAMI, a Tyrolese peasant, and self-taught artist, who now resides at Vienna, has invented an *air-gun*, which may be discharged fifty times without pumping again. The first twenty shots penetrate through a board at an uncommon distance. Girardami makes these air-guns himself, and likewise very good wooden watches.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Creation, an Oratorio. Composed by Joseph Haydn. Adapted for Voices and the Piano-forte, by Muzio Clementi. 11. 6s.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

IT was with much pleasure that we heard of the intended adaptation of this work for the piano-forte by Mr. Clementi; our expectations were, in course, considerably raised; but they have been more than equalled by the masterly skill and address with which the task has been executed. When we consider the close and artful compression of this copious and multifarious score into two staves; the judgment with which the *parts* are selected, and the adroitness with which the whole is brought under the command of two hands, we know not which the most to admire; the profound science, acute ingenuity, or patient labour necessary to the successful completion of the undertaking. As Mr. Clementi's is the first *English* publication of this oratorio, we embrace it as the first opportunity afforded by the plan of our

critiques, of noticing its merits and demerits. In the opinion, that it possesses numerous and very considerable beauties, we trust, we shall be joined by most connoisseurs; but are not certain that they will agree with us in our objections. The introductory symphony, or overture, is strongly imitative of the chaotic state of matter previous to creation, and the burst of sound at the words "and there was light," is sublimely conceived. The air "With verdure clad the fields appear," contains some particularly tasteful and characteristic passages, and the concluding chorus of the first act is great beyond description. The air "In native worth and honour clad," is a rich and manly melody, and the subject of the fugue introduced in the chorus of "Awake the harp," at the words "For he the heaven and earth has clothed," is firm, bold, and original; the fall of a seventh in passing from the first bar to the second, is strikingly happy, and displays the great master. But these and many

many similar excellencies are opposed and counter-balanced by a general slightness of texture, paucity of contrivance, and undignified construction in the chorusses, and a puerile watery sweetness in the airs, which, though it frequently renders them somewhat pleasing when considered as a collection of independent passages, produces no one predominating effect upon the mind; gives no fixed and determined character; argues no power of *creation*. Another grand defect in this oratorio is, that the accompaniments, not the voices, are too frequently the principals; the band does not play to the vocal performers, but they rather sing to the band; and the piece taken in the aggregate, is more properly an *instrumental*, than a *vocal* composition. On the whole, though we are among the warmest admirers of Haydn, and think his symphonies, quartetts, sonatas, &c. the very first of modern productions, we cannot admit that the oratorio of *Creation* is qualified to add to the laurels which his instrument-works have long since so justly earned.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa De Lally, by J. Tewksbury, Pupil of J. L. Duffek. 6s. Preston.

These sonatas, the first of which consists of three movements, including the popular air of the *Mariners*, with variations, and the second of which consists of two movements, are written in a style much above that of the generality of modern piano-forte music. Many of the passages discover considerable and attentive musical reading, as well as a respectable portion of natural taste and fancy. Almost every bar of the second sonata evinces the composer not to be unacquainted with some of the most important secrets of good composition, and assures us that a close continuance of study will quickly rank him with the first musical authors of the present day.

Sacred Music; dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl of Malmesbury, in two Volumes, consisting of a Selection of the most admired Pieces of vocal Music from the Te Deum, Jubilate, Anthems, and Milton's Hymns, adapted to some of the choicest Music of the greatest Italian and other foreign Composers, Jomelli, Pergolesi, Perez, Martini, Bevelli, Scolari, &c. &c. By the late James Harris, esq. Arranged and Published by Joseph Corrie, Gentleman of his Majesty's Chapel, and Organist of the Cathedral, Salisbury. Riley.

This collection of vocal music, which consists of twenty-one articles, comprises some of the most attractive and truly ex-

cellent compositions of the respective masters announced in the title-page; and the pieces are in general adapted with a propriety and happiness of effect, which convinces the late Mr. Harris to have been an amateur of polished taste and cultivated judgment, while the several recitatives from his pen equally prove his ingenuity and science. Among the most striking of the adaptations are, "Ye with songs and choral symphonies," to an air of Vinci, "Fountains, and ye that warble," to an exquisite melody of Scolari, "Ye birds that singing up to heav'n gate ascend," to a strain of Perez, "My tears have been my meat," to a charming air of Hasse, and "Turn thee, O Lord, again," to a beautiful melody of Tasso. If some other of the pieces do not express the words with equal force and felicity, those only will be surprised who do not know the difficulty of applying exotic music to domestic poetry, and of linking together in the expression of the same sentiment, words and notes not originally designed by the author or composer to appear in the same page.

A New Year's Gift, for the first Year in the nineteenth Century, being a Collection of Canzonets for one, two, three Voices. Composed by Mr. Hook. 4s.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

Mr. Hook's *New Year's Gift* consists of *The Invitation*, a canzonet for two voices, *Ora Moor*, for one voice, *Rural Delights*, for two voices, *The Death of the Stag*, for two voices, *Fair Oberon*, for one voice, and the *Invocation*, for three voices. These little compositions are in Mr. Hook's usual style of unaffected ease and pleasantness, nor do they betray any decline of that lively fancy and freedom of idea which have so long distinguished his vocal productions in general.

Grand March, with an Introduction and Pastorale. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Rolleston, by J. V. Hammond. 2s. Preston.

Regarding this work as a first public effort, we cannot but think it does much credit to Mr. Hammond's science and taste. The introductory movement exhibits some ingenious windings and evolutions of harmony, but though we see considerable merit in the second movement, we are not of opinion that it comes properly under the appellation of a march; it wants compactness, and a more decidedly martial character. The succeeding *pastorale* is melodiously conceived, and bespeaks much ease and freedom of fancy.

Solo for a German Flute, and Basso Obligato. Composed by Gaetano Brandi. 2s.

Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This solo is written with considerable taste and fancy; many of the passages remind us of the elegance discoverable in the works of the best modern authors. The German-flute practitioner will find it an agreeable and improving exercise.

Peck's third Annual Collection of Hymn Tunes, Fugues, and Odes, chiefly Original, in three and four Parts, interspersed with fugitive and select Pieces. 2s. Peck.

This collection consists of nineteen pieces the greater part of which are pleasing in their melodies, and perfectly correct in their construction. The air, or predominating part is placed next the bass, the tenor on third staff, and the contra-tenor in the form which is a convenient distribution of the parts for the piano forte performance.

Numbers VII. and VIII. of Handel's Overtures, adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin or Flute. By J. Mazzinghi. Each Number 3s. Goulding.

The present numbers of this excellent and useful work contain the overtures to Handel's first, fifth, seventh and tenth an-

them, also those to the Occasional Oratorio and Samson. The same diligent ingenuity evinces itself in these as in the former numbers, and the work promises to become a permanent monument of Mr. Mazzinghi's taste in selection, and skill in adaptation.

Three original Waltzes, arranged as Duettinos for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Harp and Piano-forte. Composed and Dedicated to Miss Douglas, by Sgra. Cianchettini. 4s. Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

These waltzes are pleasingly imagined; and for the most part so constructed as to produce an excellent effect in *duo*. The first and third are particularly attractive, and cannot fail to win the attention of piano-forte practitioners.

The favourite Dance introduced in the new Comedy of Speed the Plough. Composed by J. Moorehead. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte. 1s. 6d.

Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This favourite dance forms in its present arrangement, a very agreeable rondo. The digressive parts of the composition are judiciously interwoven, and without losing sight of the subject, variegate and relieve the *tout ensemble* with much pleasantness of effect.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EGGS, for a METHOD of BENDING STEEL.

INSTEAD of employing heat, as is usually done, the Patentee proceeds in the following manner:—Having shaped the blade, spring, or whatever else is wanted, he stretches it over an iron (technically called a *flat*) which is convex at the part over which the steel is passed. He then strikes the bent steel for a great number of times with an iron of a chissel form, which cuts into the steel, and the bending is compleated. This he thinks will save much trouble and labour, and will answer for several kinds of springs, surgical instruments, and particularly for the bent spring of rupture trusses.

MR. HITCHCOCK, for converting OLD SKINS of PARCHMENT or VELLUM into LEATHER.

The process is the following:—Take the skins and wash them well and often in MONTHLY MAG. No. 69.

water for twenty-four hours, then remove them for the same time into a bath composed of a pound and a half of white vitriol, a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of sal ammoniac, dissolved in twenty gallons of water. Next add to the liquor ten pounds of vitriolic acid, one pound of nitric acid, and one pint of spirit of salt, which makes an acid bath, in which the skins are to be steeped for a short time. This will get off the lime that had been before employed for the parchment. The skins are then to be washed to rinse out all the acid, and the water wrung out as completely as possible, without tearing the skin. It is then to be immersed and well soaked in a tanning liquor, composed of twenty pounds of oak bark, seven pounds of sumach, five of elm bark, three of saffras, and the same quantity of lignum vitæ shavings, mixed with twenty gallons of water, and previously warmed for twelve hours, and cooled down to a new milk

I

warmth

warmth before immersion of the skins. These are then to be tanned in the common way with oak bark, or oak and sumach, washed and dried. To make the leather water-proof it must be first soaked for five or six days in linseed or nut oil, and after this has been wrung out, the skin is to be repeatedly smeared with a composition, made by melting together seven pounds of nut or linseed oil, with one pound of each of the following ingredients, namely, red lead, litharge, sugar of lead, white vitriol, bees-wax, rosin, and pitch.

Observations.—The object in the above process is, first to reduce the skin to its original state, by softening its texture, dissolving out the lime, &c. next to give it a body by means of a strong tanning, and lastly, to make it water-proof, by means of various ingredients that resist moisture. Some of the receipts are sufficiently complex, but in all, the ingredients appear powerful, and are probably efficacious.

MR. HOTCHKISS, *for a* NEW MECHANICAL POWER *for* LIFTING WEIGHTS, &c.

The method in which this power is applied is to make a capstan, or similar machine, with two barrels of unequal diameter, to fasten a rope round the large barrel, pass it through a pulley to which the weight is attached, and wind it round the smaller barrel in a contrary direction. Hence, as the weight bears upon each barrel in the proportion of their diameters, and as it is taken off from the power applied in the proportion which the smaller bears to the larger barrel, it is only the difference between the two that constitutes the real resistance to be overcome. Therefore, the nearer in size the diameters are, the more power will be saved, but they must not be made quite equal, otherwise the weight to be raised would not at all advance. The most convenient application of this power is to cranes, presses, and other machines where velocity of movement is not required. It is not necessary to have both the barrels on one axis, but they may be placed parallel to each other, and working against each other by toothed wheels, or cogs, whereby the revolution of one will be made in the contrary direction to that of the other.

MR. TURNBULL, *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* COMMON PROCESSES *of* BLEACHING COTTON *or* LINEN PIECES.

The Patentee begins his process by

taking any kind of earth which is easily mixable with water, such as clay, marle, or fuller's earth, or if that cannot be had, any kind of soft mud and the like, which is put into a boiler to evaporate the moisture, dried, again mixed with water, and passed through sieves to ensure a requisite fineness. This is then mixed with quicklime, which is slacked in the earthy pulp, and forms the materials for the several *backings* which the cloth is to undergo. The pieces are to be worked in the backing tubs for a number of times, alternating this with rinsing and scouring, as in the long established method of bleaching, and exposing to the air on the bleaching ground. The only difference in the process here employed is the admixture of earthy mud or clay to the lime, whereby the corrosive force of the latter is moderated, and may therefore be used more freely. In the last buckings pot-ash is also added to the earthy mixture. This process, therefore, unites that of fulling with soaping, or washing with alkaline lye, and it appears very probable, that such a union may be a saving of time, and of expence of alkali, which is the heaviest article.

MR. THIVILLE, *for an* INVENTION *of a* LAMP *or* LIGHT.

The invention specified in this account at considerable length, consists, in its most material point, of an extension of the contrivance of lenses sometimes placed before carriage and street lamps, in order to continue the general advantage of increasing the apparent body of the flame and the real quantity of light emitted by it, with that of directing the cone of rays produced by the refringent power of the glass, upon any object in any direction where it may be required. The Patentee, instead of making the refracting glasses of a convex or spherical form, gives them a cylindrical or oblong shape, sometimes truncated, or else a conical form, where the object is to divert to a particular spot all the rays which pass through the glass. The form and direction of these glasses must be entirely regulated by the known laws of catoptrics, as for instance, when the light is to be thrown above the horizontal plane of the burner, the refracting glass must be made conical, with the apex downwards, and *vice versa*, if a lower part is to be illuminated. Sometimes the convex surface of the refracting glass may be cut into facets, in order to encrease the apparent number of the flames as well as the real quantity of light. It is obvious, that by thus consulting the laws of the reflection

and refraction of light, any kind of illumination in any direction may be ensured. As an example of the simpler kind in this very ingenious apparatus, we shall mention the construction of a common street-lamp, as proposed by the Patentee. The burner is placed behind three cylinders of glass, one of which is opposite to each side of the pavement, and the centre glass to the middle of the street. The side glasses, as they have to illuminate a greater distance than the centre, are put at three inches distance from the flame, whilst the latter is only two inches, and thus both the sides and centre of the street is lighted. As, however, there will be two dark spaces between the illuminated part of the street, corresponding with the intervals on each side of the centre glass refracter, two mirrors may be placed above and behind the side glasses to supply this deficiency.

The glasses may be either solid or hollow, and filled with a clear fluid. They are secured in a tin frame, and covered above with another tin frame, and the whole chamber of the glasses secured from smoke and dust, by being enclosed in a cement, or by plaster of Paris. The inventor has, besides, constructed the lamp in a convenient manner for being trimmed and cleaned, and has added a great variety of contrivances for particular uses, which it is not necessary to mention. He expects that, if they are employed for the purposes of lighting the streets, half, or at least one third of the present number will be sufficient, and that an interval of 120 feet may be left between each.

Observations.—Among the more obvious objections to this highly ingenious plan which at first suggest themselves, three may be enumerated. The first is the greater risk of damage and accident in an apparatus somewhat complicated when daily handled by common lamp-lighters, notwithstanding their well-known dexterity. The second is, that if any number should be broken, or out of repair, especially two or three in succession, a considerable length of street might be left for some time quite dark, especially with 120 feet interval between each lamp. The third is the inconvenient and unpleasant glare on the eyes of the passenger, which is so often complained of in the present water-lamps, and which would hardly be entirely removed even by this improvement. It should be remembered, that the purpose of illumination is sometimes only for the convenience of the person or body where the light is fixed, in carriage-

lamps or portable lanterns; but at other times, where every subject within the spread of the light is to receive benefit from it, the mode of casting light, and its contrast with the surrounding shade, are not matters of indifference.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, of LONDON, for an INVENTION, by which SHIPS are enabled to SAIL FASTER than they now do in a HEAVY SEA, &c.

This invention consists in placing on the bow of the ship, or on such part of it as the opposing wave strikes, a shield or water-skreen, between which and the ship are springs to let it retire back upon the ship in such a manner, as that the time during which the wave acts is prolonged, and that hard crash prevented that takes place against those ships which have not such a protection. This shield or skreen is so made, as to be without difficulty placed whenever the wave happens to strike, and changed from that to any other when circumstances require it. The shield is above the water-line when the ship is in a horizontal position, being only under water when the wave comes, so that it may not impede the sailing of the vessel, by making it cut the water with more difficulty, when there is no water to oppose it.

Observations.—It is well known, by the effects of spring-carriages as well as by the resistance that elastic substances give even to the most violent shocks (even cannon shot) that much may be effected by interposing an elastic substance between two bodies moving in opposite directions. It is well known also, that water is a hard body when striking or struck suddenly, and that prolonging the time of collision diminishes greatly the effect produced by the blow.

The elasticity of the French vessels rather than any superiority of form, has for some time been believed to occasion their quick sailing. The well known fact, that vessels sail faster after they have been strained (if not strained too much) than taken quite stiff from the stocks, also augurs well, and in favour of this invention, of which, however, the real utility remains to be proved by experiment; and finally, by putting it in practice.

As the object is immense to a country like this, the prosperity and safety of which depend on its naval superiority, there can be little doubt that every justice will be done to this invention, and that if it is found useful it will amply reward the inventor.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Dec. 20. to Jan. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
CONTINUED FEVER	69
Small Pox	3
Erysipelas	5
Cynanche Tonsillarum	7
Phthisis Pulmonalis	11
Hæmoptysis	4
Pneumonia	2
Cough and Dyspnoea	57
Catarrh	4
Dysentery	2
Diarrhoea	6
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	18
Menorrhagia	7
Melancholia	1
Dyspepsia	16
Hysteria	3
Paralysis	4
Gastrodynia and Enterodynia	6
Epilepsia	4
Cephalæa	7
Dropsy	11
Asthénia	19
Infantile Diseases	13
Chronic Eruptions	11

The cases of typhus will appear to have very considerably increased in number during the last month; but they have not, in general, been characterised by that violence of frenzy which was so especially remarkable in the fevers of the summer and autumn. The extraordinary determination to the head that prevailed during those seasons, in various instances produced not merely the common delirium of fever, but an absolute and a speedily fatal insanity.

The present typhus is more particularly marked by a profound coma, and a general prostration of the strength.

In several cases that at first seemed to be desperate, a recovery, it might almost be called a resurrection, was brought about principally by very strong stimuli, applied in small but frequently repeated doses. After the inside had been *rinsed* by emetics and aperients, brandy and wine was often administered in as large a quantity as the patient was supposed able to swallow without the inconvenience of succeeding sickness or intoxication.

This mode of treatment, when it was assisted by the daily washing of the whole body with cold water, the free admission of fresh air into the sick room, the frequent change of linen and bed clothes, moderate doses of opium at night, and the careful abstraction of every thing that might tend to interrupt the sleep of the patient, or to

disturb the tranquility of his mind, has seldom failed to induce a speedy convalescence, the progress of which towards an entire restoration of health and strength was afterwards accelerated by the application of nourishing diet, and a variety of medicinal corroborants.

It should, however, be understood, that the directions of the physician, those especially that related to the administration of wine and food, could not, in many cases, be carried into effect, in consequence of the poverty of the patient, and the slow and scanty assistance of parochial charity.

Too generally is it imagined that work-houses are not provided only, but also are fully adequate to the relief of those who labour under the extremity of want. But if any credit may be paid to the testimonies of many of the poor creatures that crawl to supplicate the medical relief of the Dispensary, this is far from being in every instance, actually the case.

Not longer since than yesterday, to the person who is now employed in writing this report, a boy was brought, whose attenuated and nearly lifeless form awakened a sentiment, and even an exclamation, of compassion from all the surrounding patients.

According to the mother's account, whose appearance and manner gave not the slightest pretence for suspecting the veracity of her assertions, her child had for some time been deposited in a workhouse, but had there been deprived of what was absolutely essential not to his health merely but almost to the bare support of his existence.

By some the reporter has been charged with indiscretion, in thus unveiling the extreme wretchedness of the poor. But, deaf to the dictates of worldly prudence, and insensible to the impulses of selfish interest, never, by such motives, will he be tempted to decline the declaration of facts which he knows to be true, and the discovery of which he cannot but regard as of unspeakable importance*.

* Since the publication of the last report, a donation of twenty pounds has been presented, by a person well known for his humanity toward the poor, to the physicians of the Finsbury, and several other dispensaries in London, for the relief of those of their necessitous patients who are confined to a sick bed, and

One of the cases of melancholia recorded in the list of diseases, is deserving of attention, from the circumstance of the patient's not having been afflicted with it until after the deprivation of his sight. The reflection upon that loss could not fail for a time to have been itself a course of uneasy feelings. But the continuance of his depression might perhaps be better accounted for by his not being any longer able, in consequence of this loss, to pursue his usual active employment, by its withdrawing from him the natural and exhilarating stimulus of light, and by its precluding altogether the possibility of that amusement and diversion of mind, which in general is so constantly derived from the contemplation of external objects. By confining the sensibility within a smaller compass, it condensed and increased its force.

A case occurred which the physician who was consulted with regard to it, suspected to be an aneurism of the aorta. But from a degree of diffidence with regard to the accuracy of his conclusion, he had recourse for a removal of his doubts, to the advice of a respectable surgeon*, who, after an attentive examination, having formed more decidedly the same opinion, scrupled not instantly to pronounce the sentence of speedy death upon the unfortunate patient.

Since that time, however, there has occurred strong reason to believe that the complaint was merely a nervous affection. It appears to have originated from distress of mind; it was induced often, and always was aggravated by any thing that agitated her spirits; it was accompanied by Boringimi; all these symptoms uniformly increased or diminished together; for about ten weeks they have all been gradually disappearing, and for this last fortnight have scarcely been felt at all in consequence as it is reasonable to suppose, of the remembrance of the painful circumstances, from which her disorder had at first originated, having, during that time, become more feeble, and also perhaps from a favourable change that, according to her

and, to use the words of the gentleman through whose medium it was transmitted, "to be distributed in small sums proportioned to the number of starving children."

* If the name of the gentleman alluded to was to be mentioned, it would not only give an additional confirmation to the fact, but also would demonstrate to the public the extreme uncommonness of a case that could have been mistaken by a person of his professional learning and sagacity.

own account, had lately taken place in the state of her external circumstances.

In many diseases, especially in those that are called nervous, a suspension of the symptoms has not unfrequently been found to occur in consequence of the same, or indeed, any other complaint attacking one who is particularly near and interesting to the patient. Even in cases of fever, a mother seldom finds herself sick until the sickness of her child is over. The attention and anxiety which is constantly kept up, does not prevent the body from receiving contagion, but often it prevents the mind from being for some time aware of its influence. No sooner however does the recovery of the child take place than, in general, it is succeeded by the indisposition of the parent; which, although it has been delayed, cannot fail to be aggravated and rendered still more dangerous by the extreme degree of labour, watchfulness, and solicitude that had immediately preceded its attack.

In the remarks which, in a former part of this report, have been made with regard to the use of stimuli in cases of desperate disease, it was far from the intention of the writer to encourage a recourse to them in a state of health and vigour. The application of any extraordinary stimulus to the human system must invariably abridge the period of its possible duration. But at the moment when it is about to be extinguished, it is necessary to *blow* the flame of life, although by that means you consume a part of the fuel that is necessary to its support.

The grand object to be attended to in what is vulgarly denominated a low fever, is by artificial means to give, for a time, a degree of strength that may support the patient during *the period of his struggle with death*.

The stimulating mode of practice seems to be particularly suited to the constitution of those who live under the influence of the sedative atmosphere of the metropolis. In London it is scarcely possible for a man to receive into his lungs a draught of air that has not been in some other person's lungs before. This *second hand* air is not only always injurious to health, but sometimes proves almost immediately destructive of existence.

It is a circumstance well worthy of remark, that out of the multitude of cases that within the extent of the Finsbury district have, for this last year, been attacked by typhoid contagion, few, comparatively, have fallen victims to it, but those whose previous habits of debauchery or intemperance

ance had reduced them into a state that was peculiarly susceptible of disease, and almost altogether insensible to the operation of medicine. Bark has but a feeble effect upon a stomach that has been long accustomed to brandy. And a frame, the stamina of which have been destroyed by an inordinate indulgence of the sensual appetites will, in no instance, be regenerated or even find considerable relief, from a recourse to any of the pharmaceutical preparations*.

Red-lion Square.

J. R.†

* The idea which it is here meant to inculcate, and indeed has been more than once inculcated in these reports, has seldom been enough attended to by patients, or acted upon in the practice of physicians. Upon the minds of the former its truth cannot too deeply be

impressed, although from the future profits of the latter a conviction of its truth might chance to deduct no small portion of that pecuniary emolument which they have hitherto been in the habit of extracting from the mental, more perhaps than from the corporeal imbecility of their fellow creatures.

† Dr. Webb having retired from his official connection with the Finsbury Dispensary, these reports cannot any more be sanctioned by the initials of a name that long will be remembered, and as long as it is remembered, will be respected by the supporters, and ever will be dear to the memory of the poor patients of that charitable institution. From the friendship and society of his late amiable colleague, the writer of this article has been indebted for relief under the pressure of almost unprecedented calamity; and from his kindness and professional skill has derived important assistance in discharging the duties annexed to an anxious and most laborious situation.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requested.)

The Sheep-shearer. Singleton pinx. A. Cardon sculp. Size 23½ by 17. Prints 1l. 1s. Proofs; Coloured 2l. 2s. Published by Lasf, Holborn.

THIS print has merit, but we wish that our artists would (in these simple subjects especially) pay a little more attention to *nature*, and to the *titles* which they give to their prints. We have here a large figure of an old man holding a sheep, as big as a cat, on his lap, and a little girl five or six years old, bringing up another. Now, this is not *all*, nor any thing like *all* the business of *sheep-shearing*.

A Shepherd Boy. Side Coffer pinx W. Bond sculp. Published by Brydon, Charing Cross. Price 10s. 6d.

This print is admirably engraved in the chalk manner. With regard to the design, we have frequently found occasion to remark that the artists of different countries impress upon their figures their own national mark. We do not know Mr. De Coffer's country, but this is not an English shepherd boy.

Bacchus amidst the solitary Rocks, teaching the Nymphs to make Verses. Angelica Kauffman pinx. Bartolozzi sculp.

Telemachus in Grief for the loss of Ulysses, while Calypso is endeavouring to excite his Affection. Angelica Kauffman pinx. Delattre sculp. Published Jan. 1800, by Miss Bryer, London-street, Fitzroy-square, 3l. 3s. the Pair.

Though Mrs. Angelica's designs have

a degree of sameness which may sometimes arise from the general similarity of the subjects to which she has usually devoted her pencil, yet there is a native ease and elegance in them that renders them invariably attractive and fascinating; a praise to which the two preceding prints are in an eminent degree entitled. They are admirably engraved in the chalk manner; that by Delattre has the best general effect.

Baron Nelson of the Nile. Drawn from the Life by S. De Coffer, Dec. 8, 1800. Engraved by J. Stow, and Published by J. Brydon, Charing-cross, Jan. 1, 1801. Price 2s. 6d.

This is considered by all who have seen the gallant admiral, to be the happiest likeness of him that has yet been delineated. It is a profile, done in a slight sketchy manner, in line.

The Country Butcher's Shop.

The Peasant's Sunday Dinner. Painted by J. Ward. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds. Published by Jefferies, Ludgate-hill. Price 1l. 1s. the Pair.

To those who are fond of these sort of subjects, this pair of prints will afford great pleasure. They beam with truth and nature, are much in the manner of Morland, and very well engraved. *The Peasant's Dinner*, is peculiarly fine.

The Washington Family. J. Paul, jun. Philadelphia, painter. E. Brit. London, sculp. Published by Allen and Nightingale, No. 143, Leadenhall-street, and North Front, Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1801. Price 15s. Plain, 1l. 11s. 6d. Coloured.

In judging any work of art, it is but fair to say where and when it was done. This must be considered as the work of a young man, and as done in a country where there are neither so many models for imitation, nor opportunities of improvement in art as there are in this. Examined with that regard it ought not to be severely criticised.

In looking at a portrait of this exalted character, we are apt to expect more than art can often realise. This does not appear to be a very favourable likeness, though it bears resemblance to some of the portraits we have seen of him. The faces of the two ladies are round and unmeaning.

Published by Edward Orme, [No. 59, New Bond-street.

A Transparent Print from the Play of Pizarro. Drawn at the time of Sacrifice in the Temple of the Sun, and by Permission, dedicated to her Majesty.

Inside View of the Convent of St. Clare, from the Story of De Montford. Dedicated, by Permission, to the Duke and Duchess of York, from a transparent Drawing by William Orme.

These are companion prints, at 1l. 11s. 6d. each. They are upright, 24 inches by 15 each. The first gives a very good idea of the scene in the gaudy pantomime of Pizarro; and the other is, in choice of scenery, and general effect, from the lamps, gothic windows, &c. superior to any transparency we ever saw. Such scenes as these are admirably calculated for the effect given by this new branch of engraving and staining paper.

Cupid unveiling Venus. R. Cofway, R. A. invt. F. Whately, R. A. del. A. Cardon, sculp. Published by R. Akerman, at his Repository, No. 101, Strand.

The character of the boy's face is arch and spirited; the face of the woman is beautiful, as indeed is the whole figure, though we think it carries some appearance of having been in part studied from the marble. The right hand is rather large, and we think the neck, above the bottom, might have been better managed. The fore-ground and distance are well managed; it is on the whole a very graceful and fine figure, most exquisitely engraved.

The Stoning of St. Stephen, from the original Picture Painted by Mr. West, as the Altarpiece of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Engraved by Dunkarton, and Published by Messrs. Baydell, Cheapside. Price 2l. 2s.

This picture has been much and deservedly admired, and we are happy to see it transferred to the copper in a large upright mezzotinto, engraved in a good style, and with much effect.

In a Retrospect of the Fine Arts, it would be unpardonable to omit noticing the following sale of such a cabinet as, we believe, has never before been exhibited to the public.

Drawings and Prints in the Collection of John Woodhouse, esq.

Among the amateurs and collectors of the fine arts, as well as the votaries of the muses, it now seems an agreed point that works of mediocrity are entitled to little praise, and that a performance which is not exquisite in its kind, is not entitled to the attention of a man of taste. This though sometimes carried too far, may under some restrictions, be a fair criterion, and if at all admitted, this collection has a singular and most peculiar claim to public attention, for it is comprised of the finest and most scarce works of the greatest masters of the ancient and modern schools, and forms a collection presumed to be more valuable and extensive than has been ever before exhibited.

The first part were sold the latter end of last month, at Christie's room: the sale of the second part, at the same place, commences on the 11th of this month, and continues the ten following days; and consists of engravings from the works of Rubens, Vandyke, Jordaens, &c. The complete works of Earlom, Strange, and Bartolozzi, &c.

Among these are many of the finest and most rare proofs that the masters ever engraved; several of them from Rubens are proofs, touched upon by himself, for Balfwert, Pontius, &c. Of the works of Earlom, there are proofs complete; and of the works of Bartolozzi, a double set, proofs, and with the letters. Of the *Marlborough gems*, the only proof set before the letters, that we believe were ever taken from the plates.

The arts and artists have sustained a very great loss by the death of Mr. Macklin, of Fleet-street. With the very fine pictures which were exhibited in the Poets Gallery, and the capital prints which have been engraved from them, the public are well acquainted, but the immense prices which

which the late proprietor paid to the artists, is not so generally known.

It may be some gratification to the curious to know the sums which some of them cost, and as room shall serve, we will in this and the following Retrospects enumerate a few of them, which may tend to shew the importance of the arts in a light in which they have not hitherto been so generally considered as they deserve.

Lavinia, painted by Gainborough, and engraved by Bartolozzi. The painting 300l. Engraving 250l.—*Hobinai and Gandaretta*, by Gainborough, 350l. Engraving by Bartolozzi, 252l. 10s.—*Palamon and Arcite*, Hamilton, 100l. Bartolozzi, 350l.—*The Death of Arcite*, by the same artists. Painting, 100l. Engraving, 350l.—For engraving Mr. Bunbury's drawing of *The Mouses Petition*, by P. W. Tomkins, 300l. and for *Marian*, by the same artist, 300l.—To Maria Cosway, for the very fine picture of *Lodona*, 100l. Bartolozzi, for engraving it, 250l.—*The Freeing of Amoret*, by Mr. Opie, 200l. 10s. To Bartolozzi, for engraving it, 315l.—*The Cottagers*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, 500l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 250l.—*The Ancient English Wake*, a picture by Hamilton, 200l. Engraved by J. Chapman, 250l.—*The Woodman and his Dog*, painted by Barker, of Bath, 300l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 350l.—*The Death Bed of the Just*, by the Rev. W. Peters, 400l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 450l.—*Death of Lord Robert Manners*, by T.

ERRATUM in the last Retrospect, for "*Robert Cosper*," read "*Richard Cosper*, drawing-master to her Majesty, and to Eton College."

Stothard, R. A. 200l. Engraving, by J. K. Sherwin, 700l.

Mr. Nollekens is modelling a bust of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, as a companion to that of Mr. Fox, and it is a most spirited and striking likeness.

Messrs. Boydells are publishing, by subscription, various improved and distinguished breeds of cattle, sheep, horses, and hogs, amounting to nearly 100 plates, with descriptions of each, and their appropriate advantages as to soil, climate, &c. Artists of the first reputation only will be employed, and the work when completed, will form one quarto volume, and will be published in numbers, ten plates in each, at one guinea per number.

At the editor's request, the Right Hon. Lord Somerville has obligingly consented to superintend the work. Subscriptions taken in by Messrs. Nicol, and at Mr. John Coles, Smithfield.

Mr. Colnaghi, of Cockspur-street, will shortly publish *A Battle between the Bears and the Frogs*; engraved by S. W. Reynolds, from a most spirited picture by that eccentric genius Eckstein. A sheet print, mezzotinto.

Mr. Harding, of Pall Mall, will this week publish *A Journey from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Isle of Wight*, by the late Thomas Pennant, esq. in two volumes, royal quarto. This work contains 49 beautiful prints of views and portraits, by Angus, Sparrow, and Comte. Price 3l. 3s. in boards.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

ANTIQUITIES.

An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; and a Comparison of the Chinese, Egyptian, and Mexican Hieroglyphics; being the first systematic Work which has been published in Europe on Chinese Writing and Reading, accompanied with the proper Characters, by Joseph Hagar, D. D. imperial folio, with upwards of 500 cuts, 2l. 2s. bds. Phillips.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or, Lives of the most eminent Persons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Professions, by J. Aikin, M. D. and others, vol. 2. 4to. 2l. 11s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

Memoirs of Angelus Politanus, Aëtus Sincerus Sanazarius, Petrus Bembus, Hierony-

mus Fracastorius, Marcus Antonius Flamininus, and the Amalthei Translationi from their poetical Works; and Notes and Observations concerning other Literary Characters of the fifteenth and sixteenth Centuries, by the Rev. W. Parr Grefwell, 8vo. 5s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

Life, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, by Frederick Reynolds, 2s. Longman and Rees.

EDUCATION.

Harry and Lucy, Part II. being the second Part of early Lessons, by the Author of the Parent's Assistant, 6d. Johnson.

The Beauties of Owen Feltham, selected from his *Reclives*; a Compendium of philosophical, moral, and religious Instruction, parti-

particularly adapted to the Improvement of early Youth, 2s. sewed. H. D. Symonds.

Juvenile Seasons; or, instructive, moral, and amusing Dialogues for the Use of young People and Schools, by the Countess of Fouché, 2s. 6d.

Juvenile Biography; or, Lives of celebrated Children; inculcating Virtue by eminent Examples from real Life, imitated from the French, with the Addition of moral Reflections, addressed to the Youth of both Sexes, by Mr. Joffe, translated by Mrs. Cumming, Translator of *Estelle*, 2 vol. 6s.

HISTORY.

Retrospection, or a Review of the most striking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Consequences, which the last eighteen hundred Years have presented to the View of Mankind, by Hester Lynch Piozzi, with a Portrait of the Author, 2 vol. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Stockdale.

LAW.

Remarks on the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone, by James Sedgwick, of Pembroke College, Oxford, 4to. 12s. boards. Clark and Son.

Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the fifth and sixth Years of the Reign of Edward VI. with Observations on the Respect due to the Authority of Judges, and to the Verdict of a Jury, by a Country Magistrate, 1s. 6d. Hatchard.

Proceedings at large—The King against Henry Hunt, Esq. for challenging Lord Bruce; addressed to the Officers and Gentlemen of the Wiltshire Cavalry, 2s.

Crosby and Letterman.

The Proceedings in the Cause the King against Waddington, for purchasing Hops in Kent, 1s. Crosby and Letterman.

MEDICAL.

Answer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, by John Bell, Surgeon, 4s. 6d. boards. Longman and Rees.

Practical Observations on the Inoculation of the Cow-pox; with a compendious History of that Disease, and of its Introduction as a Preventive of the Small-pox, by John Addington, Surgeon, 1s. 6d. Johnson.

A familiar Treatise on the Physical Education of Children, translated from the German of Christian Augustus Struve, M. D. to which are prefixed Lectures on the same Subject, by A. F. M. Willich, M. D. 8vo. 8s. bds. Murray and Highley.

Observations on the Bile and its Diseases; with Remarks on the Structure and Economy of the Liver, by Richard Powell, M. D. 8vo. 5s. Rivingtons.

MILITARY.

Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army under the Command of the Chief Consul Bonaparte; translated from the French MONTHLY MAG. No. 69.

of Joseph Petit, Horse-grenadier in the Conular Guard, 2s. 6d. Jordan.

MATHEMATICS.

A new Edition (third) of Dr. Hutton's Logarithmic Tables, with Improvements, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. Robinsons.

MISCELLANIES.

Striking Facts addressed to those who still disbelieve in a Real Scarcity; and a solemn Appeal to all those who think otherwise, by the Author of an Appeal to the good Sense of the higher and wealthier Orders of the People, a Shilling a Dozen. Hatchard.

A Letter to John Whitmore, Esq. Member of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Coal Trade, pointing out the Impolicy of the proposed Measure of obtaining Coals, from the manufacturing Districts, to the Metropolis; the Causes of the high Price of Coals, and the Means of a permanent Reduction of Price, by Henry Grey Macnab, M. D. 5s. Griffiths.

New-invented Tables of Interest upon a small Card that will lie in a Pocket-book, by Thomas Baird, 1s. Blacks and Parry.

The eighteenth Volume of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered in the Year 1800, 6s. boards.

The Causes of Scarcity investigated; also an Account of the most striking Variations in the Weather, from October, 1798, to September, 1800; to which is prefixed the Price of Wheat every Year from 1600, by Samuel Hopkinson, B. D. 2s. Newbery.

The second Part of Observations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muscovado Sugar and Rum, by Bryan Higgins, M. D. 4s. Cadell and Davies.

Letters from a Father to his Son, on Topics relating to Literature and the Conduct of Life, by J. Aikin, M. D. vol. 2. 5s. boards. Johnson.

A selection of German Prose and Poetry, with a small Dictionary, and other Aids for translating, by George Crabb, 2s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

The Churchman's Magazine, by a Society of Clergymen, No. I. 3d.—To be continued monthly. Rivingtons.

The New Annual Register for the Year 1799, 14s. boards. Robinsons.

The Post Office Annual Directory for the Year 1801, by the Inspectors of Inland Letter Carriers, 2s. 6d. sewed. Richardson.

Observations on the present State of the Municipality of London, with Hints for its Improvement; with Remarks on the Docks, the Projects relating to London Bridge, the Canals, New Streets, &c. by the Author of the Portentous Globe, 2s. 6d. Walter.

A Digest of the Hindu Law on Contracts and Successions; with a Commentary by Jagannatha Tercapanachanna; translated from the Sanscrit by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. 3 vol. large 8vo. 2l. 2s. Debriet.

A historical and philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa at the Close of the eighteenth Century, 5s. bds. Vernor and Hood.

A Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt on the Stoppage of Issues at the Bank; on the Prices of Provisions, and other Commodities; by Walter Boyd, Esq. M. P. 3s. 6d. Wright.

NOVELS.

Midsummer Eve; or, the Country Wake, a Tale of the sixteenth Century, 2 vol. 12mo. 6s. sewed. Mawman.

The Western Mail; a Selection of Letters made from the Bag taken from the Western Mail when it was robbed by George — in 17—, now first published, 4s. sewed. Mawman.

The Monk of the Grotto; or, Eugenio and Virginia, a Tale, 2 vol. 12mo. 7s. sewed. Lane.

The Soldier Boy, 3 vol. 12s. sewed. Lane.

Ancient Records; or, the Abbey of St. Oswythe, a Romance, by T. J. Horsley Curties, 4 vol. 12mo. 18s. sewed. Lane.

Adrian and Thecla; or, Friendship in Adversity, pathetic Tales, 2 vol. 6s. sewed. Ogilvy and Son.

POLITICAL.

The dark Cloud of the political Hemisphere broken, and a bright Beam of Consolation issuing therefrom; with a few Words of Advice to the Dissatisfied of every Description; also a Method prescribed, founded on Experience, for removing Discontent, under the present State of public Affairs, by an old naval Officer, 1s. Scott.

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into Effect the Proclamation on the Subject of Scarcity, 1s. 6d. Wright.

Practical Economy; or a Proposal for enabling the Poor to provide for themselves; with Remarks on the Health and Morals of the lower orders of Society; by a Physician, 2s. 6d. Callow.

POETRY.

The Millenium, a satiric Poem, 3s.

Murray and Highley.

Il Luttuoso, ed' il Gaudioso; il Giocoso, ed' il Diligente: Poems on Music, the new Century, Sport, and Care, 2s. 6d. Wright.

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Lyrical Ballads, by W. Wordsworth, vol. 2. 6s. boards. Longman and Co.

The Pleasures of Retirement, with other Poems, by John Jefferys, 3s. 6d. Longman and Rees.

Richard the First, by Sir James Bland Burges, 2 vol. royal 8vo. 18. bds. Egerton.

Rime scelte di Francisco Petrarca, 5s. boards. Becket.

THEOLOGY.

The Afflictions of England a Warning from God, a Sermon preached Nov. 2, before the University of Cambridge, by R. Luke, B. D. Rivingtons.

A Discourse on the Connection of the Prophetic Office with Poetry and Music, preached Sept. 30, 1800, at the Meeting of the Choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the three Dioceses, and published for their Benefit. And

A Discourse on the Consideration of Evil, as providentially conducted to some ultimate Good, preached at Worcester on the general Fast, March 12, 1800; by T. James, D. D. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons.

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A Sermon preached at St. Julian's, Shrewsbury, Dec. 14, 1800, on reading his Majesty's Proclamation for limiting the Use of Bread, by S. Butler, 1s.

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TRAVELS.

Travels in the French Republic, containing a circumstantial View of the present State of Learning, of the Arts, Manufactures, learned Societies, public Schools, Manners, &c. &c. in that Country, by Thomas Byggé, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Copenhagen, large 12mo. 6s. boards. Phillips.

Just imported by A. Dulau and Co.

Dictionnaire historique et biographique des Hommes marquans à la Fin du 18^e Siècle, par une Société de Gens de Lettres, 3 vol. 8vo. Price 1l. 1s.

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Filli di Sciro, 4 vol. 8vo. the same Size and Paper as their Edition of Aminta and Pastor Fido.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE victories of the French Generals Moreau and Brune, during the last month of the 18th century, have, in all probability, before this time produced a peace. An opinion prevails that, preliminaries have been actually signed; for, it seems that Schimmelpenninck, the Dutch Ambassador at Paris, in some late dispatches to his government, stated, that General Moreau, in reply to the first proposal of the Archduke for a new armistice, answered, that hostilities were not to cease till the preliminaries were actually signed. As an armistice, therefore, was concluded on the 25th of December, it is hence inferred, that the preliminaries of peace were signed at the same moment.

The following have been the principal movements of the hostile armies:

It was on the 27th of November that Moreau issued his proclamation at Munich, announcing the intended renewal of hostilities on the following day. On the

28th he moved his head-quarters to Ampfing, and several skirmishes took place between the advanced posts of the hostile armies; the Austrians, however, retired behind the Inn, leaving garrisons to defend the bridge-heads at Kraburg, Wasserburg, and Muhldorff. Towards night the French approached the Inn. On the 29th Moreau took Wasserburg by assault, after a very severe action, in which the Austrians lost, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, about 400 men. The latter then evacuating Rosenheim, Moreau pushed his head-quarters to Ebersberg, and gave orders that the centre of his army should force the passage of the Inn on the first of December, let it cost what it might. This grand effort was made accordingly, but appears to have wholly failed of success; for the French were defeated, with the loss of 800 prisoners, and six pieces of cannon. We have given a sketch of Moreau's account of the action on the 3d of December in our last number. It now appears

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from

from our own Gazette, that the event was to the full as severe upon the Austrians as the French official accounts state it to have been. Mr. Wickham, after asserting that the French General Richepanse pierced between the Austrian left and centre, got upon the great road behind this latter division, and fell upon the flank and rear of the column just as it had formed in front, and began attacking the enemy's position, adds, "I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what passed afterwards; but it seems that the disorder soon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ramon was made with very heavy loss, particularly in artillery."

Of the army of the Grisons, a letter from the head-quarters, dated Chiavenna, December 6th, informs us, that, the General in Chief, Macdonald, at the head of the 4th column, incurred the greatest danger in passing the high Alps, and had it not been for his intrepid perseverance the passage would have been again interrupted. He led the pioneers of the grenadiers to the tracks of the road which were effaced by snow and an impetuous wind. He himself set the example of working to open the path. The most terrible weather could not prevent him from advancing. He passed on the 5th of December, with his Aid-de-Camp and Staff. His escort opened the march. The path was again covered, and his grenadiers sinking in the snow began to believe that it was impossible to proceed farther, when the General, advancing at their head, founded himself the road, which was entirely lost (the snow had covered all the poles that were set up for marks) and animating all who heard him by his example, he succeeded in conducting all who followed his steps to the hospital.

After the fatal battle of Hohenlinden on the 3d of December, Moreau's army continued to advance, and having at length passed the barrier of the Inn, driving before them all the Austrian corps, on the 16th fixed the head-quarters at Salzburg. On the same day Richepanse, with the left division of the French army, pursued the Imperialists along the road to Lintz, and entered Neumark, the last post of Bavaria on the frontiers of the Hereditary States. The Archduke John, whose head-quarters then removed to Braunau on the Lower Inn, was by this manoeuvre cut off from all communication with the Austrian Commander in the Tyrol, which country was now threatened on the north side by Lecourbe, on the west by Molli-

ter, and on the south-west by Macdonald, who was master of both banks of the Upper Inn, of the Upper Engadine, and of the Valley of the Adde in the Valte-line, with well-established communications between all his divisions. On the 17th the Austrians removed their head-quarters to Schwanstadt, and the Archduke Charles, joining the army the same day, endeavoured to take a strong position behind the river Traun, with a view to defensive measures; but this he was not able to accomplish before Moreau's army, in five divisions, approached severally, commanded by Legrand, Grandjean, Richepanse, Decaen, and Grouchy. On the 18th Richepanse, with the advanced guard, attacked the rear of the Imperialists in a strong position near Vockbruck, and defeated them, taking 1000 prisoners (600 of which were cavalry) with General Lopez, their Commander. The Austrians, retiring, on the 19th endeavoured to make a stand on the heights of Lambach; but Richepanse again defeated their rear-guard, drove them into the defiles of Lambach with great loss, and the Imperial army retreated to Lintz, within 92 miles of Vienna. The French continued to advance, and on the 20th fixed their head-quarters at Wels. Moreau now formed his army in three columns; of which the right, under Lecourbe, made for the mountains, south of Steyr on the Ens; the centre, commanded by Moreau himself, set out for Steyr; and the left, under Grenier, which had marched along the south banks of the Danube, and forced the Austrians to retreat from Lintz, across the river, proceeded on the highroad from Lintz towards Vienna. On the 24th Richepanse, with the advanced-guard of the centre column, entered Steyr, in which he found 17 pieces of cannon, and made 4000 prisoners. On the 25th, the French were proceeding onward to the next river, the Erlaph, and the Austrians were retiring behind the Traisen, the last river of any note within 50 miles of Vienna, when, in the evening of that day, an officer arrived at the head-quarters of Moreau, from the Archduke Charles, bringing proposals for a new armistice, and announcing that the Emperor had sent a courier to Count Cobentzel at Luneville, with directions to sign a peace. This new armistice has been purchased at a very high price indeed; for the French are put in possession of the forts of Kuffstein, Scharnitz, and the other points of fortification in the Tyrol; the defiles of Fientlermuntz, and

Naudert, with the fortresses of Würzburg in Franconia, and Brannau on the Lower Inn. The armistice, which is for 30 days, with 15 days notice of rupture, extends to the Gallo-Batavian army in Franconia; and by it the Emperor has assigned to the French a triangular portion of territory, whose base will rest on Chiavenna and Würzburg, and whose point will be at Leoben and Pacheln on the Danube, within 17 leagues of Vienna.

It appears by a dispatch from General Brune, dated the 27th of December, that the campaign had at last been seriously opened in Italy; he had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio but attacked it in front. On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Austrian positions on the Mincio; the loss of the Austrians amounts to twenty-four pieces of cannon, and to more than 12,000 men, of whom 8000 are prisoners. The passage, after a desperate engagement, was carried at Monzanbano and Molino. These places are between the Lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at one in the morning, the head-quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The French army is stated in the official communication to the Legislative Body, to be engaged in the blockade of Mantua. It is evident that much loss must have been sustained on both sides and a great number of superior officers are said to have been wounded on the side of the French. From Brune's dispatch, it appears that he intended to renew the battle the next day. It has since appeared that General Brune was as good as his word for that on the 27th another dreadful battle was fought, which ended in the defeat of the Austrians under General Bellegarde, who in these two days lost 17,000 men, and 28 pieces of cannon, which, added to 40,000 men, and 140 field-pieces lost in Germany, makes a melancholy total of 57,000 men (killed, wounded, or taken prisoners) and 168 pieces of cannon, within little more than a month; Moreau having re-commenced hostilities on the 28th of November. Pursuing their advantages, the French on the first of January crossed the Adige at Bucefingo, forced the Austrians to evacuate Corona and Verona, invested Peschiera, blockaded Mantua, and were preparing on the 3d to besiege Porto Legnago, on the road to Padua. The Imperialists retreated towards Vicenza; but when the last accounts came away, the

Republican General Rochambeau, who, doubling the upper point of the Lake di Garda, had passed the Adige below Roveredo, was preparing to harass the right wing of the Austrian army in its retrograde movements.

The Chief Consul states the principles on which he acts, in the following words: "The left bank of the Rhine shall be the boundary of the French Republic: she makes no pretention to the right bank. The interest of Europe does not permit the Emperor to pass the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republic shall be ensured and guaranteed. Our victories add nothing to the pretensions of the French people. Austria ought not expect from her defeats what she would not have obtained from her victories. Such are the invariable intentions of the Government. The welfare of France shall be to restore tranquillity to Germany and Italy: her glory to deliver the Continent from the avaricious and destructive genius of England."

The Imperial Family were fully prepared to set out for Offen, escorted by a party of the life-guards. The gallery of paintings, the Imperial treasury, and the city treasury, containing 12,000,000 in specie, were likewise about to be removed from the capital, when the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna very unexpectedly at ten in the morning of the 27th of December, bringing the consolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armistice of thirty days with General Moreau.

In Paris a new and extraordinary attempt has been made for the destruction of Bonaparte, in his way to the opera on Christmas-eve. A small waggon, it seems, inclosing a concealed machine, was placed in a street through which he was to pass, and was intended to obstruct his carriage, so as to give opportunity for the conspirators to effect their purpose. By some dexterity in the Consul's coachman, or by the derangement of the machine, the latter did not operate till a few seconds after the Consul had passed; it then suddenly exploded, killed five persons, and dreadfully wounded fifteen others, shivered to pieces all the windows of the Thuilleries; and the houses which surround the Great and Little Caroussel, and the entire streets of St. Nicaise, St. Thomas, Echelle, and Chartres, endured a concussion like that of an earthquake. Twelve men were arrested on strong suspicion, some of whom, indeed, have acknowledged their connection with the plot.

plot. The Consul drove on to the theatre, and shewed no indication of having met with any extraordinary incident. The Legislative Bodies, and Constituted Authorities waited on him with their congratulations on his escape from such imminent danger; when among other remarks, he is said to have replied, that they ought not to wonder at his being exposed to such attempts; for that, "those who held the first places in the magistracy, were in as constant danger as a General in Chief in the heat of battle."

Since the above, we have received intelligence respecting the judgments passed on the Conspirators; of whom, four have been sentenced to suffer death, viz. The Italian *Cerachi*, the Corsican *Arena*, the Marseilloise *Topino le Brun*, and the Terrorist *Demerville*. Upwards of 100 have been ordered for transportation beyond the seas, for being implicated in the plot of the 24th of December; among the number of whom are the following characters, notorious as having been guilty of some of the worst crimes of the Revolution, viz. *Cervat*, who presided at the massacres of September; the Conventionalist *Chondieu*; the famous Terrorist *Destrem*; *Feix Le Pelletier*; *Fournier*, the organizer of the horrors of St. Domingo; the Ex-prince Charles of Hesse; the Septembriser *Joly*; *Memin*, the assassin of the Princess Lamballe; and *Rosignol*, the General of the Revolutionary army.

General Sprengporten is arrived at Paris, as envoy from the Emperor of Russia, who, if we may believe accounts from the Hague, has actually declared war against Great Britain. Many conjectures have been formed respecting the nature of Sprengporten's mission to the French Republic; and among others we may notice one that has excited much conversation; it is no less than a design of Paul to plan with the French Consul means for the expulsion of the Turks from Europe. If we were disposed wholly to doubt this supposition, there are still a few circumstances, that tend in some degree to favour it; Paul has assembled large armies in Poland; a Russian fleet is still in the Dardanelles; and *Paswan Oglou*, understood to be secretly supported by Russia, threatens Adrianople, and even the very capital of the Ottoman Empire. We cannot doubt the wish of the French on this subject, as the subversion of the Turks would be the means of securing of France, in all probability, the possession of Egypt.

EGYPT.

Dispatches of great length have been received by the Consulate, from General Menou in Egypt, exhibiting a most flattering picture of the state of that colony: He writes, that he is at the head of an army of Frenchmen, amounting to 18,000 or 20,000 men, with a great number of auxiliaries, well armed and equipped, and duly paid, fed, and clothed; that he has not, for the last six months, had an enemy to oppose, or an intestine dispute to adjust; that the Grand Vizier, distant from the French force more than 100 leagues of Desert, had with him only the feeble remains of his army, amounting to about 6000 men; and that a Turkish vessel of 80 guns, and an English frigate (the *Cormorant*) had been wrecked on the coast, from both of which he had saved and appropriated the artillery. He seems wholly unapprehensive of any force that the English may send against him.

It seems now, however, to be well authenticated that Sir Ralph Abercromby, after having touched at Malta, has proceeded to Egypt, where the French were to be attacked by a triple force; that is, by the troops of Sir Ralph at Alexandria; by General Craig (with a considerable detachment from the Bombay army) on the side of Suez; and from the Desert by the Turkish army under the command of the Grand Vizier.—The six French frigates which have lately arrived at the Mauritius from Europe, it is conjectured by some, have troops and stores on board for the army of General Menou in Egypt, which it is intended to land at Suez.

Several vessels have arrived in France from Egypt. They completed their voyage from Alexandria to Toulon in 18 days, having left Alexandria the 7th, and arrived at Toulon the 25th of December.

The *Apollo*, lately arrived from India, after a remarkably quick passage, brought the particulars to Government of an unsuccessful attempt made by Colonel Murray and a detachment of the 84th regiment to make a landing at Suez. A promise of extensive co-operation had been made by the Scherif of Medina; in consequence of which, Colonel Murray, with a body of between 4 and 500 men, sailed from India, and was conducted up the Red Sea by some vessels of Commodore Blanket's Squadron. The Scherif of Medina was so far faithful to his engagement, that he joined the English in person, but with a force so inadequate, that their attempt to make good a landing,

a landing totally failed. After the loss of a great number of the Scherif's followers, it was judged expedient to re-embark, and leave the French in possession.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

The Northern Confederacy of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, has at length, we have every reason to suppose, been completely organized: Prussia does not appear at present to have acceded. The property of the British merchants in the different Russian ports has been actually confiscated; and a proclamation issued, containing the mode by which it is to be converted into cash, and the purposes to which such cash is to be applied. This is a species of attack upon the rights of individuals, scandalous and disgraceful to every civilized Government, but for which we have ourselves given some pretext by the attack upon French and Dutch property in the Bank, at the commencement of the war with these Republics. In consequence of these hostile measures exhibited in the North, the British Government has also ordered a seizure of all vessels belonging to any of the Confederate Powers, now in the ports of this country; and it is farther asserted, that letters of marque are immediately to be granted, for the purpose of capturing a great variety of richly laden single vessels and fleets, which are now well known to be working their way towards the Baltic. This new war may now therefore be regarded as certain, and, indeed, as actually commenced. Ministers ought, instead of botching up the dispute with Denmark, and confining their consideration to a few individual facts of the moment, of no importance whatever, to have boldly adverted to general principles, and either have at once admitted those contended for by the Confederacy, or compelled the recognizance of their own.

AMERICA.

By a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 16th of December, intelligence has been brought that Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr, are to be the President and Vice-president of the United States. The particulars of the election are not arrived.

EAST INDIES.

On the 30th of December, an overland express was received at the India-house from the East Indies, dated the middle of August last. By this conveyance information is received of a detachment of the Bombay army having been ordered to prepare for embarkation, for the purpose of proceeding to the Straits

of Babelmandel, to make an attack upon the French at Suez, while General Abercromby, with the army under his command, makes a vigorous assault upon the side of Alexandria. Some important advices may therefore be shortly expected from that quarter.

An account is also received of the conduct of the assassin, Vizier Ally, during his imprisonment at Calcutta. The murder of Mr. Cherry, who was the Company's Resident at Benares, instigated our Government to make the most vigilant search after the delinquent, who took refuge in the dominions of the Nabob Vizier: he was induced however at length to deliver him up.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annals of English history do not comprise a period so truly alarming as the present. At the close of the eighth year of a war, so extravagantly conducted as to have doubled in that period the whole debt of the nation, that is, as much as every antecedent war in which the nation has ever been engaged *added together*; we now find ourselves deserted by every ally but one, and this one ally, upon whose union we can no longer depend, and whose existence seems to hang upon his separating himself from us. The greater number of our allies are become our active enemies; and the rest, if they have not positively commenced hostilities, are daily discovering the most cordial inclination to do so, and are only waiting for a convenient opportunity. In a few weeks, it is probable, we shall not only be disjoined from Austria, and at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with all the Northern Powers of Europe. But enormous as this evil is, and fatal as the prospect it presents, this is not the worst evil, or the most despairing prospect we have to encounter. To the scourge of *war abroad*, is now added that of *famine at home*; a famine, if not produced by the war, augmented by it, and which the war only, and the prospect of increasing warfare, by shutting against us almost every port by which we can obtain a supply, duplicates and renders permanent. The word *famine* is not too strong a term by which to express our present desperate situation. With respect to the poor, it is actually a famine at the present moment. It is impossible for any man to cast his eyes around him, or even to attend to the information laid before Parliament upon this very subject, without beholding the ruin of his country, and being compelled to declare that the hand of Providence

vidence is against us. We are ready to admit, that some benefit may accrue to the multitude from the unwearied labours of the committees in both houses. It is a melancholy consideration to observe, that, although the poor rates for the last two years have amounted to not less than *four millions sterling* per annum, a sum superior to the expences of Government itself in the beginning of the present reign; yet even this sum, so exorbitant in itself, and wrung with such extreme difficulty from the hands of the people, is so far from being adequate to the demands of the dependent paupers, that many parishes, as stated in the report we allude to, are not able to relieve more than *one-tenth* part of the numbers who apply for relief and are in absolute want of it; and that even to this tenth-part, to whom relief is distributed, they are not able to allow more than *one-fifth* of the necessary aid they require; and which even, upon the common proportion of allowance to paupers, is actually given by parishes that are not quite so much burdened. Is there a human nerve that does not thrill with horror at a picture so fully substantiated? Some relief, however, must be administered; and it is now submitted to Parliament that the magistrates should, by a rate over the less burdened parishes, compel them to support, besides their own poor, those parishes in which actual famine is making such an inroad. The only mode in which it appears to us that effectual and proper relief can be given, is to prohibit entirely for a limited time the use of grain by horses, which would at once reduce the price of grain to a moderate standard.

The principal business of Parliament, since our last Number, till the putting an end to the present Session by his Majesty on the 31st day of December, has been as follows:—On the 17th of December, upon the report of the Bill for ascertaining the Population of this Country being made, Lord Grenville rose to make some objections to those parts of the Bill which had implicated the clergy in making the return; this he considered as highly improper, not only from imposing an office upon them contrary to the civil, nay the general law of the country, but from its being a precedent, that it would be unwise and impolitic to follow; and upon those principles he moved, that all the parts that related to the clergy being concerned in making the return be omitted; which was agreed to. The next day the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Grey, in the House of Commons,

on the 15th of December, presented a petition from Paul Le Maitre, a prisoner in the gaol of Reading, under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. The petition stated that the said Paul Le Maitre had been taken into custody in the year 1794, on a charge of being concerned with certain other persons in a plot to murder the King; that after lying eight months in prison, he was discharged on bail; but that afterwards, in the year 1796, understanding an indictment was *resh* preferred against him, he surrendered himself, and, after four months further imprisonment, was put upon his trial, but discharged, the Attorney General not having evidence to convict him. That during his imprisonment he was very ill-treated by the gaoler; and, in particular, that Jealous, the Bow-street officer, who apprehended him, declared to his mother, that her son's life was forfeited, and that she must not expect to see him more, till she saw him at the gallows. That this declaration so affected his mother that she fell ill, and died broken-hearted, within two months after his apprehension. That his own health had been materially affected and injured by the cruel confinement he had undergone, &c. The petition concluded by throwing himself on the mercy of the House, and praying for relief. On the motion, that the petition do lie on the table, the Chancellor of Exchequer opposed the motion, on a ground (certainly *irrelevant* to the nature of the case) that it contained much *irrelevant* matter, as likewise injurious reflections on the Privy Council. He was followed on the same ground by the Attorney General, Mr. Simeon, Lord Hawkesbury, Sir W. Grant, Mr. Bragge, and Mr. Percival. The advocates for receiving the petition were, Mr. Grey, Sir W. Pulteney, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Tierney, and Sir F. Burdett. A division took place upon the question, "That the petition be laid on the table." Ayes 8,—Noes, 59.

On the 17th of December the report of the Committee relative to the extension of the quarantine laws to the islands of Jersey, and Guernsey was received, and a Bill to that effect ordered to be brought in.

On the 19th of December, a considerable opposition was given to a motion made by Mr. Ryder, founded on the fifth report of the Provision Committee, for advancing money from the list civil to relieve poor parishes, which money is to be repaid by a rate on the parishes relieved and the districts adjacent thereto. The resolution, however, was carried in a committee.

Monday

Monday the 22d of December, on the motion of Mr. Pitt, the House adjourned to the following Monday.

On the same day in the House of Lords the royal assent was given by commission to three Bills; that for making better provision for the relief of the poor, and diminishing the consumption of wheaten flour; the Edinburgh poor bill, and that for the accommodation of the members of both Houses of Parliament.

On the 23d of December the Alien Bill passed the Committee without any amendments. Lord Holland on the same day made his promised motion for the production of copies of the instructions sent out by ministers to Lord Keith, as commander of the Mediterranean; as also the instruction from him to Sir Sidney Smith with respect to the evacuation of Egypt. In support of his motion, his Lordship dwelt upon the various arguments which have before been detailed; and from which he inferred, that to those orders might be attributed our being at war at the present moment. Lord Grenville opposed the motion, as he did not know any good purpose producing the papers would answer. Lord Darnley was for the enquiry, and Lord Spencer against it. On the division the numbers were, Contents 2, Non-contents 12.

On the 26th of December, the wheaten flour regulation bill, the stale bread bill, the quarantine bill, and six others, passed through committees of the whole House, without amendment.

We think it necessary to insert at length the bounty on the importation of corn according to the late act. On every quarter of wheat imported, weighing 420lbs. a bounty equal to the sum by which in the London Gazette in the third week after the importation, it shall be less than 100s. the quarter.

On the importation of barley. On every quarter of barley weighing 352lbs. a bounty equal to the sum by which it shall be less than 45s. the quarter by the Gazette as above. Rye. On every quarter of rye weighing 408lbs. a bounty to make it equal to 65s. the quarter. Oats. On every quarter of oats weighing 408lbs. a bounty to make it equal to 30s. the quarter. Flour. On every barrel of wheaten flour, of 196lbs. weight, a bounty to make it equal to 68s.

The British Parliament finally closed its functions with the eighteenth century, for, on the 31st of December, 1800, his majesty terminated its conclusive session with a speech from the throne, in which he ap-

plauded the meritorious and efficacious zeal and industry with which both Houses had applied themselves to devise means for relieving the pressure occasioned by the present dearth of provisions, and insuring a sufficient supply till the produce of the next harvest could be brought into use. His Majesty then proceeded to notice the unprovoked hostility of the Emperor Paul, in the detention of British property and the imprisonment of British seamen; he expressed his determination to have recourse, in the first instance to remonstrances; but if they should fail, and it should become necessary to maintain against any combination, those maritime rights on which both our prosperity and security must always essentially depend; he doubted not the success of those means which he should be enabled to exert in defence of our great national interests. The parliament of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland was then by his Majesty's command appointed to assemble on the 22d of January, 1801: preparatory to which meeting, the members of the Privy Council have been re-sworn; the Great Seal, the State Purse, the National Colours and Coin, and every other article bearing the Royal Arms, or Ensigns Armorial, have undergone, or are about to undergo, a material change in that particular, as well as his Majesty's stile and titles.

The members of the Whig Club dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Tuesday the 13th of January; the Honourable Thomas Erskine in the chair. After the standing toasts had been drank, Mr. Erskine gave the health of Mr. Fox, which was received with the usual thunders of applause. Lord Holland first noticing the flattering manner in which the name of his relation had been received, gave the health of a most zealous and able advocate in the cause of Freedom, as well as one of the brightest ornaments of the English bar—Mr. Erskine. This was drank amidst the loudest plaudits. Mr. Erskine, on thanking the company for the honour conferred on him, observed, that it had not been unusual for persons in his situation (the chair) to make some remarks on the state of the country, and to review how far the measures of government affected the constitution of our ancestors, which the club had voluntarily associated to defend. The society never adjourned from one meeting to another, but events of the most alarming nature occurred; unfortunately they did not seem at present to make a due impression on the country. He felt them, and

every friend of freedom and of the national welfare must feel them; but in these times he did not think it useful or prudent to speak of them in the language which his feelings dictated. No misfortune produced the smallest effect upon the people, and it would be ineffectual at this moment to make exertions in their cause, for without their aid, exertions would be useless. Whenever they were awake to their situation, his honourable friend (Mr. Fox) would be the most forward in making every effort to redress their wrongs; but I shall not attempt (said Mr. Erskine) to urge the state of the country, unassisted as I am by the counsel even of those who con-

stantly attend Parliament. What I can say at this time can be productive of no benefit. It is not our fault if things have gone wrong. The sedition bills have expired, and public meetings may be more freely held; but no body of people seem inclined to move. When they stir, we shall be found ready to exert ourselves in defence of the constitution, in defiance of the calumny which constitutes part of our triumph. The healths of Lord Holland, Mr. Grey, the late Lord Mayor, &c. were afterward drank, and soon after eight o'clock, the Chairman retired.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Dec. and the 26th of Jan. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

AGUR, W. Whitechapel-road, whitewsmith. (Boorn and Courtene, New Inn)
Bennett, W. Watling-street, warehousman. (Crompton and Rooke, Took's Court)
Bayley, W. Wakefield, ironmonger. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn)
Boulton, G. T. Fimlico, cornfactor. (Smith, Hatton Garden)
Bedwell, R. Wantage, surgeon. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's Inn)
Eunns, E. West Ham, baker. (Morgan, Clements-lane)
Bacon, J. Sutton, cotton-spinner. (Macdougall and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn)
Cooper, T. jun. Liverpool, horse-dealer. (Leigh, Liverpool)
Campbell, A. Gosport, brandy-merchant. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard)
Dickie, W. Strand, stationer. (Sarrall, Surrey-street)
Day, W. King-street, Golden Square, victualler.
Dismery, W. Portsmouth, carpenter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn)
Dunor, W. Green Bank Wapping, baker. (Fregme, Little St. Martin's lane)
Emmett, J. Manchester, victualler. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn)
Edwards, T. New Bond-street, haberdasher. (Field, Friday-street)
Erlson, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool)
Giffenhill, E. and J. Barry, Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Building)
Gosford, R. E. Pithead-street, baker. (Stratton, Shoreditch)
Gulliver, H. S. Richmond, stable-keeper. (Griffith, Featherstone Buildings)
Higham, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings)
Holland, W. Southwark, linen-draper. (Ludlow and Richardson, Monument Yard)
Hatch, J. Robert-street, Bedford-row, cabinet-maker. (Pattison, Cross-street, Hatton Garden)
Hammond, G. Stamford, mercer. (Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-street)
Hilton, A. Liverpool, linen and woollen-draper. (Smart, staple's Inn)
Holmes, J. Leeds, ironmonger. (Batty, Chancery-lane)
Hurl, J. Wakefield, woollapler. (Batty, Chancery-lane)
Jackson, J. Market Weighton, shopkeeper. (Gale, Hull)
Kerhaws, S. Little Moles, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn)
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Low, Southampton Building)
Lowe, J. and J. B. R. Hart-street, Covent Garden, brandy-merchants. (Batty, Chancery-lane)
Miles, J. C. and J. Lunn, Beale, linen-manufacturer. (Morgan, Clements-lane)
Mills, A. Hatton Garden, merchant. (Crompton, and Roche, Took's Court)
Merr, weather, F. and J. Hardwidge, Lombard-street, no. 111.
Murray, C. Manchester, shoemaker. (Eden, Temple)
Mawby, J. Long Buckley, cordwainer. (Kinderley and Long, Strand's Inn)
Phip, H. Finsbury, warehousman. (Guy, King's Arms Yard)

Perry, J. Birmingham, burton and toy-maker. (Bontrower, New North-street, Red Lion-square)
Platters, J. Worcester, coach proprietor. (Bland, Raguet-court)
Paton, S. Manchester, plumber. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
Quenby, J. Winchester, mercer. (Dyneley, Bell, and Dyneleys, Gray's Inn)
Rennie, G. St. Clave, coal-merchant. (Flaxney, Chancery-lane)
Radcliffe, J. Errington, miller. (Sykes, New-Inn)
Reed, W. Wakefield, merchant. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn)
Singleton, G. Holborn, vender of medicines. (Whitton, Great James-street, Bedford-row)
Sea-rook, T. Edgeware-road, victualler.
Smith, R. Wantage, inn-holder. (Philpot, Red Lion-square)
Shuck, J. Worcester, glove-manufacturer. (Platt, Bride-court, Bridge-street)
Salmon, J. W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
Ten o'clock, S. Berwick-street, currier. (Fowler, Lambeth-road)
Taylor, W. Brixthelmsone, wine-merchant. (Tourle, Palmer, and Pugh, Bartlett's Buildings)
Townsend, S. Erlith, ironmonger. (Lewis, Temple)
Topper, N. Claes-street, Middlesex Hospital, dealer in coats. (Mabers, Thavies Inn)
Wells, J. and T. Bell, Manchester, soap-boilers. (Ellis, Curstons-street)
Worthington, T. Manchester, merchant. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn)
Wright, T. Canterbury, shopkeeper. (Noy and Templar, Brixthelmsone)
Winchester, H. Holme, Smelter. (Brace, Temple)
Webb, R. and T. Lea, Nuneaton, dealers in horses. (Moie, Birmingham)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, G. Loughston, victualler, Feb. 25.
Aldington, P. Hereford, haberdasher, March 7. (final)
Banner, T. P. Nicholas-lane, insurance broker, Jan. 31
Elmer, S. St. John-street, tallow-melter, Jan. 31
Ballantine, W. St. Martin's le Grand, goldsmith, Feb. 3
Blackling, J. Kingston, Hull, linen-draper, Jan. 21
Bagley, R. Mortlake, gardener, Jan. 22
Buxing, S. Mink-street, hosier, Jan. 30
Bainbridge, M. Gofwell-street, tailor, Feb. 11
Berkland, H. Adam's Court, merchant, Feb. 14
Eardall, J. Evesham, victualler, Feb. 5
Bauhan, J. and R. Belliard, Fish-street-hill, hatmakers, Feb. 7
Benison, T. and B. Burton, Coleman-street, druggists, Feb. 25
Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker, Feb. 12
Critchell, R. Buckland Newton, shopkeeper, Jan. 22
Cleatons, S. Strand, carver, Feb. 3
Caldwell, C. and T. Smith, Liverpool, and J. Forbes and T. Gregory, London, bankers, March 5
Clegg, W. Berley, linen-draper, Feb. 16. (final)
Court, J. Bath, ironmonger, Feb. 15. (final)
Clayton, S. Liverpool, dealer in coal, Feb. 16
D'Almaine, G. C. Low-street, embroiderer, Jan. 17
Downing, W. Strangworth Forge, Jan. 26
Ellis, E. Edward-street, linen-draper, Jan. 16
Edwards, J. Castle-court, Lawrence-lane, Jan. 24
R. Ellis-street, thread-manufacturer, Feb. 10
Elkins, W. Oxford-street, bookbinder, Jan. 22

Fane, W. and T. Whitechapel, uphofters, Feb. 3
 Frayling, E. Cannon-ftreet, merchant, Jan. 20
 Flower, F. St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdasher, Jan. 31
 Francis, N. jun. Bread-ftreet, warehoufe-man, Feb. 2
 Gill, T. Doncafter, grocer, Jan. 31
 Green, R. Giney, lace-merchant, Jan. 28
 Greenwood, W. Mile End-road, brewer, Feb. 7
 Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer, Feb. 17
 Hawkins, W. J. and T. Birmingham, button-makers, Jan. 26
 Hartink, J. C. J. Hutchinfon, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, Jan. 30
 Hifcock, W. Kew Green, victualler, Jan. 20
 Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen-draper, Jan. 23
 Higdon, J. and T. Talker, Liverpool, linen-draper, Feb. 9
 Hardwick, J. Alcefter, mercer, Feb. 14
 Jorlen, J. Shaftefpeare Walk, fuit-maker, Jan. 26
 Jacobs, S. Southampton, merchant, Feb. 9. (final)
 James, S. Bloomsbury Place, fchool-miftrefs, Feb. 14
 Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime-ftreet-square, merchants, Feb. 26
 Kenworthy, W. Quickwood, dyer, Jan. 26
 Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, Feb. 16
 Lowe, J. and D. New-ftreet, jewellers, Feb. 24
 Lawtie, G. U. Hatton-ftreet, merchant, Jan. 30
 Lacey, B. and E. Fay, Fenchurch-ftreet, merchants, Feb. 7
 Living, N. Newgate-ftreet, linen-draper, Feb. 3
 Lowen, D. Canterbury, vintner, Feb. 6
 McClary, J. late of Calcutta, merchant, Jan. 20
 Morton, J. Staples Inn Buildings, mariner, Jan. 31
 Marshall, R. Aldwick, corn-trader, Jan. 22
 McDurrah, D. St. John's-lane, cabinet-maker, Feb. 7
 Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, filk-manufacturers, Jan. 31
 Midlawr, W. Inkberrow, baker, Feb. 2
 ——— J. Clifton, York, maltfter, Feb. 10
 Meredith, W. High ftreet, Shadwell, hatter, Feb. 7. (final)
 Maillard, J. J. Lime-ftreet, March 14
 Martin, R. and M. Lait, Watling-ftreet, warehoufemen, Feb. 21

Nautes, H. Warrford-court, merchant, Jan. 31
 Perron, C. F. Duke-ftreet, Weftminfter, perfumer, Jan. 31
 Purdy, W. Mark-lane, broker, Feb. 3
 Parkerfon, J. junior, Great Yarmouth, fhopkeeper, Feb. 23
 Perlent, M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St. Heleus, merchants, Jan. 31
 Page, J. 11 Haves Inn, warehoufe-man, Jan. 17
 Pearce, W. Chifwick, carpenter, Feb. 25
 Peach, T. Loughborough, hoffer, Feb. 4
 Peircys, J. fenior and junior, New Bridge-ftreet, merchants, Feb. 11. (final)
 Peters, J. and A. Southwark, linen drapers, Feb. 14
 Piercy, C. Goreing, farmer, Feb. 12
 Pair, J. O. London, infurance broker, Feb. 14
 Pigot, P. Oxford-ftreet, linen-draper, Feb. 14
 Peterfon, G. Berwick, linen-draper, Feb. 14. (final)
 Rogers, W. J. Minories, merchant, Jan. 13
 Rudell, T. Fortfmouth, carrier, Feb. 11
 Raynes, J. Finsbury-square, merchant, Jan. 24
 ——— M. ditto, ditto
 Robertfon, A. Cattle-court, merchant, March 3
 Riecut, W. Mancheiter, tuffan-manufacturer, Jan. 29
 Robinfon, R. Salford, rope manufacturer, Feb. 12. (final)
 Sealy, B. Bofwell-court, fcrivener, Jan. 24
 Smith, T. St. Martin's le Grand, Warehoufe-man, Jan. 10
 ——— T. Park-ftreet, Oxford-ftreet, taylor, Jan. 24
 Stapley, C. Spilchurft, butcher, Feb. 3
 Stevens, J. Oxendon-ftreet, cook, Jan. 22
 Swincock, T. Ramsgate, ftale-keeper, Feb. 7
 Simpfon, C. and J. Mills, Pie's Lee, dyers, Feb. 12
 Taylor, R. high-ftreet, borough, linen-draper, Feb. 24
 Woods, W. Finsbury-square, merchants, Jan. 24
 Wilfon, C. junior, Sunderland, Feb. 9
 Watfon, R. Oxford, grocer, Feb. 9
 Wilkinfon, J. Rotherham, druggift, Feb. 10
 Watts, S. New Bond-ftreet, dealer in hats, Feb. 7
 Wright, R. Bank-ftreet, Southwark, coal-merchant, Feb. 14
 Yare, J. Oxford-ftreet, linen-draper, Feb. 14

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diftinguifhed Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Sir Hyde Parker, to Mifs Onflow, daughter of Admiral Onflow.

Mr. William Downs, of Lower James-ftreet, Golden-square, to Mifs Walfkins, of Charing Crofs.

At St. James's Church, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Wareham, to Mifs Petrie, of Enfield.

At St. Mary le Bonne Church, Jofeph Meymott, to Mifs Rigaud, daughter of J. Rigaud, efq. R. A.

Capt. Dundas, of the navy, to Mifs Charlotte Wood.

Mr. Hartley, of the navy, to Mifs Smith, of Beverley.

Lieut. A. Wilfon, of the navy, to Mifs E. B. Mackay, of Gibraltar.

Mr. R. Brydges, of the Haymarket, to Mifs Little, of Tiddington, Gloucefterfhire.

Mr. Charles Affbee, of Poole, to Mifs Mafters Butler, of Wilfon-ftreet, Finsbury-square.

At St. James's Church, Charles Poole, efq. of Somerfet Place, to Mifs H. O. Lutwidge, filter of Charles Lutwidge, efq. and niece to Admiral Lutwidge.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Weippert, of St. James's, to Mifs P. Blanc, of Great Rider-ftreet.

Mr. Taylor, of Hatton Garden, to Mrs. Hepworth, of Cecil-ftreet.

At Mary le Bonne Church, R. Jenner, efq. to Mifs F. Lafcelles, daughter of General Lafcelles.

Capt. Rand, of the East India Company's fervice, to Mifs Lancafter, daughter of J. Lancafter, efq.

Mr. Compfon, jun. of the Academy, Hanwell Heath, to Mifs Marshall, daughter of R. Marshall, efq. of Hanwell.

Thomas Geary, efq. of Trinity-lane, to Mifs Willoett, of Golden-square.

John Brooks, efq. of Great Queen-ftreet, Weftminfter, to Mifs H. S. Egerton, youngelt daughter of the late Col. Charles Egerton.

At St. James's Church, Thomas Hanworth, efq. of the East York Militia, to Mifs Cartwright, of Sloane-ftreet, Chelfea.

Mr. Jones, of Fofter-lane, to Mifs Mariana Cooke, eldeft daughter of Mr. Cooke, Portland road.

At Fulham, Mr. George Hyde, of Old Burlington-ftreet, to Mifs Dacofta, daughter of the late B. Dacofta.

Mr. G. Trower, of Old Broad-ftreet, to Mifs Stoneftreet, daughter of the high fheriff of the county of Surry.

R. Bayly, efq. of King's Bench Walk, Temple, to Mifs Joules, of Winchefter.

At St. Botolph's, Alderigate-ftreet, James Hume Spry, efq. of Alderigate-ftreet, to Mifs Robinfon, of Charter Houfe-square.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Henry Bazeley, of the navy, to Mifs Ruddle, of Queen-ftreet, Bloomsbury.

Thomas Wright, efq. of Nicholas-lane, to Mifs Prefton, of Miles's-lane.

N. Hudson, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister at law, to Miss Mattocks, only daughter of George Mattocks, esq. of Liverpool.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hayter, of Old Cavendish-street.

Mr. James Ketland, merchant, to Miss Tate, daughter of John Tate, esq. of Bucklebury.

Mr. Thomas Court, of Savage Gardens, merchant, son of C. Court, esq. to Miss Frances Diggle, second daughter of Mr. Robert Diggle, of Liverpool.

At St. James's Church, T. Fenster, esq. of Thornbury, near Bristol, to Miss E. Lackington, daughter of C. Lackington, of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

On Wednesday last, at St. John's Wapping, Mr. S. Curtis, of West-Smithfield, to Miss Ann Pearson, of Hoxton Square.

On Tuesday, the 6th of January, was married at St. Mary's, Stratford le Bow, Mr. Benjamin Hooper, of Effendonbury, Effendon, Herts, to Miss Mary Blisset, of Oldford, Middlesex.

Died.] In the Middle Temple, John Parsons, esq.

In Friday-street, Cheap-side, aged 62, Mr. D. Jones, formerly an eminent merchant at Oxford.

In Piccadilly, Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholsterer.

Enoch Markham, esq. late colonel in the army, lieutenant-colonel of the forty-sixth regt. [and brother to the Archbishop of York.

In New Broad-street, Thomas Gorman, esq. one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in the city of London.

At Kingston, of a decline, Mr. J. Hoppe, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Millbank, Westminster, Mr. J. Minnitt, aged 72.

At Chelsea, aged 22, Mr. F. Baker.

In the Old Jewry, Thomas Lancaster, esq.

At Hayes, Middlesex, Thomas Bishop, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county.

The Rev. Dr. Braithwaite, rector of Stepney, archdeacon of Chester, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Bangor.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Kehoe; and what is both singular and affecting, a few hours after the funeral, Mrs. Kehoe suddenly expired, at the age of 71.

In childhood, at her house in Upper Thornhaugh-street, Mrs. Lowes, wife of Mr. Wm. Lowes, of Lamb's Buildings, Temple.

In Harley-street, Maximilian Western, esq. of Cokethorpe Park, in Oxfordshire.

At Hampstead, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Mr. H. W. Mortimer, of Fleet-street.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. Thomas Harrison.

At his chambers, Gray's Inn Square, Holborn, Bennett Clere Webster, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Thos. Howden, esq.

In Southampton Place, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. John Lloyd, of the India House.

In St. James's-street, Mr. James Carr.

In York-street, Portman-square, Harriet, youngest daughter of Thomas Chandless, esq.

In Surry Place, Kent Road, Mrs. Gaitskell, wife of Mr. John Gaitskell.

In his 51st year, suddenly, Mr. Barnard Gregory, clerk of Wax Chandler's Hall; a very amiable and worthy character.

At Knightsbridge, W. Barrett, esq.

In Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, aged 55 years, Mr. Adam Dennis.

At Greenwich, M. Ware, esq. late master shipwright of the King's Yard, Deptford.

In Upper Gower-street, at the house of Robert Broff, esq. Major Byers, of the corps of Biddeford Fencibles, formerly a captain in the East India Company's service at Fort Marlborough.

At Mr. Ross's, Blackheath, Mrs. Owen, aged 77.

At Brompton, Mrs. Loundes, wife of W. Loundes, esq. of Chessham, Bucks.

In George-street, Surry Road, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. S. Edwards.

In Grafton-street, at her mother's house, Miss Beachcroft.

On Snowhill, Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer.

In Spring Gardens, John Devaynes, esq. apothecary; he has left a considerable fortune behind him, and has bequeathed to his brother, the East India director, fifty thousand pounds, and four hundred pounds a year, as an additional settlement, to the Marchioness Townshend.

Mr. Titus Mitchell, late of Lad Lane.

In Wilderness-row, Goswell-street, Mr. Thomas Meredith, surveyor, in his 30th year.

In Orchard-street, Portman-square, Miss Ruxton, eldest daughter of John Ruxton, of Navan, in Ireland.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Townsend, wife of Francis Townsend, esq. Windsor Herald.

At Chelsea, George Aufrere, esq.

At Camberwell, Wm. Reade, esq. of the Custom-house.

At Knightsbridge, William Barrett, esq.

The lady of Captain Norman, of the navy.

At Richmond, Surry, Mrs. Pye, wife of Lieut. Col. Pye, of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

In Wellclose-square, Master John Marshall, aged 13, only son of Mr. Wm. Marshall, coalfactor.

In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Miss Steward.

At Mile-end, Mr. Charles Sinclair, in the 77th year of his age, formerly an eminent stationer in Lombard-street.

In Leicester-square, Mr. Naish, an eminent miniature painter.

Wm. Lockyer, esq. lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hospital.

In Holborn, Mr. John Gottlob Braune, sen. fur merchant.

At Gloucester-place, New-road, Mary-le-bonne, Richard Carter, esq. aged 57.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Conyngham, wife of Mr. Wm. Conyngham, merchant, of Great St. Helens.

In Great Portland-street, Capt. Francis la Grouge Wadman, of the Royal Invalids.

In Bentinck-street, Mrs. Riou, widow of the late Stephen Riou, esq.

At his seat near Wimbledon, Thomas Robertson, esq. of Winterton, North Britain.

Eardley Wilmot, esq. one of the clerks to the signet.

At Islington, Mrs. Whithurst.

In Somerset-place, Miss Hen. Hope, second daughter of Commissioner Hope, of the navy.

In Down-street, Piccadilly, the Dowager Lady Leigh, widow of Sir E. Leigh.

At the house of his nephew, Mr. Seaton, Bridge-street, Westminster, Capt. Robinson, late of the Derbyshire militia.

In Bartholomew-clofe, Mr. F. Walfsh, jun.

At Kensington, in the 65th year of his age, John Phillips, esq. many years resident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In Bloomsbury-square, William Shaw, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

At Stepney-green, Mr. Samuel Birch, rope-maker.

At Clapton, Mrs. Webster, widow of Geo. Webster, esq. late of Bucklersbury.

At Chelsea, Charles Harris, esq. of Chinawalk.

At Woolwich, aged 79 years, Stephen Remnant, esq.

At Great Ealing, Robert Orme, esq. aged 73 years, author of the History of Hindoostan.

In St. James's-place, Richard Maddocks, esq. aged 70 years.

In the Temple, Mr. Wm. Nelson, formerly of Penrith, Cumberland.

At Hampstead, John Peter Blacquire, esq. a gentleman of great worth, possessing many excellent qualities and the easy dignity of the old English character, which distinguished him at the Long Room Monthly Club, of which the present Lord Chancellor and Master of the Rolls are members, and frequent visitors, and where he usually presided, to the great satisfaction of all the members. He was many years one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

Of a lingering illness, and deeply lamented by all who knew him, Sir Joseph Andrews, bart. of Shaw House, in the county of Berks, vice president of the Marine Society, &c. &c. He is succeeded by his nephew, John Andrews, esq.

At York-house Hotel, Albemarle-street, in the 46th year of his age, George Earl Powis, lord lieutenant and colonel of the Montgomeryshire militia. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct.

On the 12th of January, at his house in Devonshire street, Portland place, Sir George

Leonard Staunton, Bart. Sir George was the son of a gentleman, of small fortune, in the county of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland, and was sent by his parents, early in life, to study medicine at Montpellier, where he took the degree of M. D. After he had finished his studies, he repaired to London, and employed himself in translating some medical essays, written by Dr. Storck of Vienna; possessing wonderful facility in the attainment of different languages, he at the same time drew up in French, for the Journal Etranger, a comparison between the literature of England and France. Soon after this, whilst resident at Stockbridge, in Hampshire, he married one of the daughters of Benjamin Collins, Esq. Banker, in Salisbury. About the year 1762, Dr. Staunton embarked for the West Indies, as we find from a farewell letter written to him by the late Dr. Johnson, given by Mr. Boswell in his life of that great man. This epistle is replete with excellent advice, and does equal credit to the writer, and the person to whom it is addressed. Dr. S. resided, for several years, in the West-Indies, where he acquired some addition to his fortune by the practice of physic; purchased an estate in Grenada, which he cultivated; and had the good fortune to obtain the friendship of the present Lord Macartney, governor of that island, to whom he acted as secretary, and continued in that capacity until the capture of it by the French, when they both embarked for Europe. Having studied the law, while in Grenada, Dr. S. filled the office of Attorney-general of the island. Soon after Lord Macartney's arrival in England, he was appointed governor of Madras, and took Mr. S. with him (for he seems now to have lost the appellation of Doctor) as his secretary. In this capacity, Mr. S. had several opportunities of displaying his abilities and intrepidity, particularly as one of the commissioners sent to treat of peace with Tippoo Suldaun, and in the seizure of Gen. Stuart who seemed to have been preparing to act by Lord Macartney as had been before done by the unfortunate Lord Pigot. The secretary was sent with a small party of seapoys to arrest the general, which he effected with great spirit and prudence, and without bloodshed. On his return to England, the India Company, as a reward for his services, settled on him a pension of 500l per annum; the king soon after created him a baronet of Ireland, and the University of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. It having been resolved to send an embassy to China, Lord Macartney was selected for that purpose, and he took his old friend and countryman along with him, who was not only appointed Secretary of Legation, but had also the title of Envoy-extraordinary and Minister-plenipotentiary bestowed on him, in order to be able to supply

supply the place of the ambassador in case of any unfortunate accident. The events of this embassy, which, on the whole, proved rather unpropitious, are well known, and are given to the public in two quarto volumes, written by Sir George. When we consider the short time he took to compile them, added to the severe illness he actually laboured under, and with which he was attacked soon after his return, we cannot withhold our praise and approbation. As a further proof of the esteem in which the India Company held Sir George Staunton, they appointed his son, who accompanied him in the former voyage, a writer to China; and had the father's health permitted, he would, probably, again have attended Lord Macartney in

some honourable and confidential station to his government at the Cape of Good Hope. The memoirs of Sir George, if drawn up at full length, would exhibit many instances of a strong and ardent mind, labouring occasionally under difficulties, and surmounting dangers by patience, talents, and intrepidity. His conduct in the seizure of General Stuart, demonstrates his resolution and presence of mind; and when treating with Tippoo, he had the address to induce M. Suffrein to suspend hostilities, even before he had received advice from his court of the treaty of peace being signed between Great Britain and France. He is succeeded in his title by his only son, now Sir Thomas Staunton.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Agricultural Society for the County of Durham, have offered a number of rewards (at their last meeting at Darlington, Dec. 15,) consisting of a prize of ten guineas, or a silver cup of that value; a prize of five guineas, or a silver cup of that value; three prizes of three guineas, and a prize of two guineas, for the most skilful mode of cultivating ground—for laying down to grass a piece of ground, to have been used as meadow or pasture during three years—for the best crop of turnips on a piece of fallow land, by drill or any other husbandry, to be twice hoed, and the quality and quantity of the dung to be ascertained—for the greatest quantity and best in quality of rye grass seed—for the cheapest and most effectual method of destroying wild oats—for the clearest and best crop of winter tares—and the cleanest and best crop of cabbages, on a piece of fallow land. The Society have also offered three rewards of four guineas to the cottager employed in husbandry, who shall have educated and placed in service the greatest number of legitimate children, without parochial assistance—and to the man and woman servants, who shall have been constantly employed in husbandry, or as farmer's servants, in the conducting and management of a dairy—and also a reward of two guineas to the cottager, who shall have maintained, educated, and placed in service, the next greatest number of legitimate children. The rewards for cattle are three of five guineas, or silver cups of that value, for the best stallion for getting harness or draught

horses, to be kept in the county, as a stallion, at one guinea a mare, for two seasons afterwards, and to attend Durham Market in the usual manner—and for the best stallion for getting hunters or road horses, to be kept as a stallion in the county, at one guinea a mare, for two seasons afterwards, and to attend Durham Market in the usual manner—for the best bull (not less than two years old) to be kept in the county for the use of cows two years afterwards—and also one reward of two guineas for the second best bull.

The prizes for cattle in Darlington and Stockton Wards, are three of five guineas for the best breeding cow, in milk or with calf, to be kept two years afterwards in the county as a breeding cow—for the best heifer, with calf, subject to the last mentioned restriction—for the best tup, to be kept in the county, for the use of ewes two years afterwards—and for the best shearing tup, to be kept in the county for the use of ewes for two years afterwards.

The prizes for cattle in Chester or Easington Wards, are four, of five guineas, for the best breeding cow, in milk or with calf, to be kept two years afterwards in the county as a breeding cow—for the best heifer with calf, subject to the last mentioned restriction—for the best tup, to be kept in the county for the use of ewes two years afterwards—and for the best shearing tup, to be kept in the county for the use of ewes two years afterwards.

The different rewards here offered will be adjudged and paid at the meeting of the society on the 15th of September next.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament

ment for powers to improve and enlarge the present carriage and foot-path, upon Tyne-bridge, at Newcastle, according to a plan and estimate proposed by Mr. Wilson, engineer, of Bishops Wearmouth.

Mr. J. Applegarth, a Quaker, of Sledgewick, has generously determined to sell his corn, of this year's growth, for a guinea per bush, Winchester measure, to the poor of Barnard Castle, and that the charity may not be abused, has requested three principal gentlemen to select proper objects, 32 of them to appear every Wednesday morning, and receive a peck of wheat each. This charity, which commenced on the 3d of December last, will continue till the next harvest. Mr. Applegarth sells his potatoes to the poor of Staindrop, at 6d. per peck.

On January 8, a thrush's nest was found in a garden belonging to Mr. Friend, in Sunderland, with two eggs in it; a circumstance very unusual at this season of the year!

Newcastle, Jan. 10.—The bounteous and extraordinary supply of herrings with which the Friths of Forth and Tay abound, has lately reached the Northern part of this coast. From the Bay of Nig to Colliestown the sea resembles a sheet of ice, such are the immense numbers of the valuable fish which offer themselves to be taken. Only three or four boats, however, (manned by six men, with three nets to a boat) are, as yet, employed in this fishery; and we are sorry to add, that such is the scarcity of salt in these parts, that hardly so much is to be had as is absolutely necessary for culinary purposes!

Bills of Mortality for Newcastle and Gateshead, for the year 1800.—

St. Nicholas.—Baptisms, males 57, females 62, total 119.—Marriages 45.—Burials, males 43, females 51; total 94.

All Saints.—Baptisms, males 119, females 215; total 410.—Marriages 146.—Burials, males 82, females 89; total 171.

St. Andrew's.—Baptisms 127.—Marriages 29.—Burials 117.

St. John's.—Baptisms, males 40, females 53; total 93.—Marriages 56.—Burials, males 59, females 59; total 118.

Parish of Gateshead.—Baptisms, males 86, females 97; total 183.—Marriages 88.—Burials, males 116, females 138; total 254.

Grand total.—Baptisms 932.—Marriages 364.—Burials 948; exclusive of about 700 at the Ballast Hills.

The number of ships cleared from the port of Newcastle, from the 5th of January, 1800, to the 5th of January, 1801, inclusive: were Coastwise 7081, foreign 808; total, 7969.

Married.] At Stockton, the Rev. J. B. Schorey, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miss Scott.

The Rev. Ant. Allison, curate of Tinnmouth, to Miss Hall, of Low Willington.

Mr. R. Wilson, of Brunton, to Miss J. Cowans, of High Church, near Morpeth.

Mr. W. Holmes, grocer, in Durham, to Miss Smith, of Sedgfield.

Mr. G. Atty, flax-dresser, of Newcastle, to Mrs. Stephenson, late of the Blue Bell-inn, Gatehead.

Mr. G. Brownless, of Aberdeen, to Miss A. Winks, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Durham, J. Goodchild, esq. of Passion, to Mrs. Mowbray, widow, of Ford.

Mr. Mounsey, of Sunderland, to Miss Caley, of Walthamstow, Essex.

Mr. Pyb. Hamilton, tanner, of Sedgfield, to Mrs. Trotter, of Midridge.

Mr. P. Jopling, of the Three Tuns-inn, Newcastle, to Mrs. Moses, widow.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, of North Shields, to Miss J. Angus, daughter of the late Mr. T. Angus, printer, of Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Allen, shoe-maker; he suddenly dropped down and expired in a few minutes.

Mr. R. Anderson, horse-keeper, at Carville Colliery; he fell into the Tyne at the quay (at Newcastle) and was drowned.—Another melancholy instance this of the dangerous state of the quay, both on account of the scanty light afforded by the lamps, and the want of some chain or paling, as a security between passengers and the river, during the night time.

Mr. J. Affleck, late clerk to the printer of the Newcastle Chronicle.

In his 23d year, after two days illness, Mr. T. Ridley, articled clerk to Messrs. Losh, Robinson, and Co.

Mrs. Taylor, widow, of Monk Wearmouth.

Mr. J. Campbell, of Wylam, many years a viewer of the collieries there.

At Staindrop, Mr. W. Crawford, formerly carrier between Newcastle and Kendal.

After a short illness, Mr. Edward Thompson, of Gunnerton.

At the Baths, near Newcastle, Miss Campbell, of Whitley.

At West Renton, near Durham, Francis Legg, esq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carlisle, Jan. 22.—It is in contemplation to carry the great road leading from this city to Glasgow, through the boroughs of Lochmaben and Annan. The tract of country through which the road is intended to pass for more than 30 miles before it reaches Gretna, is very populous, and almost a dead level. Liberal subscriptions have been made by the two boroughs for this useful purpose, and also by the gentlemen through whose grounds the road is to pass. It is likewise in contemplation to build a bridge over the river Esk, at Garriestown, which will shorten the Glasgow road to this city, by the above route, at least five miles.

Births,

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the year 1800.—In Carlisle.

At St. Mary's.—Christenings 139.—Marriages 62.—Burials 182.

At St. Cuthbert's.—Christenings 93.—Marriages 26.—Burials 136.

Total.—Christenings 232.—Marriages 82.—Burials 318. Exclusive of those at Dissenting chapels, which seldom amount to more than 20. That a comparison may be made of the state of population, we subjoin the following report of the year preceding:—

Christenings 256.—Marriages 67.—Burials 169.

At Kendal Church, from Jan. 1, to Dec. 31, 1800, there were—Christenings 180.—Marriages 65.—And burials 273.

KENDAL DISPENSARY.—Patients admitted from Jan. 1, 1800, (at which period 25 remained on the books from the preceding year) to Jan. 1, 1801,—1077, of whom 976 were cured, 49 relieved; 24 died, and four dying when brought in.—49 remain, at present, on the books. Amount of last year's subscription, 114l. 3s. 3d.

Upwards of 1000 persons of different ages have been lately inoculated with the vaccine or cow pox matter, at Lowther, all of whom (as well as great numbers at Carlisle and its neighbourhood) passed through every stage of the disease (if it can be called such) without one symptom of fear, or sickness of any kind whatever.

The greatest heat experienced in Carlisle during the last year was on July 26, at two in the afternoon. Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade, was as high as 83½°.—The greatest cold was on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 6 in the morning. The same thermometer was as low as 17°, which is 15° below the freezing point.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Collinson, of Threlkeld, to Miss Bell, of Keswick.

At Gretna-green, Mr. T. Fell, attorney, of Kendal, to Miss Crampton, of Milnthorpe.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Ware, printer of the Cumberland Packet, to Miss Wildman.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Kendall, saddler, to Miss B. Scott.—Mr. Parker, to Miss Housby, both of Hesket-in-the-Forest.—Mr. W. Winter, to Miss J. Byers, both of Pooley.

At New Church, Mr. Thwaites, to Miss Williamson.

At Dacre, Mr. T. Dodd, to Miss J. Allison, both of Newbiggin.—T. Halton, esq. Captain in the navy, to Miss Gill, of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Bell, of Keswick, to Miss Ritson, of Lorton.

At the Quakers Meeting-house, Cockermouth, Captain Dickenson, of Workington, to Miss J. Harris, of Lamplugh-green.

At Workington, Mr. Joseph Browe, to Miss A. Hetherington.—Also Mr. Pattinson, mate of the brig John, to Miss J. Wilson.

At Dalton, Mr. J. Conkey, of Hall Hill, to Miss J. Cloud, of the same parish.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Kennell, to Miss B. Scott. Mr. Shepherd, late of Penrith, to Miss Mallinson, widow, of Carlisle.

Died.] At Carlisle, in his 68th year, after a severe but short illness, Jos. Lamb, esq. banker, of Newcastle, much lamented by a numerous and respectable acquaintance. He was one of the original partners in the Old Printfield, which has contributed so much to the prosperity and population of the city of Carlisle and had now come there for the purpose of subscribing his name to the fortieth annual settlement of that flourishing manufactory. He was a gentleman of rigid moral principles, but paid little attention to speculative theories of religion, and believed that the virtuous and good of all religions are the same. He was warmly attached, however, to the doctrines and enjoined practices of the Established Church.

Mr. J. Armstrong, publican.—Mr. Jos. Hind.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Creighton.—Mrs. Sheffield.

At Seaton, Mrs. A. Millikin.

At Ravenglass, Mrs. Wilkinson, relict of the late R. Wilkinson, esq.

At Allonby, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Miller, long known to the company attending that place as a bathing woman.

At Penruddock, Mr. W. Scaife.

At Raughton, after a few hours illness, Mr. G. Bewley, a respectable farmer.

In the Temple, London, Mr. W. Nelson, attorney, formerly of Penrith.—Aged 29, M. Wharton, esq. of Temple Sowerby.

At Matterdale, Mr. Jo. Martin. He has left 19 children, whom he had by three wives.

At Chapel Town, near Workington, aged 75, Mr. W. Holloway.

At Thoresby, aged 78, Mr. J. Ismay.—Also, aged 34, Mr. B. Trimble.

At Brampton, in her hundredth year, Mrs. E. Liverick, widow.—Also, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Holt, formerly of the excise.

At Newtown, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Mackenzie, mariner of the brig Blake; his death was occasioned by the ship's boat falling out of the tackles upon him, while employed in caulking the main hatches of the vessel.

At Dublin, Captain J. Mackinney, of the brig Mary, of Whitehaven.

At Borrowdale Chapel, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Johnson.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Newton, attorney, and coroner for Westmoreland.—Mr. J. Steel, hofier.—Mrs. J. Dalrymple.—Miss Machell, late of Craken-thorp Hall, in Westmoreland.

At Kirkbride, aged 70, Mr. J. Fell.

At Leven Lodge, aged 75, Mrs. Wood, relict of J. Wood, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull, Jan. 17.—An order has just arrived here to prevent the sailing of the Swedish and

and Danish vessels now at this port, of which there are about 20 sail, until further orders.

Of 100 British vessels detained at Cronstadt, 27 belong to this port, and six to Burlington.—Of the vessels detained at Riga, (from 60 to 70 in number, if not upwards) 10 belong to Hull. It may be necessary to observe further, that 27 sail of vessels from the Baltic are safely arrived here, having fortunately reached Elfsineur before the embargo was laid in the ports of Russia.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. E. Sowdon, officer in the excise, to Miss J. Pettey.—Mr. Pudsey, innkeeper, in Hull, to Miss A. Sparrow, of Eton.

The Rev. W. M. Heald, of Birstall, to Miss Greenwood, of Dewsbury Mills.

Mr. Lake, of the Outwood, to Miss Greaves, of Wakefield.

Mr. J. Jackson, spirit-merchant, to Miss Elwick, both of Wakefield.

Captain Priestley, to Miss Skelton, both of Bradford.

The Rev. L. Grainger, of Wintringham, to Mrs. Whitaker, of Leeds, formerly of Hull.

Mr. J. Stringer, of Thornhill, to Miss E. Vickerman, of Leeds.

Mr. Jos. Read, refiner, of Sheffield, to Miss E. Smith, of Chesterfield.

Mr. W. Scott, an eminent farmer, aged 65, to Mrs. M. Falkener, aged 38, both of Clint, near Ripley.

Mr. W. Cais, druggist, to Miss E. Justice, both of Howden.

Mr. L. B. Barnard, to Miss M. Oulton, both of Walkington, near Beverley.

At Burlington, Mr. H. Moseley, of Gainsborough, to Miss J. Brambles.

The Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, to Miss Brooke, late of York.

Captain Brown, to Miss Donaldson, of York.

Mr. Rylah, attorney, to Miss S. Whitaker, both of Desbury.

Mr. J. Bean, of Berwick, in Elmet, to Miss Tyas, of Howden.

The Rev. A. Mackenzie, of Sharrow Head, to Miss S. Wilson, of West Hill, near Sheffield.

Mr. W. Broughton, of Wath, to Miss Hewson, of Arksey.

Mr. H. Jackson, surgeon, of Sheffield, to Miss Sayles, of Brightside.

Mr. J. Roundell, of Skipton, to Miss Hodgson, of London.

Mr. H. Smith, attorney, of York, to Miss S. Prowde, of Hovingham.

Mr. W. Crabtree, cloth-dresser, to Miss M. Briggs, both of Leeds.

Mr. Jo. Popplewell, of Birstall, to Mrs. Jefferson, widow.

Mr. J. Glover, woollapler, to Miss Lister, both of Leeds.

Mr. Sykes, of Hovingley, to Mrs. Horsfall, of Sandal, widow, late of Gedney, Lincoln.

Mr. Hardacre, of Gargrave, surgeon, to Miss Chippindale, of Bolton Bridge.

At the Quakers Meeting-house, in Scarborough, Mr. David Priestman, of Malton, to Miss E. Rowntree, of Pickering.

Mr. T. Harrison, merchant, of Flying Dales, near Whitby, to Miss Hawzell, of Sleights.

Extraordinary Birth.—At Norton Lees, in this county, the wife of a blacksmith, named George Pindar, was delivered of two boys and a girl, all likely to do well. The mother, who is not yet 19 years of age, is fast recovering.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Fr. Wride, late master of the ship *Esther*.—Mrs. Kirkby, wife of Mr. Robert Kirkby, liquor-merchant.—Aged 55, Miss S. Bell.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Calam, innkeeper.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. C. Robinson, raff-merchant.—Aged 18, Miss H. Wright, eldest daughter of B. Wright, esq.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Hawkins, carrier. He had not been married quite three weeks.—Very suddenly, Mr. G. Westerdale, master of the *Triton*, a trading vessel between Hull and Hamburg.—Very suddenly, aged 55, Mr. T. Nesbitt, salt-merchant.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Watfson.—Aged 20, Mr. J. Northern, son of Mr. Northern, optician.—In his 73d year, the Rev. Robert Webster, rector of Thorp Bassett, in this county, and upwards of 38 years curate of Trinity Church; the laborious duties of which latter office he discharged as long as strength and health permitted, with diligence and fidelity.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Egglestone, brewer.—In the garrison, aged 84, John Urquhart, one of the invalid pensioners. Early in life he enlisted into the 42d regiment, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, where being wounded, he was soon after sent to the garrison, where he remained to the day of his death, a period of about 66 years. He has left children and grandchildren, in the garrison.

At Leeds, at his father's house, the Rev. J. Hay, A. B. Fellow and Lecturer of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and son of W. Hay, esq.—Advanced in years, Mr. Cowell.—At her lodgings in this town, (Leeds) Miss Raper, of Bedale.—Mrs. Walker, widow and publican.—Mr. Jon. Wright, school-master.—Mrs. Stocks.—Mrs. Glover, a widow lady.—Mr. T. Holmes, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Walker of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Stott, widow, late of Wetherby.

Aged 72, Mr. Chr. Newstead, of the Mount, near York.

At New Malton, W. Herdsman, esq.

At Kilpin, near Howden, aged 60, Mr. Collinson.

In Pall Mall, London, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Foord, wife of Dr. Foord, of Beverley; a lady possessed of gentle manners, and amiable virtues, and exemplary in her relative duties as a wife, mother, daughter, and friend.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Baxby, widow of Mr. Baxby, lately deceased, formerly an eminent attorney in Hull.

Aged 75, Mr. Hunt, of Doncaster, steward to Col. Sir G. Cook, of Wheatley, bart.

At Rippon, Mr. Robert Waité, attorney. J. Shutt, esq. of Humbleton, in Holderness.—T. Cuff, esq. of Smeaton.

At Pocklington, in his 94th year, Mr. Ben. Linton, fellmonger.

At Howden, in her 65th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Hel. Mould.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, aged 63, Mr. S. Fisher.

At York, aged 22, Mrs. Priestman, wife of Mr. St. Priestman, woollen-draper.—Aged 74, Mr. St. Brooke, merchant.

In his 64th year, Mr. J. Sharpe, of Gildersome, near Leeds.

Of a decline, at his father's house, at Pickton, near Yarm, where he had been some time for the recovery of his health, Mr. J. Claxton, jun. of London.

At Halifax, Mrs. Waterhouse, widow.—Mr. N. Binns, bookseller, much respected for the simplicity of his manners and the integrity of his conduct.

In her 35th year, Mrs. E. Knowsley, of Cottam, near Driffield, formerly of Thillam.

Mrs. Ward, wife of T. Ward, esq. and daughter of the late J. Hucks, esq. of Knaresborough.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, aged about 82, Rich. Moorson, esq. a patent customer of the customs about the ports of Hull, Scarborough, &c.

Aged 17, Miss M. Pearson, of Patrington.

At Scarborough, suddenly, aged 50, Mr. G. Stockton, attorney.

Mr. W. Garnett, of Armley, near Leeds, innkeeper.

Aged 86, Mr. Clemishaw, of Thorner, near Leeds.

Aged 85, Mrs. Parnell, of Maltby.

Mrs. Turner, of Shadwell, near Leeds.

At his lodgings, at Bishopthorpe, near Yorkshire, Captain J. Perfect, late Captain in the Pomfret Volunteers, and formerly of the 6th regiment of Foot.

Mrs. S. Waiblinger, widow, of Fulneck, near Leeds.

Mr. T. Smith, of Wike, near Leeds.

Aged 83, Mrs. Stringer, of High Hoyal, near Barnsley.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of the Rev. E. Wilson, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

Mr. Backhouse, of the White Horse-inn, at Tadcarte.

Mr. Jos. Wrigley, of Saddleworth, near Huddersfield.

Miss A. Dyson, of Tensley.

Mrs. Allen, of Oulton, near Leeds.

Mrs. Atkinson, of Shipley, near Bradford.

The Rev. Newcome Cappe, whose death we announced in this Magazine last month,

was born at Leeds, in Yorkshire, Feb. 21, 1732. His father, the Rev. Joseph Cappe, was minister of the Dissenting Congregation at Mill Hill, in that town—a man of deep erudition, eminently skilled in the Oriental languages, and no less remarkable for his modesty than for his talents and attainments. The subject of this memoir was his eldest son, who inherited the distinguished abilities, the extensive learning, and the rare virtues of his father. Under his eye he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and when his early proficiency had given assurance of the profound learning he was qualified by nature to attain, he himself conducted his education, taught him to read the Grecian and the Roman Classics with critical skill, introduced him to an acquaintance with the Hebrew scriptures, and laid the foundation of that superstructure of sacred knowledge which all who saw contemplated with pleasure and admiration. He had not quite reached the age of 16, when he was deprived by one of those visitations of providence which mortals are not yet permitted to comprehend, of his pious and learned parent. Not long after this afflictive event, it was suggested to his mother, who was connected with the family of Secker (at that time Bishop of Oxford and rector of St. James's, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) that if her son would conform, there could be no doubt that he would obtain the patronage of the prelate, and that his abilities and acquirements already so promising, would ensure him the most distinguished honours in the establishment. Very wisely and properly she left the determination to himself. He did not hesitate a moment. His love of enquiry, and search after truth, even at that early period, was too ardent to suffer him to submit to the hard necessity of being compelled to relinquish the unfettered pursuit of religious knowledge. Some months after this he was placed by his mother under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Aikin, of Kilworth, in Leicestershire, for whose memory he ever retained the highest esteem. He was accustomed to speak of that period of his life with great satisfaction, not only on account of the progress he made under his kind and able tutor, but also because he enjoyed the pleasing opportunity of observing the early powers of a literary lady now living, who, in the period of childhood, exhibited astonishing proofs of those eminent talents which have, on a few occasions, delighted and improved the world, and excited a strong and general desire, unhappily not gratified, of more frequent productions of her elegant pen. It is scarcely necessary here to mention the name of Miss Aikin, now Mrs. Barbauld. From Kibworth he was, in the following year, (1749) removed to the academy at Northampton, then under the direction of Dr. Doddridge, and upon his first return home he carried with him a letter to his mother from the

this eminent tutor, which has been fortunately preserved, expressing, in the strongest terms, the most cordial esteem both for his talents and his virtues. During his residence at Northampton doubts arose in his mind respecting the evidences of revealed religion. Too honest to enter upon the profession of a minister of the gospel, without the most perfect persuasion of its divine origin, he determined to submit the arguments in favour of revelation to the most rigorous scrutiny. He accordingly read, with the most patient assiduity and care, the works of all the able opponents of Christianity, both antient and modern, and the answers and defences of the most learned advocates for the gospel. The result of this laborious investigation was the firmest conviction of the truth of the sacred records, and the most zealous determination to devote his time and powers to the furtherance of that counsel which he was well assured was "not of men but of God." When he had spent two years in this justly celebrated plan of education amongst the Dissenters, he was deprived of the benefit of Dr. Doddridge's instructions, who was obliged to leave England on account of his health. So eminent were his talents, and so superior his acquirements to those in general obtained at a much later age, that he was thought worthy of being recommended as assistant preacher to Dr. Chandler in the Old Jewry. This recommendation either originated from Dr. Doddridge, or was warmly supported by him, but neither the flattering nature of the offer, nor the earnest persuasion of his tutor, could prevail upon him to enter upon so public a situation, and to relinquish the uninterrupted pursuit of knowledge. He had, also, it is probable, formed a determination to finish his academical studies at Glasgow, from the high opinion he had conceived of the character and talents of Dr. Leechman, who then filled the theological chair in that university. It is impossible not to imagine that his acceptance of this flattering proposal would have produced some great and desirable effects both upon his own character and the sentiments of the Christian world. The peculiarly rational and important views which he is known to have taken of the Christian doctrines, were already in a great measure presented to his mind, and had he been placed in what must be considered as the proper sphere of a man so eminent, he would not have been suffered to confine these views so studiously to himself. Of the agitation which was caused by the writings of Dr. Priestley, Mr. Lindsey, and others, at a time when his powers were in full health and vigour, had he filled a more public station, he would not have remained so silent a spectator; and the interpretation which he gave to many passages of scripture, generally misunderstood, confirmed by his skill and judgment in biblical criticism, would assuredly have excited a very general, and the partiality of friend-

ship is inclined to add, a very favourable attention, and in many important respects, would have changed the state of the controversy. No man, perhaps, ever possessed, in greater perfection, the talents requisite for the right interpretation of scripture. Deeply skilled, both in profane and sacred literature, possessed of a cool and sound judgment, capable of partial and unremitting research, not fearful of bringing the words of scripture to the most rigid scrutiny, yet scrupulously avoiding the rejection of what he could not satisfactorily explain, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the gospel, he was eminently qualified to unfold the mysteries of revelation, and to elucidate and confirm the authority of the sacred writings. Upon the death of Dr. Doddridge (Nov. 1751,) he determined to remain at Northampton, under Mr. Samuel Clarke, during the remainder of the Session, and in the year 1752 he went to Glasgow. Here he continued three years, advancing in knowledge, and gaining the esteem and affection of many of the brightest ornaments of that university. It is a strong testimony to his excellencies to observe, that all who called him their pupil, honoured him as their friend; and that during many years after he settled at York, he was frequently visited by persons of the first eminence in North Britain, who had been either his tutors or his companions at the University. Dr. Leechman, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Black, and others, were fond of his society, and gladly seized every opportunity that offered of enjoying the pleasure of his conversation. Having completed his studies, he returned in the year 1755 to Leeds, where his mother was still living. He had not been there many weeks before the death of the Rev. Mr. Root, one of the ministers of the congregation of Dissenters in St. Saviour-gate, York, afforded his friend, Thomas Lee, esq. elder brother of his very particular and faithful friend, John Lee, esq. afterwards Attorney General, an opportunity of recommending him to this desirable situation. In the month of November he was chosen co-pastor, with the Rev. John Hotham, then very far advanced in life, upon whose death, which shortly happened, he was elected sole pastor, and ordained in May, 1756. The manner in which he discharged the important duties of that office justly endeared him to the small society which attended his instructions, and induced his friends to wish that a more public and extensive field had been open for the exertion of his popular talents. The world is in possession of a few specimens of that eloquence which for nearly forty years flowed from one pulpit. They only who heard him can form any adequate conception of the peculiar force which the beauties of his ideas and his language derived from his voice and manner of delivery. As his thoughts were original, so also was his style of composition; and no tongue but his own could do justice to

the eloquent effusions of his mind. His frequent elucidations of the scriptures were clear and forcible, his arguments in defence of revealed religion sound and animated; his constant persuasives to piety and holiness zealous and convincing; and all his public instructions were exemplified and enforced by the whole tenor of his life. In the year 1759 he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Mr. Turner, merchant, of Hull; by her he had eight children, five of whom are now living. Fourteen years of domestic happiness, chequered, indeed, by no small number of afflictive events, did he pass in the society of this amiable woman, whose memory is endeared to all who knew her. A more severe trial than he had yet known marked the year 1773, when bereaved of his beloved partner, he found himself alone, with six children, some of whom were too young to be sensible of the loss they had sustained. The kindness and truly maternal affections of his sister supplied to his children, in some measure, the place of their parent, removed from his mind a considerable weight of affliction, and enabled him to prosecute his important studies more free from anxiety. About this period he was engaged in the instruction of a few young persons. Some of them removed to the universities, where their acquirements reflected considerable honour upon their former tutor, and all of them who had been capable of receiving his instructions, and were sensible of their value, retained for him the highest esteem and affection. In Feb. 1788, he married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harrison, formerly vicar of Catterick, in Yorkshire, and predecessor of the Rev. T. Lindsey. This event contributed essentially to the happiness both of himself and his family. In this lady he found a person not only capable but desirous of entering into those just and extensive views which he had formed of the Christian scriptures. Prompted by her zeal, and aided by her exertions, he seemed determined that the fruits of his long and unremitted labour should be no longer withheld from the public eye, when an event happened which completed the measure of his sorrows, and hastened the attack of a fatal disorder by which he had been before threatened. His eldest son, Dr. Joseph Cappe, just settled at York as a physician, in the midst of the fairest prospects of attaining great eminence in his profession, was taken away by death. He bore this heavy affliction with distinguished fortitude, but its consequences were too soon perceptible. In the spring of that same year (1791) a paralytic stroke rendered him incapable of continuing his public labours, and of any considerable exertion in his private studies. But his usefulness did not terminate with his services as a public teacher of the gospel. From that period, till very nearly his death, his mind was occupied and amused, and his time most beneficially employed in

assisting her whose consolation and delight it was to be his amanuensis, to transcribe many very valuable dissertations written in a shorthand of his own invention while at Northampton, and which no one besides himself could read. By this means his "Discourses on Providence," already published, and many other curious and inestimable papers, destined, it is hoped, to prove of general utility, have been rescued from oblivion. Weakened by successive attacks of the fatal disease to which he was subject, he was unable to struggle with a common cold, and on the morning of the 24th of Dec. 1800, breathed his last, and went to receive that reward which the mercy of the supreme and benevolent Parent has reserved for such distinguished excellence and piety. To strangers his life had long appeared scarcely desirable. Upon those who knew him more intimately, and who were accustomed to see him in the bosom of his family, the impression was very different:—always serene and cheerful, entirely free from all the querulousness which many, in such circumstances, discover, happy in the unceasing and kind attentions of his wife and daughters, enjoying the occasional visits of the eldest of his surviving sons, and the affectionate care of his youngest, known already as a physician of considerable skill, his life was rendered highly desirable to himself and to those who loved him. He survived, indeed, the hope of his friends, but he did not survive himself, nor the best affections of those who were accustomed to converse with him. Although his family have been long in the habit of expecting his dissolution at any hour, and are now consoled by the hope of that religion which he so firmly believed, and so steadily honoured, they yet have cause to lament his loss, and feel the vacancy which is left in the domestic circle. During the last nine years, indeed, he has exhibited the ruins of a great mind, but such were their magnificence and beauty, that it was not difficult for an attentive observer to trace the grandeur and symmetry of the original edifice. The writer of this article has known him only during that period, throughout the whole of which he has been honoured by such particular marks of his friendship and affection, and so much improved by the frequent communication of valuable knowledge, that his gratitude and esteem is more than can be expressed, and must be felt so long as life and recollection last. It is to be deeply regretted, that of the many important works which he composed, so few have been presented to the public. A Sermon upon the King of Prussia's Victory at Rossbach, Nov. 5, 1757—Three Fast-day Sermons, published during the American War—A Sermon on the Thanksgiving-day, 1784—A Fast-day Sermon, written during the American War, but first published in 1795—A Sermon on the death of the Rev. Edw. Sandestock—A selection of Psalms

Psalms for Social Worship—Remarks in Vindication of Dr. Priestley, in Answer to the Monthly Reviewers—Letters published in the York Chronicle, signed, "A Doughty Champion in Heavy Armour," in Reply to the grossly illiberal Attack of Dr. Cooper (under the signature of Erasmus) upon Mr. Lindsey on his resigning the Living of Catterick—And Discourses on the Providence and Government of God—form the whole of his writings which have been published. Happily, however, many of his papers are in a state fit for the public eye, and others capable of being soon made so. Such as are most valuable and important will not, it is hoped, be long withheld.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester and Salford, Jan. 8, convened by the borough-reeve and constable, pursuant to a requisition, it was unanimously resolved, that the establishment of a PUBLIC CORN-MILL, for the use of the inhabitants of these towns, and their vicinity, to be worked by one or more steam-engines, and capable of grinding one thousand loads of wheat per week, will be of great utility, &c. and that the sum of 6000l. be raised by subscription, in shares of the value of 50l. each, for the above purpose. No corn-dealers, public bakers, or flour-dealers, are to be admitted as subscribers, or at any time hereafter to become holders of shares. As the avowed and sole purpose of the subscribers is to serve the public, should any profit arise from this establishment, over and above paying the interest on the shares, and defraying necessary expenses, the same to be applied in reduction of the capital. A committee, consisting of the borough-reeve and constable, with other gentlemen, has been accordingly appointed to look out for a proper situation, where a suitable building may be erected, and an advertisement has been published in the Manchester Papers, purporting, that a plot of land, containing about 2000 yards, situated on the line of the Rochdale canal, is wanted by the committee, to carry the above resolution into execution.

Mrs. J. Alliston has been appointed matron of the lunatic hospital at the Manchester Infirmary, vacated by the resignation of Mrs. Bagshaw.

Captain Hue, commanding officer at Liverpool, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, took possession of the *Angalo*, a Russian merchant vessel, the only ship of that nation there. The crew were conducted to prison.

Married.] At the Quakers Meeting-house, Bolton, Mr. Bancroft, jun. of Salford, to Miss Eliz. Wood.

Mr. W. J. Edenfor, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Mathews, daughter of the late J. Mathews, esq. of Burras Lodge.

At Manchester, Mr. W. Rigg, liquor-merchant, to Miss S. Johnson.

Mr. Savage, jun. hofier, of Manchester, to Miss Jackson, of Strangeways.

At Upholland, Major B. Leighton, of the 4th regiment of Dragoons, to Miss J. Holme, of Holland House, in this county.

Mr. Fleetwood, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miss Ph. Dalby, of Ince.

Mr. Salmon, merchant, of Bolton, to Mrs. Bonomont, of Altrincham.

Mr. J. St. Perry, of Wotton House, in Isleworth, Middlesex, to Miss Burton, daughter of Mr. D. Burton, calico-printer, of Manchester.

Mr. T. Brookes, merchant, of Manchester, to Miss Myatt, of Lane End, in Staffordshire.

Mr. T. Cowdroy, letter-press-printer, to Mrs. Thorp, both of Manchester.

Died.] At Manchester, in Piccadilly, Mrs. Smith, widow.—Mrs. Fletcher, mother of the late Mr. Fletcher, iron-founder.

Mr. Willson, partner with Mr. Taylor, of Cannon-street. His illness was the melancholy effect of his exertions at the late fire.—In the prime of life, Mr. Ogden.—Mr. Smith, of Water-street.—After a short illness, aged 50, Mr. J. Perring, engineer, of a lion-like strength of body, united to the disposition of a lamb. He was a prime pugilist, and fought, for a very considerable sum, the late well-known Johnson; a battle that will be long remembered, and which engaged the attention of the amateurs more than any other ever fought in this kingdom. He fell another lamented sacrifice to cold and fatigue, brought on by over-strained exertions at the late fire in this town.

Mr. T. Harrop, of Bridge-street, a victim to what is here termed the fire-fever.

Mr. J. Kinaston, liquor-merchant, of Salford.

After a few days illness, at Mr. Robinson's, Piccadilly, Miss M. Cheetham, of Buxton.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Marsden, of Dale-street; for 56 years a steady member of the Methodist Society, exemplary and upright in his conduct, respected and beloved by his friends and acquaintance. After a life of genuine piety he died in peace.

Mrs. Bagshaw, late matron of the Lunatic Hospital.

At Liverpool, aged 63, James Berry, esq. late of Feltham Hill, in Middlesex, and formerly of Ormskirk.

At Everton, at the advanced age of nearly 81, W. Gregson, esq. banker, father of the Corporation of Liverpool, and one of the senior Magistrates of the county.

At Blackleyhurst, in his 78th year, Jon-Blundell, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool.

At Shude Hill, near Manchester, Mr. Sandiford.

Mr. Bewick, son of Mr. Bewick, fus-tian-dyer, at Airdurck.

At Turin, in Piedmont, on October 4, Mr.

Mr. F. Raspo, hat-manufacturer, father of Mr. T. Raspo, of Manchester.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Whitehead, publican, of Newton Heath.

In the prime of life, in consequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Blomeley, of Parsonage, at or near Manchester.

Mr. Wroe, of Kerfall Moor, many years keeper of the stables for the race-horses.

Mr. Moon, attorney, of Colne.

At Lisbon, on the 6th of December, Mr. Lau. Rogers, of Burn, youngest son of Mrs. Rogers, of Chester.

At Pars Fold, near Dedbury, Mr. Platt, land-steward to W. Egerton, esq. M. P. for his manor of Withington, near Manchester.

ERRATUM—In our Mag. for last month, for—"Died at Manchester, Mr. J. Hague," read "Mr. Siddell, publican." Also delete the accidental death of Mr. M. Robinson, copied, however, from a country-paper.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Davis, of Chester, to Miss Hough, of Nantwich.

Mr. Bostock, corn-merchant, of Stockport, to Miss Goodwin, of Macclesfield.

Mr. S. Henshaw, of Macclesfield, to Miss Broster, of Bollington.

Mr. F. Boulton, potter, of Warrington, to Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. J. Jones, master of the grammar-school at Weaverham, in this county.

Mr. R. Rankin, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Okell, of Leftwich, near Northwich.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Alderman Crewe, many years a respectable apothecary in this city.—Mr. J. Bennion, tanner.

At Moulton Hall, aged 75, Mr. J. Tankard.

Mr. J. Jones, of Tyriffa Llanellidan, near Ruthin, Denbighshire, a kind friend and benefactor to the poor.

Mr. J. Britain, of Upton, near Chester.

At Stockport, Mr. R. F. Cheetham, a young man of excellent abilities, and universally respected.

Mr. Barrowcliff, of Nantwich.

After a very long and painful illness, which he bore with the greatest resignation, Mr. M. Andrew, of Macclesfield, formerly Lieutenant in the Cheshire Militia; a man much respected.

Aged 61, Mr. Haslehurst, farmer, of Frodsham.

DERBYSHIRE.

At all the late provincial fairs, the price of cheese has experienced a considerable reduction.

Married.] Mr. Fox, of Sheffield, to Miss T. Ward, of Edgehill, in this county.

Mr. F. Mellor, mercer, of Derby, to Miss Harding, of Ballidon.

Mr. T. Lee, of Stapenhill, to Miss Hill, of the Grove House, near Drakelow.

Mr. F. Coates, to Miss F. Allwood, both of Youlgreave.

Mr. W. Boothby, white lead-manufacturer, to Miss M. Ward, of the white lead-works, near Derby.

Mr. Earl, of London, to Miss Lowe, of Crow-lane, near Chesterfield.

Mr. Read, of Norton, to Miss Smith, of the iron-works, near Chesterfield.

At Derby, in her 47th year, after a short illness, Mrs. Parsons, wife of Mr. Parsons, grocer.—Aged 78, Mrs. A. Roe, widow.

At Aspinshaw, the Rev. G. Bower, A. M. Archdeacon, of Richmond, and Rector of Great Billing, in Northamptonshire.

After a very long illness, deservedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, Ran. Carlisle, esq. of Brosterfield. The doors of his hospitable mansion were always open to the relief of the poor in general.

In his 66th year, suddenly, Mr. T. Johnson, of Calow Park.

At Alderwasley, in his 48th year, sincerely regretted, F. Hurt, esq.

Mr. J. Hepworth, of Southwingfield Park.

After a few days illness, Mrs. M. Chetnam, of Buxton.

At Hartshorn, W. B. Cant, esq.

At Stainsby House, near Derby, in her 91st year, Mrs. Mason.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Buckland, hofier, to Miss Bradley.

Mr. R. Wilfon, cabinet-maker, of Nottingham, to Miss Goodacre, of Kettleby.

At Southwell, Mr. Ev. Bettenson, to Mrs. H. Wilkinfon.

By special licence, at Clumber House, by the Rev. Dr. Fynes, prebendary of Westminster, Sta. Cotton, esq. eldest son of Sir R. Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere Abbey, in Cheshire, to the Right Hon. Lady A. M. Pelham Clinton, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. T. Millington, linen-draper, of Newark, to Miss Smith, of Colwick.

At Nottingham, J. Longdon, esq. to Miss C. Mettam.

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 23d year, after a lingering illness, Miss Beardsley, of Byard-lane.

In Narrow Marsh, after a long illness, Mr. Ellis, jun.

At Newark, Mr. R. R. Camm, a respectable grocer.

At Southwell, after a long illness, E. R. Lowe, esq.—Mrs. Mace, a widow lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the proprietors at Horncastle, Dec. 31, Sir Joseph Banks, bart. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, to petition the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a Bill for *dividing and inclosing Wildmore Fen*, in this county.

A continued and general reduction of the price

price of grain has taken place in almost all the provincial markets. Many are from 10s. to 18s. lower, and some have fallen pounds. In our market on Friday last, wheat declined in price upwards of 16s.—at Lincoln 10s.—Northampton 10s.—Newark 5s.—Derby, Chesterfield, Louth, Lynn, Uppingham, &c. all materially lower.

To the above it may be added, that in the southern and western counties the price of wheat has been reduced in a similar proportion; and at Reading, and the principal markets in that neighbourhood, it is reported to be upwards of two pounds per quarter lower than on the two anterior market-days.

Married.] Mr. Monk, jun. gunsmith, to Miss Pulford, both of Stamford.

At the beautiful new-erected church, at Stubton, being the first connubial ceremony that has taken place there, Mr. J. Gilbert, a respectable grazier, to Miss M. Laughton.

The Rev. M. Sheath, to Miss Kenrick, both of Boston.

Mr. B. Staunton, cabinet-maker, of Heckington, to Miss Hammond, of Holland Fen.

Mr. R. Turnill, farmer and maltster, to Miss C. Pawlett, both of Stamford.

Mr. J. Westbrook Michal, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Wilson, both of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Mr. W. Goodale, of Market Deeping, to Miss Smith, of Etton, in Northamptonshire.

R. Leeson, esq. of Grantham, to Miss Maddock, of Lincoln's-Inn, London.

Mr. Day, to Miss Dawson, both of Birsthorpe, near Billingborough.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Hamilton, widow of J. Hamilton, esq. merchant, formerly of Hull.

At Barkwith, Mr. J. Clarke.

At Thetby, near Louth, aged 64, J. Fowler, gent.

Mrs. North, of Great Ponton, near Grant-ham.

Aged 48, Mr. W. Sharp, of Post Witham.

At Helplingham, Mr. T. Edwards, farmer.

After suffering the misery of a long illness, Mrs. Dewthrop, of Ewerby, near Sleaford.

At Boston, a victim to death through excessive grief, aged 54, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Morris.

Aged 69, Mrs. Laughton, widow, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Caistor, Mr. R. Booth, many years a respectable stationer, &c.

At Market Rasen, C. Tatham, esq. late Captain in the North Lincolnshire Militia.

At Turnby, near Horncastle, aged 90, W. Shepherd.

At Stubton, being the first person interred in the new church-yard there, Mrs. Weaver.

Suddenly, Mrs. Belwood, of Louth

In his 100th year, Mr. Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen.

At Spalding, Mr. Bellamy.

Aged 71, Mrs. S. Wise, of Wansford, near Stamford.

The Rev. T. Hall, rector of Westborough-cum-Doddington.

Suddenly, Mr. A. Fillingham, shopkeeper, of Crowland.

Aged 68, J. Shilcock, of Donnington.

At Uffington, aged 79, Mr. R. Tymperon, late a capital burghess, and many years a respectable tradesman of Stamford.

At Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber, the Rev. J. Brookbank, several years curate of that place; a man of steady and consistent principles, of sincere piety and unaffected affability of deportment. He evinced a truly Christian fortitude, resignation, and cheerfulness, during a tedious illness, brought on, in a great measure, by his attention to the important and responsible vocation of educating youth; for which, however, few were better qualified.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

It is in contemplation to establish a small circulating library at Leicester, consisting of plain practical treatises on moral, religious, and other subjects, for the *sole use of the poor*. This appears a laudable plan for enabling them to profit by the instructions afforded primarily at parochial and Sunday schools, which, otherwise, they are not likely to do, as books are too expensive for them to purchase. An office is opened, where all who are disposed to encourage this attempt, may send books, and where the poor, by applying on certain appointed days, will have books lent them, for a very small acknowledgment.

Seventy innkeepers in Leicestershire were last week convicted in the mitigated penalty of 10l. each, with costs, for selling ale in unstamped measures.

Married.] The Rev. Cl. Leigh, to Miss Miles, eldest daughter of the late S. Miles, esq. both of Leicester.—Mr. S. Ella, hofier, to Miss Barry, daughter of Mr. T. Barry, both of Leicester.—Mr. Oliver, bookfeller, to Miss Corral, both of Lutterworth.

At Rutland, Mrs. Stimson, grocer, of Oakham, to Miss Est. Pridmore, of Morcott.—Mr. Walter, of Lyndon, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of the Rev. Mr. Freeman.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Bruce, relict of the late Mr. Bruce, maltster.

At Raby, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Geary, farmer and grazier.—Mr. Biddles, at the Oaks.—Mrs. Hill, of Snaresstone.

Suddenly, Mr. Green, publican, of Oakham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lately between two and three hundred pieces of ancient silver coin were discovered in a tan-yard in Stafford, about a yard below the surface of the ground. They were contained in a small jug, and are in an excellent state of preservation. They appear to have been coined during the reigns of Ethelred, Canute, and Hardicanute, and have lain there, it is supposed, full 700 years!

The ladies of Litchfield are busily employed in buying, and making up with their own hands

hands, and those of their servants, cloaths for the infant and aged poor. The gentlemen assist the subscription, and purchase shoes. The shopkeepers, much to their honour, sell at prime cost.

Married.] Mr. A. Titley, mercer, of Eccleshall, to Miss Hall, of Ranton.

Mr. W. Baker, of the Ford Houses, to Mrs. Pooler, of Wolverhampton; the united ages of this fond couple amount to *sixscore* years!

Mr. S. Morgan, surgeon, to Miss Salt, daughter of Mr. Salt, surgeon, both of Litchfield.

Mr. J. Pulling, hair-dresser, to Mrs. Riley, of the Fountain, both of Stafford.

Mr. W. Talbot, of the Grange, near Seighford, to Miss Barlow, of the Four Aches.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 36, Mr. M. Peake.

Suddenly, much regretted, the lady of the Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, bart. of Leamington, Hastings.

Mrs. Homfray, of King's Sainford, relict of J. Homfray, esq. formerly of Wollaston.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. A. Harper, druggist, of Wolverhampton.

At the island of Jamaica, Mr. C. Heveningham, eldest son of the late Mr. Heveningham, of Litchfield.

At Pattingham, W. Arden, esq. late of the East India Company's service, on the Bombay establishment.

At Farley, aged 77, Mrs. Bill, wife of the Rev. J. Bill.

At Blithfield House, the infant daughter of Lord Bagot.

At Walsall, aged 54, Mrs. Fletcher, of the George Inn.

At Stonnal, aged 108, Mrs. E. Whitehall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The manufactory of Sir Matthew Boulton and Co. at Soho, near Birmingham, was lately broke into by five men, whose object was to plunder the mint: Sir Matthew having been informed of the design by his watchman, had stationed twenty constables to receive them; the thieves were suffered to take some marked gold, when the constables rushed on them, and, after a desperate conflict, secured four of them; the fifth, though severely wounded, made his escape, and is supposed to have carried with him about 150 guineas.

Married.] Mr. Burrows, of Coventry, to Miss Taylor, of Tott.

Mr. S. Tart, brush-maker, to Miss B. Eird, both of Birmingham.

Mr. W. Ball, an eminent cheesefactor, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Williams, of Hereford.

Mr. J. Westley, to Miss Shirley, (both of Eathrop.

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Akerman, to

Miss E. Cottrill.—Mr. H. Hyde Parker, to Miss P. Elwell.—Mr. J. Pendleton, brass-founder, to Mrs. S. Davis.

Mr. Ingledew, goldsmith, of Birmingham, to Miss Waldron, of Castle Bromwich.

Mr. J. Smith, nail-founder, of Birmingham, to Miss M. Collins, of Hurley.

Mr. J. Stanley, of Harborne, to Miss Belamy, of Birmingham.

Mr. Gibbs, surgeon, to Mrs. Davis, both of Meriden.

Mr. Hurdman, to Miss E. Carver, both of Sutton Colfield.

Mr. J. Smith, jun. of Deepfield, in Coseley parish, coal and iron master, to Miss S. Fisher.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Penfon, an eminent peruke-maker.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, cheese-factor.—Mr. J. Millars, of Water-street.—In the bloom of life, Miss Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, bridle-bit and stirrup-maker.

At Meriden, after a lingering illness, Mr. W. Gardiner, of Coventry.

At Henley in Arden, of an asthma, aged 42, Miss Oliver, formerly of Boston in America.

Mr. F. Pratt, merchant, of Baltimore, eldest son of the late Mr. J. Pratt, late of Birmingham.

Mrs. Robinson, of Dudley.

After a long and severe illness, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. Bedford, of Bordesley.

At Stratford upon Avon, S. O. Hunt, esq. late deputy-clerk of the peace for this county.

At Canneck, aged 84, Mr. B. Barton, styled by his acquaintance the *Prince of Fiddlers*.

Mrs. Whitehead, widow, of Allesley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately was decided the wager which took place at the Duke of Bedford's last sheep-shearing, at Wooburn Abbey, between Mr. Knowles, of Nailstone, in Leicestershire, and Mr. Trench, of Bromfield, in this county, to shew two bulls, one of the Leicestershire, and the other of the Herefordshire breed, for 100 guineas a side. The conditions were drawn up by Arthur Young, esq. The bulls were to be exhibited at Shifnal, in this county, as a town situated about half way between the places from whence they were to be conveyed. The Leicestershire bull was the property of Mr. Knowles, and the Herefordshire, of Mr. G. Wiliam, of Purilow. Mr. E. Peter, of Somersetshire, was appointed referee. Though the day was extremely unfavourable, in consequence of a heavy fall of snow, near a thousand amateurs assembled on the occasion. The decision was in favour of the *Herefordshire bull*; and it was the general opinion, that this animal was superior both in the material points and very greatly in the aggregate weight. Both the animals, however, excited the admiration of all who viewed them.

them.—The Leicestershire bull is a great beauty to look upon—true in his make, and just in all his proportions; nor is the Herefordshire one less handsome, though of much greater size and weight. But when they were handled in what is called the *touching points*, all competition fell to the ground, and a majority of the spectators pronounced the Herefordshire bull, far, very far, superior. The trading breeders may learn one lesson by the Shiffaall bull shew, viz. not to proclaim in such lofty strains as they usually have done, the merit of their animals, as worth their weight in gold!

Lately, two valuable horses, the property of Mr. Owen, of Pennant, in this county, were found dead in their pasture, without having previously shewn any symptoms of illness. As it was judged proper to endeavour to find out the causes of their death by an examination of their internal parts, on opening the stomachs which were much distended, and had a slight appearance of inflammation on their internal coats, a large quantity of the small sprigs of the yew-tree was found in them; the whole course of the intestines were much distended with air, and slightly inflamed.

Married] Mr. Rd. Sutton, of Petton, to Miss M. Kynaston, of Kenwick.

Mr. Griffiths, glazier, to Mrs. Nickless, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. G. Bean, of Albion Hayes, to Mrs. M. Lee, of Fitz.

Mr. W. Watkins, to Miss Bailey, both of Whitchurch.

Mr. Cook, mercer, of Wem, to Miss Sandford, of the Black Park, near Whitchurch.

Mr. S. Sandford, to Miss Boot, of Norton.

J. A. Sparks, esq. of Bridgnorth, late a captain in the Ancient British Light Dragoons, to Miss Best, of the Lodge, near Worcester.

Mr. E. Minshall, farmer, of Weston, near Oswestry, to Miss M. Wynne, of Dolfawr.

Mr. R. Pritchard, of Llandrinio, to Miss E. Griffiths, of Domgay.

R. Jones, esq. to Miss Poyser, both of Wrexham, Denbigh.

Mr. R. Edwards, to Miss A. Phillips, both of Hanmer.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Child, of Choreley, to Miss Tipton, of Pleeley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 65, Mr. Isaac Wood, whose whole life was a uniform scene of enlightened, active, and useful benevolence. The honourable state of the Shrewsbury House of Industry, to which, from its first establishment, he devoted, with true paternal zeal, the best of his time and talents—and to which, impelled by too earnest a solicitude for its benefit and interest during the present calamitous season, he fell a sacrifice—will best speak his praise. His merits and virtues, however, were not cir-

cumscribed: he was unaffectedly pious, upright, generous, and disinterested; a friend of peace and order, a zealous lover of his country and constitution; ever cheerful, and ever most happy when he had the power of alleviating distress, or assisting by his advice and unwearied exertions, all who applied to him. On his interment at St. Alkmund's, the Rev. R. De Courcy, in addition to the usual service, pronounced a sort of funeral oration to his memory, enlarging on the many virtues of the deceased, his disinterested, useful, and intelligent services on every public undertaking in the town, particularly in the rebuilding of the church, where his remains then lay, before the auditors—his zeal for the support of the infirmary—his indefatigable activity in the cause of suffering humanity, on all occasions—and lastly, on his zealous support of the house of industry, his favourite child, in the cause of which, he might be truly said, to have fallen a sacrifice,—in death as in life, resembling his friend and prototype, the benevolent Howard! The readers of the Monthly Magazine have become acquainted with his worth by the number and value of his communications.

At Oswestry, after a short illness, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Sheppard, banker.—In her 26th year, Miss Davies, of Mount Pleasant, near Oswestry; a most sincere and valuable friend, an affectionate relation, and a most cheerful and liberal benefactress to the poor, her hand being ever open to relieve their wants.

At Bronghall, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Brookes, mother of J. Brookes, esq.

At the Walk Mills, in this county, Mr. Rogers; of considerable eminence as a dyer of woollen cloth, but much more noted for his great hospitality, his kindness to his relations and workmen, and his general benevolence.

At Berwick House, H. Powys, esq.

At Broseley, in an advanced age, Mr. Rathbone, currier.—Aged 86, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Dr. Turner.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Phillips, of Cleobury Mortimer.

At Ryton, of the Eleven towns, Mrs. Gittins, wife of Mr. Gittins.

At Ludlow, in his 81st year, H. Davies, esq. alderman.—Mr. F. Evans, a respectable farmer, of Haughton, near Llandrinio.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The committee of the bread institution at Worcester have for some time past distributed nearly 4000 loaves of superior quality per week, at a saving to the poor of more than 4d. upon each loaf.

The whole number of pockets of hops weighed in Worcester market last year was 15,375.

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. Cressell, to Miss Kemp.

At Clent, near Hayley, Mr. Wm. Hancock, of Amblecot Hall, near Stourbridge, to Miss Cox.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Stenton, grocer, of Dudley, to Miss Russell.

Mr. James Hunt, farmer, of Feckenham, to Miss Hiam, of Alcester.

Died.] At Worcester, Philip Rufford, esq. one of the aldermen of that city.—Also, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. Harwood.

At the Tything, near Worcester, Miss Waddington.

At Horfeley House, near Dudley, aged 44, Joseph Amphlett, esq. one of his majesty's justices for the counties of Worcester and Stafford, and a deputy-lieutenant for Staffordshire.

At Henwick, aged 73, Mrs. Davis.

At Bewdley, Mr. R. Allport.

At Sidbury, near Worcester, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Payne, a maiden lady.

At Wolverley, Mr. John Hill, farmer, who had been nearly 50 years steward to E. Knight, esq.

At Astwood, in Feckenham, Mr. Benton, farrier.

At Dudley, Mrs. Robinson.

At Martley, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, tanner.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A Correspondent from Hereford writes to us in the following terms.—I perceive, in one of your recent Magazines, you lament that the practice of vaccine inoculation does not seem to have been much adopted in the southern and western counties of England. I do not know whether you include this, which, strictly speaking, is actually on the western border, in the number of the western counties, for I know it is not so included in general speech; but as I do not recollect to have met with any report upon the subject respecting Hereford, it may not be amiss to inform you, that in the city at least the cow-pox has been very extensively substituted in place of the ordinary inoculation, and with the same invariable success that has attended it in other places. One instance, indeed, I have heard of, in which, from injudicious treatment, a very considerable and extensive sore was produced upon the inoculated arm; there is reason to apprehend that this circumstance may fortify the prejudices of certain bigots and fanatics, from whom, I assure you, this neighbourhood is by no means exempt. But in no instance has the small-pox ever taken place after the vaccine virus had taken place, though the ordinary inoculation has afterwards been applied in a great number of instances, some of which have fallen within the circle of my own personal knowledge. In the bordering parts of Wales, I am sorry to say, this improvement has not yet taken place. Having procured some vaccine matter from Mr. Clide, of St. Thomas's Hospital, I inoculated my own children, and one of my servants, who did exceeding well; and I preserved some of the matter for a professional gentleman of Brecknock; but he

has never been able to prevail upon any of the people there to submit to the inoculation.

W. Taylor, esq. one of the representatives in parliament for Leominster, has lately given 300*l.* for the relief of the poor of that town, 100*l.* of which was distributed amongst them on New Year's Day, and the other 200*l.* has been added to a general subscription for the same purpose.

At Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Lewis, late of Hay, Brecon.—The Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, A. M. canon residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, rector of Home-Lacy and of Upton Bishop, and formerly head master of Hereford College school.—Mr. B. Moddy, woolstapler and maltster.—Mrs. Ann Russell, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Russell, formerly one of the residentiary canons of Hereford Cathedral; she was the youngest daughter of the Hon. W. Egerton, son of the third Earl of Bridgewater, niece of Bishop Egerton, of the diocese of Hereford, and first cousin to the late and present Earls of Bridgewater.

At Home-Lacy, near Hereford, Mrs. Dickenson, who had been married but a few months.

At Wilton, near Ross, aged 71, Mr. John Green.

At Huntsham, Mrs. Powles, sen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

James Martin, esq. M. P. for Tewksbury, has sent 300*l.* to be applied to the relief of the distressed poor of that town.

At all the fairs in this and the adjacent western counties, the price of sheefe has fallen considerably.

The medical gentlemen of the Gloucester Infirmary have, with the concurrence of the governors, introduced a general inoculation for the cow-pox at that hospital, where the poor of the city are inoculated gratis; and all professional men, who wish to acquire a knowledge of its efficient powers, are invited to inspect the peculiar appearances and progress of the disorder.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. B. Henderson, of London, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of the late Rev. Rice Jones, rector of Harecomb.—Also, Mr. Paul Mutlow, to Mrs. E. Hopkins.

At Bitton, Palmer, surgeon, of Keynsham, to Miss R. Smallcombe, of Willbridge.

At Ozleworth, Mr. John Hunt Godwin, of Bradford, Wiltshire, to Miss Chandler, of Ashcroft House.

Mr. Rawlins, surgeon, of the 53d regt. to Miss Sarah Hughes, niece of the late Dean Tucker.

At Sopworth, Mr. Aldham Comley, to Miss Smith.

At Tetbury, Lieut. Deshen, of the 43d regt. to Miss Corbett.

At Taton, Mr. T. Elton, to Miss E. Cadle, of Westbury upon Severn.

Died.] At Hagloe House, in the parish of Awre,

Awre, aged 87, Robert Boy, gentleman, the last of the name of that ancient family, of Thornbury.

At Frampton upon Severn, aged 86, Mrs. Phillips, relict of the late E. Phillips, esq. of Gloucester.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 70, Clever Maurice Burland, esq. M. P. brother of the late Sir John Burland, a baron of the Exchequer.

At Cherrington, J. Leverfage, esq.

At Newent, Mrs. Eyles, wife of J. Eyles, esq. of Wimbledon, Surry.

At Dean's Hill, Mr. Joseph Boughton, merchant.

At Amptney Crucis, Mrs. Selve, wife of R. Selve, esq.

At Tetbury, Mr. Beal.

At Churcham, the Rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Sainsbury.

At Brimsfield, Mrs. Rebecca Curti s.

At Stroud, suddenly, Mrs. Scudmore, wife of Mr. Rowles Scudmore, clothier.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The principal inhabitants of Banbury have lately purchased upwards 1000l. worth of excellent foreign wheat, which they grind and bake, and are now selling to the poor of their parish (nearly 100l. worth of good wheaten bread every week) at 2s. 6d. per half-peck loaf.

Upwards of one hundred inhabitants of Banbury have entered into a subscription of from 10s. to 24s. per annum, under the name of the Charitable Society, by which they are enabled to give away a large sum every year in private benefactions to the industrious and necessitous poor, *unlooked-for and unsolicited*.—A charity this, of the most exalted and benevolent kind.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Job, carpenter, to Mrs. King, innkeeper.

At Kidlington, Mr. John Barnard, of Woodstock, to Miss Wyatt, of Watereaton.

At Heythorp, Mr. Thomas Slatter, of Pembroke College, Oxon, to Miss Pearson.

Mr. Thomas Mavity, a Quaker, to Mrs. Colston, late of Gloucester.

At Broadway, Mr. Theoph. Knowles Holmes, master of Chapel House, to Miss Ricketts, of Knowles Hill.

At Wolton-upon-Thames, Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay marine, to Miss Gregory, of Windsor.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Catharine Smith, only surviving daughter of Mr. Rd. Smith, glover.—Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Bell, relict of the Rev. Joseph Bell, formerly rector of Radclive and Stowe, Bucks.—Mrs. Tubb.

At Nether-Worton, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Curtis, jun.

At Watlington, Mrs. Birkhead, relict of the Rev. Richard Birkhead, vicar of that place.

At Sandford, aged 80, Mr. J. Fry, farmer.

At Long Cromarsh, Mary North, in the 29th year of her age.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Girdle.—Mr. William Hilton, cornchandler and seedsm.—Aged 63, Mr. Hill, late postmaster of Henley.

BERKSHIRE.

The price of the carriage of all goods (except firing and manures) upon the river Kennet, is advanced from three halfpence to two-pence per ton per mile; and upon the Basingstoke canal, one penny per hundred weight.

The *Reading Mercury* states, that wheat declined in price 20s. per quarter, in that market, on the 27th of Dec. and that it experienced a further decline of 20s. per quarter, on the 3d of Jan. This is no proof of the scarcity complained of. It must, however, be added that the idea of a rupture with the Northern Powers has since raised it to its former high price.

At Mr. West's annual charity sermon, for the benefit of the girl's school in Reading, on St. Thomas's day, the subscription, with some subsequent donations amounted to upwards of 58l. which was more than it had been for several preceding years.

The moiety of an estate at Aldermaston was was lately sold by auction for upwards of 150 years purchase!

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Tho. Howell, of Strathfield Sea, Hants, to Miss Knight, of Shinfield.

At Abingdon, Mr. Rd. Stevenson, upholsterer, of London, to Miss Hannah Watts.

The Rev. Edw. Valpy, rector of Stamford Dingley, to Mrs. Baldock.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Wm. George, inspector of the corn-market.—Also, Mr. Saunders, confectioner and baker.

At Abingdon, aged 83, C. Hart, esq. deputy lieutenant and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Beaconsfield, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, who had been resident rector of that parish upwards of 30 years.

At Brompton, the lady of Wm. Lowndes, jun. esq. of Chessham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, Dec. 17, a premium of two guineas was adjudged to W. Lewes, of Whittinger, labourer, for having brought up a family of 12 children, the youngest of them to the age of 8 years, without parochial assistance; also a premium of one guinea to John Browning, for having worked as a labourer on the farm occupied by Mr. J. Bull, of Peterborough, 30 years; also a premium of one guinea to William Betts, for having lived as a servant in husbandry, with Mr. J. Crofts, of Oundle, 27 years; and also a premium of one guinea to Sarah Nichols, for having lived with Mr. T. Dean, of Standground, 8 years.

In augmentation of the fund subscribed for the relief of the poor of Northampton, the Earl of Northampton, recorder, has given

1001. the corporation 1001. and the Hon. Edward Bouverie, M. P. 501.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Tutn-hill, to Miss C. Pauliet.—Mr. G. S. Young, of Goodge-street, London, to Miss Woolston.

At Peterborough, John Turner Hailes, esq. of Runcton, to Miss Squire.

At Welton, Mr. Thomas Burnham, of Staverton, to Miss Sarah Dunkley.

At Rothwell, Mr. Harris, of Skelton, Beds, to Miss Lock, of Desborough.

At Willingham, Mr. Thomas Vines, to Miss Houghton.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Joseph W. Michael, surgeon, to Miss A. Wilson.

At Charwelton, Mr. Griffin, to Miss Lovell.

At Etton, Mr. William Goodale, of Market Deeping, to Miss Smith.

At Blatherwick, Thomas Hotchkin, esq. of South Luffenham, in Rutland, to Miss Mary Ann O'Brien.—Mr. Bingham, draper, of Long Sutton, to Miss Lucy Lloyd.

At Droughton, Mr. Wm. Balaam, printer, of Northampton, to Miss A. M. Bosworth.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Peach, widow.

At Great Billing, the Rev. Mr. Bower.

At Herfcott, near Banbury, Mr. Falkner.

At Cotton-end, Mrs. Lester, wife of Mr. Lester, patent engine manufacturer.

At Thorpe Malfor, Mrs. Maunsell, wife of T. C. Maunsell, esq.

At Mansfield, Mr. James Benton, cotton-spinner, late of Birmingham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 22, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of Mr. Pomfret, of the Falcon Inn.—Mrs. Hearn, wife of Mr. Wm. Hearn.

At Finstanton, Mr. Wm. Blackwell.—Aged 32, Mrs. Arundell, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Arundell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, aged 89, the Hon. Baron Thomas Dimsdale, M. P. and a banker of London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Wisbeach, the Rev. H. Bayley, rector of Luton, Northamptonshire, to Miss Thompson.

Mr. R. Howlett, of Pulham Mary Hall, to Miss Self, of Harleston.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 91, Mrs. Whitred, relict of J. Whitred, esq. late an alderman and one of the justices of Cambridge.—Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter.—Aged 72, Mrs. Yeldon.—Mr. George Harvey.

At Elsworth, aged 15, Miss Holworthy, daughter of the Rev. M. Holworthy, rector of that place.

At Bird-house Farm, where she was upon a visit, Mrs. Eachers, wife of Mr. Eachers, surgeon, of Saffron Waldron.

At Shiprath, aged 78, Mrs. Gifford, relict of John Gifford, esq.

NORFOLK.

Upwards of 15001. have been subscribed at Norwich, for the purpose of supplying the

poor with soup at reduced price; in consequence of which 20,000 quarts are distributed weekly. Upwards of 2000 quarts soup are also given away weekly by the Friar's Society in that city.

A writer in the Norfolk Chronicle states, that owing to the preference given by farmers to the grazing, rather than to the dairy system, many dairies of cows in that county have recently been annihilated. He instances upwards of one hundred cows on five farms only, in the vicinity of Fakenham, laments the prevalence of this new system as a public injury, and recommends to landlords to covenant with their tenants for the keeping of a certain number of cows upon their respective farms, in proportion to their rent.

The printers of the Norfolk Chronicle have lately laid before their readers a chronological retrospect of the most remarkable events that have happened in the city of Norwich and county of Norfolk, in the course of the last century; with a view to shew the progressive improvements that have been made in the agriculture of the county, and in the state of the city; in promoting the interests and in increasing the comforts of its inhabitants. They conclude with a wish that *their successors* (we would say *they*) may have to record an honourable peace, the revival of their once flourishing manufactures, the further improvement of their city, and a general inclosure of the waste and uncultivated lands of the county, and we will add, of the whole country.

By a diary of the weather, kept at Norwich, during the last three years, there appears to have been 214 dry days, viz. 20 in January, 23 in February, 14 in March, 7 in April, 23 in May, 16 in June, 28 in August, 14 in September, 17 in October, 15 in November, and 21 in December. In the preceding year, there were only 173 dry days.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. James Fulcher, to Miss Scowton.—Mr. Sam. Johnson, to Miss Ann Amond.

At Lynn, the Rev. W. Warner, minister of the dissenting congregation at Hapton, near Norwich, to Miss S. Mayhew, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M.—Captain Perry, of the Royal Anglesea Fusiliers, to Miss Hales, sister of J. T. Hales, esq. of Runcton; who also was married at the same time.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. John Barnard, to Miss Eliz. Barnard.

At Wells, Mr. Seymour, to Miss Browne, daughter of the late Mr. Simon Browne, of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Bennett, of the royal navy, to Miss Haw.

At Swaffham, Mr. T. Plowright, brazier, &c. of Downham Market, to Miss Curtis.

At Edmonton, the Rev. James Dashwood, of Downham Market, to Miss Sarah Lloyd.

At Swasefield, Mr. Allison, of Walsingham, to Miss Blackburn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, dissenting minister, of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 45, Parrott Hanger, esq.—Aged 67, Mr. George Oliver.—Aged 46, Mr. Felsted, dyer.—Aged 77, Mr. John Mead.—Mr. Dawson, formerly a whitesmith.—Aged 59, Mrs. Sarah Watts, late of London.—Aged 54, Mr. Barnaby.—Mrs. Eleanor Hardy, relict of the late James Hardy, gent. only surviving daughter of Capt. John Parr, of the royal navy, who served the office of high sheriff for this county in 1738.

At Yarmouth, aged 61, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Capt. J. Hayward.

At Downham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Hudson.—Also Mr. T. Scarnold, many years post-master of Downham.

At Collishall, Capt. S. Pightling.

At Shelton, Mrs. Watts, relict of the late N. Watts, esq. of Wymondham.

At Lynn, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of Mr. John Stockdale, merchant.—Mrs. Kemble, wife of Mr. Kemble, mace bearer to the corporation of Lynn.

At Haddiscoe, Mr. J. Bishop, linen-weaver.

At Euston, aged 86, Mr. John Capurn, formerly of Antingham.

At Postwick, aged 55, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

At Borg-Apton, aged 71, Mr. Edward Bound, a respectable farmer.

At North Walsham, aged 32, Mrs. Willden.

At Hale, Mrs. James Norton.

At Billockby, aged 74, Mrs. Browne.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Miles, Also, aged 75, Mrs. Willes.

At Martham, aged 64, Mrs. Branford.

SUFFOLK.

Capt. Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham-hall, has erected an oven in his parish, where his neighbouring poor are supplied with good rice-pudding at 1d. per lb. and potatoes at 4s. 6d per sack.

On New Year's Day the following testimony of respect (accompanied with a silver punch bowl) was presented to Mr. D. Chandler, of Stow market, who in the year 1797, was a bankrupt, and paid his creditors 10s. in the pound, for which they signed his certificate. Since which time he has paid them the full sum of 20s. in the pound, to the amount of nearly three thousand pounds! "Mr. Dennis Chandler—Tho' your modesty hath convinced us that you never could think of accepting the smallest trifle, in return for paying us the full amount of 20s. in the pound, yet, Sir, as we cannot pass it over in silence.—We, who were your Creditors, and others, as a Tribute of our Gratitude, and wishing to mark so honourable an act, beg you will please to accept this Silver Bowl, not doubting but it will, with the Deed that occasioned it, be handed down to posterity."

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. W. Howorth, master of the grammar school, to Miss Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Rich. Fletcher, vicar of Dedham.

At Boxford, Mr. Mines, of Scoles, to Miss

Hodson, only daughter for the Rev. Mr. H.

At Ixworth, Mr. W. Mines, surgeon, to Miss E. Garnham.

At Bury, St. Edmunds, Mr. Oxley, hatter and hosier, of Norwich, to Miss M. Clark, of Sudbury.

Died.] At Hadleigh, aged 91, the Rev. Isaac Toms; who had been 57 years pastor of the dissenting congregation there.

At Sudbury, aged 64, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, formerly a dissenting minister at Woodbridge.

On the road, between Woolpit and Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. G. Jefferison, aged 55, and Mr. John Bumpsted, jun. aged 22, both butchers; who, as they were going to Bury market in a cart, attempted to pass a road waggon, and were unfortunately thrown out, and killed upon the spot.

At Hopton, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. C. Moore, who was burnt to death as she sat by the fire side, alone.

At the family mansion at Ickworth, near Bury, aged 67, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Bristol, wife of the present Right Rev. the Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, and sister to Sir C. Davers, bart. M. P. for Bury. Her ladyship was in apparent good health the preceding day, but was seized in the night with violent spasms, of which she expired before any medical assistance could reach her.

At Barningham, aged 101, T. Booty, taylor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

At Beccles, aged 64, Mrs. U. Whitaker.—Also Mrs. Ann King.

At Moulton, near Newmarket, Mrs. Mortlock, wife of Mr. Mortlock, farmer.

At Mendlesham, aged 76, Mr. G. Mayhew, farmer.

At Watlington, Mrs. Dowling.

ESSEX.

Last season, the hop plantations in this county, where they were at all productive, yielded, for the space of ground, the most prolific harvest of any species of culture; as a proof of this, in the parish of Shalford, the quantity grown upon 8 acres, a piece of ground which was never known to fail, is estimated at the value of 1100l.

Married.] At Colchester, T. Kersternan, esq. of Church Hall, Pagleham, to Miss S. Phillips, daughter of W. Phillips, timber-merchant.—Mr. W. Betts, to Miss Keeling.

At Mistley, Mr. W. Taylor, shipbuilder, of Harwich, to Miss Risby.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. David Osborne, painter.—Mrs. Wyles, widow of Mr. E. Wyles, formerly of the White Hart Inn.—Aged 72; Mrs. Grey, widow of Mr. John Grey, cornfactor and baker.

At Colchester, Mrs. Pinfold, wife of Capt. Pinfold of the 1st regt. of Foot Guards.—Mr. I. Slygthe, stone-mason, &c.—Miss Powles.—Mr. Jacklin, butcher.

At Henham, Mr. Wm. Jackson, who, as he

he was walking in his garden, dropped down and instantly expired. His brother had died there four days before.

At West Haningfield, aged 96, the Rev. S. How, rector of that place, and formerly one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this county; he had been blind ten years, notwithstanding which he frequently performed the offices of his ministry.

At Hatfield Peverel, Sam. Sheen, esq.—aged 96, Mrs. Ruth.—Mr. Sam. Stock.

At Billericay, Mr. Tho. Blatch, collar-maker.

At Ramsay Island, Mr. Rt. Carrington.

At Felsted, Mr. Isaac Nokes.

At Bocking, Mr. Wm. Tiffen, miller.

At Bows, near Ongar, Mrs. Evans, wife of Sam. Evans, esq.

At Bently, aged 26, Miss Taylor, only daughter of Mr. John Taylor, miller.

At Little Thurlow-hall, in an advanced age, Mrs. Franks.

At Southminster, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, farmer.

At Manningtree, Mr. Wm. Perkins, attorney at law.

At Great Waltham, aged 78, Mr. Vaughan, late of Hatfield Peverel.

At Walthamstow, aged 82, John Rigg, esq.

At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Wood, blacksmith.

KENT.

At a late meeting of the West Kent Committee of Hop Planters, it was resolved—"That no person is competent to act in this committee who has made or shall make any contract for the sale of his hops, either before picking or otherwise, and shall refuse to fulfil the same."

The accounts of the general Kent and Canterbury Hospital, for last year, recently published by the treasurer, shew, that the sum of 72 guineas were received as annual subscriptions; about 400l. as benefactions; 92l. at sermons, and 50l. as a legacy from Mrs. Barbara Lushington—total 618l. nearly. They further state, that in the course of the year, 552 in and out-patients had been admitted, of which 111 remained in the house, under cure. And the accounts also state that, since the first institution in April 1793, 2338 patients had been admitted.

Major General Delancy, one of the members for Maidstone, has given 100l. towards the fund for the relief of the poor of that town.

Married.] At Canterbury, Wm. Hart, esq. Capt. in the Royal Waggon Train, to Miss Matson, of Wingham.—Charles Poole, esq. to Miss H. O. Lutwidge, sister of Charles Lutwidge, esq. and niece to Admiral Lutwidge.—Mr. Samuel Hacker, carpenter, to Miss Eliz. Ash, daughter of Mr. George Ash, brewer.—Mr. Charles Friend, taylor, to Mrs. Price.

At Folkestone, Mr. Rd. Freeman, to Miss

Sarah Whittingham.—Also, Mr. Lechariah Petman, to Mrs. Cornish.

At Tilmanstone, Mr. Wm. Carlton, to Miss Groombridge.

At Beakbourne, Mr. Stephen Elgar, of Wingham, to Miss Southee.

In the Isle of Thanet, Mr. T. Grant, to Miss M. Rowland.

At Clumber Park, by special licence, Col. Cotton, eldest son of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Clinton, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Joseph Morelyan, of Deal, to Miss Cath. Luckhurst.

At Maidstone, Mr. John Hayes, adjutant of the Maidstone Volunteers, to Miss Marianne Wife, daughter of Mr. Wife, brewer.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Sladden, wife of Mr. Sladden, grocer.—The youngest of Mr. Friend, wine-merchant.—At St. Augustine's, aged 13, the youngest son of Mr. Wm. Goldsmith.—Capt. John Benthams, of the Royal Artillery.—Mrs. Crofs, wife of Mr. R. Crofs.—Mr. Ratcliffe, of Holy Crofs, Westgate without.

At Rochester, aged 55, the Rev. Mr. Carter, minor canon of that cathedral, and vicar of St. Margaret's in that city.

At Folkestone, aged 69, Mrs. Hoile, widow.—Mrs. Bayly, wife of Mr. John Bayly.—Aged 43, Mr. Stephen Butcher, master of the Nile lugger.

At Blackheath, Paul Patrick, esq. merchant, of London.

At Gore Court, Miss Mary Bradley, third daughter of A. H. Bradley, esq.

At Newhouse, in Westwell, suddenly, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Mr. Chapman, of the Court Lodge, farmer.

At Appledore, in an advanced age, Mr. Geering, grazier.

At Hythe, Mr. Robert Andrews, an eminent tanner.

At Elham, Mr. Cox, schoolmaster.

At Walmer, Mr. Cox, attorney.

At Sittingbourne, aged 25, Mr. James Gibbons, son of Mr. Sills Gibbons, carpenter.

At Headcorn, aged 69, Mr. John Boorman, timber-merchant.

At Chatham Barracks, Mrs. Eliz. Mensforth, wife of Lieut. George Mensforth, of the 81st regt. much and justly lamented.

At Brompton, Mrs. Liardet, wife of Capt. Liardet, of the marines.

At Deal, aged 16, Miss Susan Hayman, who is the third daughter whose loss Mr. Hayman has had to lament in the course of one year.

At Faversham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Jacob, last surviving daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Jacob, of Canterbury.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Cocking.

At Greenwich, Martin Ware, esq. late master shipwright of the King's Yard, at Deptford.

SURREY.

An iron bridge, 180 feet in length is preparing to be erected over the Thames at Staines, in the place of the newly erected stone bridge, which has given way, and is now removing.

Married.] At Camberwell, R. Bayley, esq. of King's Bench Walk, Temple, to Miss Joules, of Winchester.

Died.] At Richmond, aged 81, the Countess Dowager of Northampton.—Mrs. Pye, lady of Lieutenant-Col. Pye.

At Farnham, Miss Chitty.

SUSSEX.

It is proved by the evidence of the books of several bakers in Lewes, that the poor consume a much larger quantity of flour in times of dearth than in times of plenty.

The Suffex Agricultural Society have presented to Mr. JOHN ELLAM, of Glynde, near Lewes, a silver cup, value 30l. in token of the merit they ascribe to him, for his successful exertions in the improvement of the breed of South Down sheep.

Mr. Baker, farmer, of Spray's Bridge, Westfield, has now a few fourteen years old, which has produced him 500 pigs.

A wheat stack belonging to Mr. W. Marchant, of Ninefield, was maliciously set on fire in the night on the 26th of Dec. last; since which, an advertisement has appeared in the Lewes Journal, signed by upwards of 100 persons, as subscribers, offering a reward of 280l. for the discovery of the offenders, to be paid on conviction.

Immense quantities of herrings have lately been caught on the coast of Hastings.

In the parish of Chiddingly, which contains 1100 persons, only one person had died (and that a new-born infant) from the 12th of February last to the end of last year.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Chitty, brewer, to Miss Molineux, daughter of Mr. Molineux, banker and ironmonger.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 61, Mrs. Elgar, relict of the late W. Elgar, esq. of Maidstone, banker; she was taken ill whilst at dinner, and expired in about three hours.—Also, Aged 89, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of the late Mr. John Morris.

In the Cliff, near Lewes, Mrs. Cruttenden, widow of the late Tho. Cruttenden, a quaker.

At Bosham, near Chichester, aged 86, Mr. Jelliff, farmer.

At Cokerham, Mrs. E. Winton, wife of Mr. Winton, farmer.

At Beeding, aged 82, Mr. Peter Dendy, butcher.

At Ford, near Yapton, in the bloom of youth, Mrs. Boniface, wife of Mr. John Boniface.

At Ringmer, Mr. Thomas Pain, a considerable farmer.

At Brighton, Mr. Andrew Crawford, who had been many years a librarian and postmaster at that place.

At Newhaven, Mr. Baulcombe, butcher, who having spent the evening at an inn, with some friends, fell into the river on his way home, and was drowned.

At Chichester, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Ashburnham, A.M. canon residentiary and prebender of Chichester, and vicar of Cuckfield and of Cowfield in that Diocese.

HAMPSHIRE.

The amount of the subscription for procuring herrings from Scotland for the relief of the poor in Salisbury, Winchester, &c. many large towns and places around Southampton (the port to which the herrings are to be consigned) is nearly 5000l.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. Smith, to Miss Cooper.

At Baughurst, W. Fendall, esq. of Marlton, near Gloucester, to Mrs. Lyford.

At King's Worthy, Mr. Brookman, of Martyr Worthy, to Miss Faithful.

At Twyford, Mr. John Young, of Longwood, to Miss E. Bunney.

At Droxford, the Rev. Mr. Thorold, to Miss Mary Rogers.

At Romsey, Mr. J. Withers, of Winchester, to Miss Maunder.

At Portsea, Mr. Brown, aged 84, to Mrs. Boyce, widow, aged 50.

At Kingston, Lieut. A. Wilson, of the royal navy, to Miss E. B. McKay, of Gibraltar.

Died.] At Winchester, Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. White, keeper of the county goal.—Mr. John Chiddell, of the Mitre Inn and Tavern.—Aged 23, Miss Darling, only surviving daughter of Mr. Darling, brewer.—A. Tench, esq.

At Fordingbridge, Mr. Stephen Turner, an eminent solicitor.

Mr. Davis, master of Heckfield School near Hartley Row.

At Alton, the Rev. Mr. Docker, sen.

At Basingstoke, Mr. Davies.

At Buckland, near Lymington, Charles Bowles, esq.

At Bishop's Waltham, aged 84, ——— Shales, esq. formerly agent victualler at Portsmouth.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Peter McCann and Mr. Kellings, publicans.

Mrs. Norman, wife of Capt. Norman, of the navy.

In the Soke, near Winchester, Mrs. Lucas, relict of the late Mr. N. Lucas.

At Bramdean, Mrs. H. Richards, widow of Mr. Charles Richards, late of Hinton Ampner.

At Old Alresford, aged 86, Mr. Henry Bulpitt.

At Romsey, Mrs. Waterman.

At Havant, Mrs. Carter, formerly a baker and shopkeeper at Southampton.

At Southampton, Mr. John Garland, corn-merchant, and one of the members of that corporation.—Miss Morris, of Vincent Place.

At Fareham, Mr. A. Gray, grocer.

WILTSHIRE.

The poor's rates at Salisbury, owing to the decline of their manufactures, will amount to 12s in the pound in the year ending at Easter, with a prospect of being increased to 16s. in the following year.

The inhabitants of the town of Calne have made a proposition to the committee of the Wilts and Berks Canal for extending the line of that canal into Calne at their own expence. From the fair prospect of probable advantage to both parties, as well as to the country, this proposal will doubtless be acceded to.

A medical practitioner, of thirty years standing, has opened a public dispensary and surgery in Salisbury. He gives advice gratis to all descriptions of persons, charges nothing but for a cure, and that at a price previously stipulated, so that, as he says, by *this* plan the expence will be known, and the cure will be effected in the *shortest* time possible.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. White, jun. to Miss Judd, of Petersfinger.—Mr. Pike, farmer, of Broadway, near Marlborough, to Miss Maton, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Maton, corn-chandler.—*See Mr. M.'s death below.*

Mr. C. Norton, cabinet-maker, of Salisbury, to Miss Bignell, niece of Mr. Arminer, merchant, of Gosport.

At Winsley, Mr. Score, to Miss Godwin, of Holt.

At Christian-Malford, P. H. Lovell, esq. of Cole Park, to Miss Charlotte Willis, 4th daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon of Wells.

At Baverstock, Mr. John Noulson, of Hurdcott, to Miss Smith.

At Downton, Mr. Hopkins, of Castle Cary, to Miss Frowd.

Mr. James Taylor, saddler, of Salisbury, to Miss M. Collins, of Wincanton.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 82, Mr. Jos. Moore, a quaker, and formerly a clothier in that city.

At Milford, near Salisbury, Mr. R. Coe, an eminent farmer.

At Heytesbury, aged 18, Mr. Obadiah Flower, jun. whose parents, now destitute of children, lost another son and three daughters in one week, in September, 1795.

Suddenly, Mr. Pike, of Broadway, near Marlborough, whose marriage to Miss Maton, of Salisbury, is mentioned above.

At Stourton, aged 82, Mrs. Lloyd.

At Bulbridge House, near Wilton, in the 64th year of his age, Philip Goldsworthy, esq. a Lieutenant-general in the army, Colo-

nel of the Royals, or First Regiment of Dragoons, Clerk Martial and first Equerry to his Majesty, and one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Wilton. The general had been first Equerry to the King from the death of General Carpenter, and was highly distinguished by the personal esteem and friendship of his Majesty. In the Royals, which he latterly commanded, he had served altogether 42 years. Polite manners and suavity of temper distinguished him through life, and rendered him as universally beloved as he is now generally lamented.

At Winterflow, Mrs. King, wife of Mr. King, farmer.

At East Harnham, near Salisbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Payne, widow of Mr. Payne, formerly of Salisbury.

At Devizes, Mr. T. Dickenson, linen-draper.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The receipts of the Stranger's Friend Society, in Bath, amounted, last year, to nearly 200l. and the disbursements to about 160l. They have now 62 objects under their care, "whose only recommendation is a *sufficiency of evident distress.*"

In consequence of the exorbitant price demanded for Spanish wool, by the dealers, superfine broad cloths, the manufacture of this and the adjoining counties, are advanced one shilling per yard, and ladies cloths, and kerseymeres in proportion. The principal woolen-draperies of Salisbury, conceiving that this advance is not occasioned by a real scarcity, have resolved not to raise the price of their cloths for some time to come.

The receipts of the Sunday Schools and Schools of Industry in Bath, last year amounted to nearly 460l. and the expenditures to about 370l. Their stock, in government security and landed property, amounts to more than 600l. They have hitherto received and instructed all the children who have been offered from the several parishes in Bath, Walcot Lyncombe, Wydcombe, and Bathwick, amounting to nearly 700. The surplus of the contributions, after defraying the expences of the Sunday Schools, is appropriated to the Schools of Industry, in which 100 children, taken in rotation from the Sunday Schools, are daily instructed and employed in reading, knitting, and sewing. All the children were compleatly clothed last year.

The collection made at the churches, chapels, and other places in Bath, for the support of the General Hospital in that city, on the 21st of December, amounted to upwards of 483l. and the benefaction recently made to that charity, amount to the further sum of 963l.—Total 1486. and upwards.

The navigable canal from the collieries to Bath is in so forward a state, that the boats deliver

deliver coals at Dunkerton, within four miles of that city, and the price of that necessary article is now, in consequence, between 9d. and 10d. per cwt. at Bath, which at this season last year yielded 14d. or 15d. per cwt. Such are the vast advantages of a water conveyance of about five miles only!

Upwards of 450 of the poor widows of the freemen of Bristol received each a donation of 10s. in the course of last year, by virtue of the will of Mrs. Layton.

At the beginning of this year roses, auriculas, anemones, violets, carnations, polyanthus, and blossoms of beans in full perfection, were gathered, in open ground, in the garden of Lady Seymour, of Wells. And such was the mildness of the season, even at the end of January, that the vegetation of grass, wheat, turnips, &c. was nearly in the same state as it is in ordinary seasons at the beginning of April.

The magistrates of Bristol, alarmed at the great increase of the number of prostitutes in that city, are taking measures to restrain the progress of that vice, and the inhabitants of the parish of St James, have opened a subscription for the purpose of prosecuting the keepers of disorderly houses, for the discovery of each of which they have offered a reward of five guineas.

The present season at Bath is distinguished both for the number and respectability of its visitors; few years having to boast of a more splendid list of persons of distinction than the books of the masters of the ceremonies now exhibit.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. John Blades, mercer, to Miss C. Saunders.—Edward Denman, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss Jane Grant.—Mr. Benjamin Maggs, to Mrs. S. Owens.—Mr. Wm. Goodwin, to Miss Sophia Merewether.—Wm. Butler, esq. of Ireland, to Miss Chappell, of Minehead.—Mr Samuel Yates, of Langnor, Staffordshire, to Miss Haxley, of Wells.

At Chew Magna, Mr. Chadwick, attorney, of Bath, to Miss Leman.

At Montacute, Mr. R. Cole, of South Petherton, to Miss Hann.

At Bristol, J. F. Bowyer, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Highatt, second daughter of R. Highatt, esq.—William Perry, esq. of St. James's, Jamaica, to Miss Whitechurch, of Park-row.—Mr. Christopher Moore, son of Mr Moore, to Miss M'Kenzie.—Mr. John Oakey, carpenter, to Miss Sarah Moore, mantua-maker.—Mr. Taylor, of Cumberland-street, to Miss Perkins, of Queen-square.—Mr. Thomas Jenkins, baker, to Miss Eliz. Emery.—Mr. Wm. Payne, to Miss Phelps.—Mr. John Rosever, of Camerton, to Miss Roads.—Mr. John Charlton, land-surveyor, to Miss Chaffin, both of Stourton, Wilts.—Mr. James Parsons, an eminent grazier, to Miss Blews, both of Yatton.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 69.

At Clifton, Mr. Wm. Jacks, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Emery, of Clifton.

Died.] At Bath, aged 75, Mr. John Jeffreys, late town-clerk of that city, who, as a lawyer, had acquired a large fortune, but perhaps not many friends.—Mrs. Cricklow, wife of Mr Henry Cricklow, esq. of Barbadoes.—The lady of—Ahmuty, esq.—Simon Crook, esq. formerly an alderman, and for upwards of half a century a respectable medical practitioner at Bath.—Miss Williams, sister of Sir Robert Williams, bart. M. P. for Carnarvonshire.—Mr. Thornborough, son of Admiral Thornborough.—Mrs. Loder, wife of Mr. A. Loder, musician.—Aged 83, Mr. Burroughs, relict of the late Rev. Benjamin Burroughs, of Bridgewater.—In Upper Church-street, the lady of Dr. Baine.—Aged 19, the only son of Thomas Money, esq. of Shrewsbury, whose mother also died at Lincoln, a few days afterwards.—Mr. Williams.—The Rev. John Honeywood, rector of Barford St-Martin, in this county, and youngest son of Sir John Honeywood, bart. of Evington, Kent.

In London, Mr. Hanbury Pettingall, formerly an eminent silk-mercant at Bath.

At Shepton-Mallet, aged 73, Mrs. Poyntz, wife of Mr. James Poyntz, to whom she had been married 38 years.

At Long-Loan, in Martock, Mr. Henry Culliford, lieutenant of the Martock Volunteers.

At Fortnight, near Bath, Mr. W. Aldrit, upwards of 50 years master of the boarding-school there. He was the amanuensis of the celebrated Henry Fielding, and accompanied him in his voyage to Lisbon.

At South Petherton, aged 98, Mr. Edw. Vagg, who performed several day's work in getting in his sons' wheat last harvest.

At Somerton, Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. H. Davies, vicar, of that town.

At Milverton, aged 64, Mr. John Granger, formerly, for 20 years, steward to the Earl of Portmore and Bennett Langton, esq. at Weybridge, Surrey.

At Minehead, Mr. B. Mansfield, of the Plume of Feathers Hotel.

At Bristol, Mr. Priske, senior, of Maryport-street.—Mrs. Vowles, sister of the late Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Freshford, and mother of Mr. Vowles, attorney, of Bristol.—Mrs. Barlow, widow of Mr. James Barlow, wharfinger.—Mr. Samuel Kingdon, brick-maker.—Mrs. Barkley, wife of Captain J. Barkley.

At the Hotwells, aged 27, Mrs. Kingston, wife of J. P. Kingston, esq. late Captain in the 46th regiment.

At Clifton, aged 15, John Harness, son of Dr. Harness, Commissioner of sick and wounded seamen.—Also, Mr. James Burrows, upwards of 20 years master of a vessel belonging to Bristol.

At Binegar, Mr. Wm. Dudden.

At Compton Martin, Mrs. Ann Hoskins Abrahall, wife of the Rev. J. Abrahall, rector of that parish.

At Taunton, aged 64, Charles Atkins, esq. formerly an eminent merchant of Charlestown, South Carolina.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, Mr. George Woodland, to Mrs. Ruth Lander, widow of Mr. Charles Lander.

At Croftcomb, Mr. Job Gibbs, aged 55, to Miss Sarah Mathers, aged 15.

Died.] At Iwerne, near Shafton, Mr. John King, maltster.

At Wareham, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Tidmas. —Also, Mrs. Barker, widow of the late Wm. D. Barker, esq.

At Cerne Abbas, aged 96, Mrs. Meech, relict of the late Mr. Meech, surgeon and apothecary; and lately, at Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Meech, her son.

At Stour Provost, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Dr. Oliver.

At Yetminster, Mr. Wm. Warry.

DEVONSHIRE.

The following extracts from the address of a clergyman to his parishioners, in the neighbourhood of Torrington, after having read the king's late proclamation recommending economy in the use of bread, &c. may serve to shew the idea entertained of *scarcity* by the people of this county. "From the inquiries I have made, from time to time, and from all the information I have been able to collect from different people, I have great reason to think that the crops of corn in this neighbourhood were far from deficient; and consequently that the apprehension of scarcity is, with us at least, rather imaginary than real. And this apprehension might be effectually done away, and the minds of the people set at ease, with regard thereto, if the farmers in the different parishes would bring forward their corn for sale in due season, as far as their convenience will admit, according to their respective growths.—And surely, in the present case, we need not look forward with anxious solicitude, to future evil or want, as the late favourable season for tilling, the extraordinary quantity of ground sown with wheat, and the good appearance it every where bears, afford a pleasing prospect of an abundant supply for the next year. But in the mean time the price of all kinds of grain has advanced to an enormous height, (much beyond, I believe, what the farmers themselves expected at the close of the last harvest) to the great grievance and suffering of the lower ranks of people, especially the poor.—May it not, therefore, with some reason be expected, that the growers of corn in every parish, should sell it to their labourers and poor neighbours at such a fair and moderate price, as they can well afford to sell it at, after a very good harvest, a crop not deficient,

gathered in too with great ease, with very little waste of grain, and as little expence as possible."

It appears by an advertisement in the *Exeter Flying Post*, that the farmers of Newton Ferrers, "having taken into consideration the blessings of Providence afforded them in the late harvest," have agreed to sell prime barley, to the indigent poor of their own parish, at six shillings the bushel, till the next harvest. This resolution they publish as an example to others. The corn-growers in Seaton and Beer have also agreed to sell their barley to the poor at six shillings, and their wheat at twelve shillings per bushel.

The city of Exeter have resolved to procure a quantity of herrings from Scotland, for the supply of the poor of that city and neighbourhood, the subscription for which purpose is very considerable.

The flight of wild fowl on the coasts of this and the adjoining counties at the beginning of the year was immense.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. John Ridson, bookseller, to Miss Jones, of Bideford.

Died.] At Exeter, John Codrington, esq. of Bradwich, formerly an eminent physician in that city.

At Barnstaple, Mrs. Baller, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Baller, dissenting minister of Great Torrington.

At Exmouth, Wm. Friend, esq. student of Christ Church, Oxford.

At Exbourn, Mrs. Eleonora Tasker, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Tasker.

At Clyst House, at Farringdon, aged 72, Mrs. Eleanor Beavis, a maiden lady.

At Stokeinteignhead, Mrs. Manning, wife of the Rev. Henry Manning, rector of that parish.

At Plymouth aged 38, Charles Viscount Ranelagh, Baron Jones, of Navan, in Ireland, and Captain of the *Doris* frigate. He entered early into the navy, and was made a post-captain in 1793. He succeeded his father, the late viscount, in 1797, and is succeeded in his titles by his brother Thomas.

At Stonehouse, in a fit, on his way home, to Plymouth Dock, after having dined with a friend, Mr. Wm. Cofway, aged 62.

CORNWALL.

On the 31st of December, in the evening, a very fine and brilliant meteor was seen at Camborne: it appeared in the south, and passed, with incredible velocity, the horizon, illuminating its tract with an immense glare of light, equal to the most vivid lightning, being round in shape, and emitting sparks in its progress: when it disappeared it seemed to explode like a sky-rocket, and presented a most beautiful effect.

Married.] At Poughill, near Stratton, Thomas Trood, jun. esq. of Madford House, Exminster, Devon, to Miss Bryant, daughter of J. Bryant, esq. of Bursill.

At Pelynt, Mr. T. S. Cole, master of Windsor academy, to Miss Ann Gregg, of Liskeard.

Died.] At Pendennis Castle, aged 82, John Elland, a drummer, who had served in the army from the age of 16, and had been present at the battles of Fontenoy, Minden and Culloden.

WALES.

Five clergymen of this principality have lately partaken of Mr. Stock's annual bounty, of 10*l.* each, for ten poor curates. One of these gentlemen, whose living is only 15*l.* a year, has a family of seven children; and another of them is 70 years of age, blind, and has eleven children, with an annual income of only 28*l.* Three of the other 5 donations, were given to clergymen in Cumberland, and the remaining two to others in Yorkshire and Shropshire.

In consequence of the dispute with Russia more than 20 additional furnaces for the manufacture of iron, from the ore, are now building in Monmouthshire, Glamorganshire, and at Llenelly, the probable produce of which is estimated at 51,600 tons per annum, and it is said that at least as many more furnaces are to be erected in the same line of country.

Married.] At Wrexham, R. Jones, Esq. to Miss Poyser.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mrs. Williams, wife of F. Williams, esq.

At Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Llanawddog.—Also Mr. John Blome.

At Glynllivon, in Carnarvonshire, aged 28, the Hon. John Wynn, only son of Lord Newborough.

At White Rock, near Swansea, Mr. Symes, son of Mr. Symes, of Bristol.

At Abergavenny, Mr. T. Massey.

At Ishcoed, near Llenelly, Lady Mansell.

At Tralwm, near Cowbridge, Mrs. E. Deere.

At Upton-Castle, Pembrokeeshire, John Tasker, esq. formerly of Bombay.

At Manddunaw, Carmarthenshire, Edw. Pryce Lloyd, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for that County.

At Pull-y-Pant, Glamorganshire, by the rupture of a blood vessel, William Price, esq. late of Watford, and many years in the commission of the peace for that county. Some time before his dissolution, the growing symptoms of an hereditary asthma, and calamitous incidents of a domestic nature, deprived the public of his services as an active and upright magistrate; but abstraction from "the madding crowd's ignoble strife," afforded time for seasonable meditation and reflection. During the progress of a malady professedly incurable, and apparently mortal, Mr. Price demeaned himself with a composure and resignation to the will of Omnipotence, which evinced the prevalence of religion against the infirmities of nature, and

the consolations that flow, even in the severest trials, from a pious trust and confident hope of mercy at the throne of grace. The extent of his benevolence, the conviviality of his disposition, and the suavity of his manners will ever endear his memory to all who could discern and appreciate his genuine worth.

SCOTLAND.

Several coin-dealers in East Lothian, in the practice of frequenting the market of Edinburgh, have been taken up by a warrant of the sheriff of the county, on a charge of forestalling and regrating. After a rigid inquisition, all of them were forced to find bail to stand trial; and some were fined, on account of their weights and measures being defective. This spirited conduct, which is not only a duty magistrates owe to their fellow citizens, but also a mode well adapted to silence the hasty animadversions of those exposed to privations, merits the imitation of others, and must tend to encourage fair traders by the suppression of illicit practices.

It would seem that the fabricators of false money have not yet been completely detected, notwithstanding the execution of some condemned criminals, and the banishment of others. In the vicinity of Glasgow, a considerable depot of forged bank notes and base money was lately discovered, in consequence of searching the house of a change-keeper by authority of a magistrate. This culprit's audacity was such, that some time ago he offered, by public advertisement, a reward for the discovery of those persons who had propagated a report of his having been in the practice of circulating base money. Both he and his wife were apprehended, and committed to prison.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lord Downe, to Miss M. J. Ainslie, daughter of Sir Philip Ainslie.

At Perth, the Rev. J. Stewart, minister of the Burgher Congregation, at Pitcairn Green, to Miss Gillespie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Blair, Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres, in that university, and one of the Ministers of the High Church in that city, Honorary Member of the Highland Society of London, and author of some of the most popular works on piety, (his elegant sermons have been greatly admired) taste, and morals, that have ever appeared in Europe. A full account of his Life and Writings will be given in our next.

At the same place, Mr. Duke Gordon, M.A. Assistant Librarian of the University of Edinburgh upwards of 37 years; he has left 500*l.* to the Royal Infirmary, and several houses to the poor house of St. Cuthbert's.—Aged 100 years and 9 months, T. Dugan, bleacher, at Thevock-mill, near Edinburgh; respectable for his abilities in the line of his profession, and for the scrupulous and conscientious regard

gard which he paid to the religious principles in which he was educated.

At Logierait, in Perthshire, the Rev. Thomas Bisset, D. D. minister of that parish. Dr. Bisset was born in the year 1729. He was the son of Mr. Robert Bisset, eminent among his contemporaries for genius, erudition, and piety. He was educated chiefly at the University of St. Andrews; and was remarkably distinguished among his fellow-students for proficiency in Roman and Grecian literature, for early and uncommon skill in mathematical science, for singular penetration, wit, and humour in discerning the principles and the varied modifications of human character, and in holding vice and folly to scorn and meriment.

At Shieldhall, near Glasgow, Mr. John Oswald, aged 23, eldest son of Alexander Oswald, esq. Mr. Oswald had improved his taste by perusing with diligence the best classical authors; he had stored his memory with the facts of history, and enlarged his views by the speculations of philosophy. The mathematical sciences, particularly as connected with mechanics, engaged much of his attention; and, though he did not mean to apply to them as a profession, the neatness with which he performed, and the ingenuity with which he varied experiments, rendered it probable, that, had his life been prolonged, he might have contributed something to the improvement of the useful arts. Aware of the superior importance of agriculture, he studied it carefully, adopting and recommending, where he had an opportunity, the late improvements, of which he possessed a knowledge very considerable for his years. Observing the extent to which chemistry was, or might be applied to the most useful arts, he studied it, with ardour and fitted up a laboratory, where, in spite of declining health, he performed several important experiments with precision and address. He was the first in Glasgow who repeated those of Sig. Volta with the metallic pile, which he diversified by using different metals among various fluids. On this and other subjects he projected several new interesting investigations, which, unfortunately, the state of his health did not allow him to prosecute. The acquirements of his mind were equalled or exceeded by the endowments of his heart. Humane and benevolent to all, he entered warmly into every scheme which promised benefit to individuals or improvement to society. He was a faithful and steadfast friend; a most dutiful son; a most affectionate brother. Having devoted his youth, untainted by vice or dissipation, to honourable pursuits and useful studies, he acquired those habits and that self-command which enabled him to endure much suffering with great patience, and to meet his fate at last with the most manly composure and firmness. All those who knew his worth regret the premature loss of one who promised

to be a credit to his friends, and an ornament and blessing to society.

At Glasgow, aged 80, Col. James Laurie, formerly, for many years, superintendent of the British settlements on the Mosquito shore.

At Leith, on the 7th instant, in her 80th year, Mrs. Learmouth, widow of Alexander Learmouth, esq. and sister of the late Rev. Thomas Parkins.

At Dumfries, Miss C. Mitchell, daughter of Colonel Mitchell.—Also Mrs. Nelson, wife of Mr. R. Nelson, merchant.

At Wigton, in Galloway, M. Campbell, esq. agent for the British Linen Company in that place.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Wexford, Mr. John Green, a superannuated Revenue Officer, aged 107 years.

At Drumreary, aged 74, Mawrice Dillon, baron Dillon.

At Bellamont Forest, R. Dixon esq. son of the Bishop of Down and Connor.

At his country-seat at Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, the Right Hon. Geo. de la Poer Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Marquis of Waterford.

At his seat at Frankfort, universally esteemed and regretted, Colonel Rolleston, late of Staffordshire. He distinguished himself as an active magistrate. He also distinguished himself in taking an active part as Captain Commandant of the Yeomanry, in quelling the Irish rebellion; his house, which was surrounded by a fort, he converted into a garrison, for the yeomanry and soldiers were quartered there; and at one time was in danger, with his whole family, together with the garrison, of being poisoned, by a plan having been laid to poison the waters which surrounded the fort, but which was discovered in time to prevent its execution.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DE GRACE.—The science of horticulture has recently been deprived of Citizen Francis Thomas de Grace, who terminated his earthly career at the age of eighty-five. That science, though it cannot be considered as agriculture itself, constitutes a very interesting branch of it; and, if more generally diffused among agriculturists, would afford them the enjoyment of many valuable fruits and vegetables, of which they are now deprived by their want of knowledge. De Grace successfully cultivated those exotic flowers and plants which France had of late years added to her native store. A taste for such culture, when indulged merely as a source of private amusement, does not indeed confer on the individual amateur any title to fame: but De Grace greatly contributed to the propagation of that useful and agreeable art by publishing, under the modest title of "*Almanach du bon Jardinier*," an excellent work, of which the annual re-impression proves how great a value has been set on it by the lovers of horticulture.

ture. During several successive years he took a part, as editor, in the Journal of Agriculture, as well as the Gazette of Agriculture, Commerce, and Finances. He cultivated letters with honour: but his death is principally to be regretted by youth, whose friend he eminently proved himself. De Grace was of Irish extraction, and the son of a captain in Clare's regiment, in which he himself also served for some time. But, the military profession having no charms for him, he renounced it, with the view of adding himself to literary pursuits and to the instruction of youth, of whom he was remarkably fond. During a period of fifty years, and until the last moment of his life, his attention was devoted to their interests: we need not therefore be surprised that, on his death-bed, he was surrounded by his pupils, and that the affectionate hand of youth closed the eyes of the venerable senior. Fréret, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, had procured for him the office of secretary to that society; which post he filled during forty-four years, and of which he was dispossessed by the revolution, at the moment when the academy had just granted him permission to retire on a pension. Never was the ease of retirement better earned: but he was not allowed to enjoy it. One of his principal works was an edition, in eight quarto volumes, of a Universal History, on the plan of Puffendorf, containing the ancient and modern history of each country and nation, and coming down to the year 1750. While De Grace merited the public esteem by the utility of his labors, he also had claims to veneration for his private virtues, and for the fortitude which he displayed under the pressure of adversity: for the revolutionary storm involved him in misfortunes, under which he must have sunk, had he not been aided by the assistance of friendship, the gratitude of some of his former pupils, and the benevolence of Bénézech and François of Neufchâteau. These latter procured for him, during the last two years of his life, the payment of his pension as royal censor; an office of which he had long performed the functions. He died on the 28th of December, 1798.

KASTNER.—The celebrated Kastner, the Patriarch of European Mathematicians, lately died at Göttingen, in the eightieth year of his age. He is one of those who have the most materially contributed to introduce a sound method into the study of the mathematics. His epigrams are repeated through all Germany. A few months antecedent to his death, he was afflicted with a paralytic stroke in his right hand: but so assiduous and indefatigable was he in the prosecution of his studies, that he began to write with his left. Previous to the misfortune above related, he had finished the fourth volume of his excellent History of the Mathematics, which may be considered as a descriptive

catalogue of his own library: for he possessed a precious collection of all the most rare and valuable works in the mathematical department. His mode of life was somewhat singular. During the latter years of his life, he never went abroad except on Sundays, when he regularly attended the sermons at his parish church, and on the days when the Royal Literary Society of Göttingen held their sittings. Kastner occupied the chair of Ordinary Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Göttingen since the year 1756. The catalogue of his different works fills above nine pages in the last edition of Meusel's German Literature. Among the number are the translations of several important works from the French, the English, and the Low-Dutch. Several interesting dissertations, some printed separately, others inserted in various periodical publications. He composed many eulogies, among others those of Leibnitz, of T. Mayer, of J. G. Rödiger, of J. P. Murray, of J. C. P. Erxleben, and of Meister. From his pen we have several elementary works on different branches of the mathematics, which have all met with very great success. His Elements of Arithmetic, of Plane and Spheric Trigonometry, and of Perspective, have passed through five editions between the years 1758 and 1794.—His portrait stands in front of the seventeenth volume of the "*Bibliothèque Germanique Universelle*" published at Berlin, and at the head of the first volume of his own miscellaneous works.

On the 6th of October ultimo, at Spieght's-Town, Barbadoes, aged 23, Mr. Joseph Williams Malpas, a native of Stony Stratford, Bucks, and latterly resident in the island of Grenada.

On the 26th of October last, at Martinico, Richard Master esq. who was Governor of Tobago.

At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 61, J. Foot esq. senior captain in the Jamaica Trade, having performed forty-four voyages to that Island!

At New York, of a malignant fever, Sept. 25, Mr. James Lewis, merchant—and on the 27th, his nephew, Mr. Thomas Cooper, merchant, aged 21. Although this disease was so fatal as to cut off two of the same family and connection, yet it appears that, previous to their death, not more than fifty persons had died of any fever in the same place, which contains a population of fifty thousand souls.

On the 11th of August, at Charlestown, South Carolina, of the Yellow Fever, after only four days illness, Mr. Robert Urquhart a native of Cadboll, in Ross-shire, North Britain, he was a promising young man, and carried off in his prime.

On the 13th of July died at Paris the mathematician, *Lor. Mascheroni*, who had come to that city as deputy from the Cisalpine Republic to assist at the deliberations of the Committee appointed to settle the new weights and

and measures; and, in consequence of the defeats of the French armies in Italy, had been, under the necessity of continuing at Paris after the object of his mission was fulfilled.

DE GUIGNES.—Literature in general, and particularly Oriental literature, has this year suffered a severe loss by the death of the learned Citizen de Guignes, which took place on the 22d of March. He died in the seventy-ninth year of a life which he had devoted to useful and important labours. His "*History of the Huns*" will never be forgotten while a taste for letters exists. He was the only man in Europe perfectly acquainted with the Chinese language; and in the Arabic he was eminently skilled. At different times he presented to the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres various Memoirs on Oriental literature, which were remarkable for deep learning and sagacity, and replete with new and ingenious ideas. He was equally virtuous as learned, and, through the whole tenor of his life, displayed a uniform consistency of character.—On a future occasion, we shall speak of him more at large.

On the 16th of August, the celebrated botanist *L'Heretier* was found, about eleven o'clock in the evening, murdered near his own habitation, in Paris. The assassin had probably mistaken him for another person; as he did not rob him.

MADAME HELVETIUS.—Madame Helvetius was born in the year 1719, at the Château de Lignéville in Lorraine. She was daughter of the Comte de Lignéville, allied to the house of Lorraine, and a-kin to the late queen Marie-Antoinette. Monsieur Helvetius saw her at the house of Madame de Graffigny, the authoress of the celebrated "*Peruvian Letters*." Struck with her beauty, as well as the dignified fortitude with which she supported her adverse fortune, he offered her his hand, and married her, after having resigned his employment of tax-farmer-general. Madame Helvetius passionately loved her husband, and her affection for him continued undiminished during the whole of his life. She had by him two daughters, Madame Dandelau and Madame de Meur. She long resided on her husband's estates, where her habitual occupation was to visit her poor and sick neighbours, to whom she went accompanied by a surgeon, and a sister of the Order of Charity. It is well known that Monsieur Helvetius was persecuted on account of his book on the Human Mind. A man of influence wrote to Madame Helvetius with the view of inducing her to obtain from the philosopher a degrading recantation: but she courageously rejected the proposal, being determined to go, if necessary, into voluntary exile with her husband, rather than attempt to make him act contrary to the dictates of his conscience. In consequence of her husband's death, those estates which had been the scenes of her bounteous philanthropy passed into the hands of other possessors.

She retired to Auteuil with an income of about twenty thousand livres per annum, and, having formed the resolution of no more appearing in the great world, determined to be mistress of as agreeable a house as the slenderness of her income would allow. Though no longer sufficiently rich to go in pursuit of pleasure under other people's roofs, she found that she was more than sufficiently able to afford pleasure at home. She renounced her numerous acquaintance, and attached to herself a few select friends. Though her fortune was diminished, the native benevolence of her disposition still remained unimpaired. She exercised it on animals, and took delight in contributing to the happiness of any living creature. During the last ten years of her life, her house presented an assemblage of little republics of animals, over which she presided as their tutelary genius. On hearing her talk to her dogs, her cats, her birds, one would have imagined that a mutual intelligence subsisted between her and them. She ridiculed the pretensions of nobility: and, the *maréchal de B****, her kinsman, having taxed her with inattention to her family, in neglecting to go into mourning on the death of an illustrious relative, "I know not," she replied, "whether I was related to him: but did he know whether he was related to me?" Whether it was from an overflow of sentiment, or from that frankness which is natural to those who are conscious of the goodness of their own hearts, she never suppressed a single idea that arose in her mind, but freely gave instant utterance to her thoughts: and, although she was not possessed of learning, and never reflected beforehand on what she was about to say, her discourse always afforded pleasure, and sometimes instruction. Her house, therefore, was constantly frequented by men of distinguished reputation. Laroche, Cabanis, Gallois, attended her to the last moment of her life. Franklin used to visit her every day. The abbé Morellet spent three days of every week at her house during ten years. Turgot affectionately loved her. Champfort, one of the brightest geniuses of modern times, and from whom the greatest number of happy sayings are quoted, took inexpressible pleasure in her conversation. Frequently, in the midst of profound discussions in which she seemed to take no part, she broke forth into an exclamation or a pithy remark which overturned many a sophism, and, pointing out the true principles of the question, served to establish it on its proper ground. Her last words were addressed to Cabanis, who, kissing and squeezing her hands already cold with death, called her his "good mother."—"I still am so," was her reply. She died at the age of ninety, in her house at Auteuil, on the 13th of August, 1800. She was buried in her own garden, where, during her life-time, walking one day with Bonaparte, she said to him, "You do not know what happiness a person may enjoy on three acres of ground."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN consequence of the detention of the British shipping in *Russia*, and the little probability of their release, as commissioners have been appointed for selling the ships and cargoes, an order was issued on the 14th of January, for an embargo on all Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, in pursuance of which near 100 vessels have been detained, belonging wholly to the two latter powers, for we believe there is not one Russian vessel at present in any of our ports. The very small part of the commerce of that country, which is carried on in vessels belonging thereto, will appear from the following account of the number of ships that passed the Sound last year: viz.

1487 Danish	60 Lubeck
1941 Swedish	31 Hamburg
13 Russian	39 Oldenburg
3139 English	59 American
1763 Prussian	6 Portuguese
152 Peppenburg	
278 Rostock	9048
80 Bremen	

We take from *Russia* 30 or 40,000 tons of *Hemp* per annum, and about 17,000 tons of flax, sometimes much more. The price of these articles has risen greatly, Riga Rhine hemp is at present 86l. per ton, Petersburg clean 85l., ditto outshot 75l.; tallow and soap have likewise greatly advanced.

In former Reports we have noticed the successful culture of hemp in the East Indies, from whence it is highly probable a supply may be derived nearly adequate to the usual consumption, and perhaps at less expence than at present. Several experiments have been made by order of the Supreme Government with hemp, the growth and manufacture of Chittagong, on board some small vessels trading to the islands in those seas, and otherwise, and the result has been such as to confirm the company in the project of greatly extending the culture of this article.

A considerable quantity of jute, a species of yarn, the production of Bengal, is to be brought home by way of dunnage, by the ships which have been permitted to proceed thither this season for rice, in order to ascertain the quality of the article in manufacturing of *Paper*, on which great expectations have been formed.

The India-Company have received the most favourable accounts of their *Tobacco* farms in the northern circars; the produce is of the best quality, and the plantations are competent to the growth of any required quantity; it is however doubtful whether it will ever be worth while to import this commodity from so great a distance.

In consequence of the exorbitant price of *Spanish wool*, superfine broad cloths are advanced one shilling per yard, and ladies cloths and cassimeres in proportion, which with the advance of wages the journeymen have lately obtained, will cause a considerable increase in the price of cloathing.

The frequent fires which happen in cotton and flax mills, being chiefly owing to the present mode of warming these buildings, we, with pleasure, notice a very important and useful improvement made in heating cotton mills, by the steam of boiling water, by Mr. NIEL SNODGRAS, manager and partner of the cotton-works of Spinningdale in Sutherland. Though the heat cannot be raised to burn cotton, flax, or wool, yet, by the ingenious manner in which he erects his pipes and conveys the steam, the boiler and fire being on the outside, he can give the necessary warmth to mills of six stories high, and will save three-fourths of the coal at present used. This is the second winter in which Mr. SNODGRAS has practised this important invention, and it has fully answered his most sanguine expectations. This invention will also be highly beneficial for the printfield-works, churches, &c. as the heat of the steam cannot be raised above, and seldom to 212 degrees; of course it will not burn any thing, not even powder, and can raise a temperature in any building from 60 to 70 degrees; besides, the construction of the apparatus is simple and cheap.

By the most recent accounts from Dundee it appears, that the *Herring Fishery* in the *Tay* exceeds in the quality, as well as the quantity of the herrings, every thing known upon our coasts; and that the extraordinary success of two boats employed in cod-fishing, had induced numerous persons in the neighbouring country to set about equipping busses. The acquirement of cheap, nutritive, and abundant food, is amongst the infinite advantages derivable from our fisheries. Until the present winter, it was not known that there ever had been a herring in the *Tay*; where so many have been already caught, as not only to supply the neighbouring country, but to admit 2000 crans to be cured for the use of other places. The dearth of corn had been severely felt by the weavers and other manufacturers in those parts, who, from the consequent scarcity of money, had little to do; but they are all becoming fishermen.

Government have thought proper to limit the number of vessels that are to take passengers from hence to *Holland* and *France*, and have appointed four solely for that purpose, which now sail for Rotterdam and Calais every week.

From

From the low exchange between Hamburgh and this country, foreigners have, for some time past, been enabled to purchase, in the British funds, on much more advantageous terms than persons here.

The STOCK EXCHANGE, which has long been notorious as a scene of apparent confusion, and often of silly sport, totally inconsistent with attention to business, is about to undergo some reformation. The house, though built by subscription, has been always open to the public, on paying sixpence admission each day, but some persons having frequently obtruded themselves, with whom it was unsafe to do business, or to accept those large sums of money in drafts, which must necessarily be taken where such extensive concerns are managed, a resolution has been entered into by the proprietors, that the house shall be shut on the 28th of February, and then cease to be an open Stock Exchange; that in future no person shall be admitted but those who are approved by ballot, and that each member shall pay ten guineas annually, and five guineas for his clerk, if he has any. Were we not convinced, that so long as the national debt exists, stock-jobbing will be carried on somewhere, we should be inclined to wish the Stock Exchange shut up for ever. On the 25th Bank Stock was 153, and the 3 per cent. Consols 57½.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the openness of the season since our last, that the business of husbandry has continued to proceed without the usual interruptions. In many districts the plough has been constantly at work, and its operations are generally in a state of great forwardness. The want of frost, in some of the low wet parts of the Kingdom, has however, been unfavourable to the farmer's getting out their manures upon the grass and hay lands.

The young wheats in most places continue to look well, the early sown ones, perhaps, in some instances, may be rather too forward and luxuriant for the season; but in general their appearances may be said to be favourable.

Grain of every kind still continues to keep up to a high price. Wheat averages, 136s. 10d. rye, 93s. 2d. barley, 81s. and oats, 43s. 3d.

Potatoes likewise continue high, but a correspondent who has been in most of the midland counties informs us, that from the mildness of the season, and the unusual quantity of every species of garden-greens, as well as from the circumstance of the crops of potatoes having turned out better than was expected, there is every reason to expect that the price of that root must soon be considerably reduced, which must tend in a great measure to reduce the present extravagant price of bread corn.

Turnips and most other articles employed in feeding or fattening animals begin to be extremely difficult to be procured, especially in the more northern part of the Island.

Most sorts of *fat stock* are on the advance though there does not seem to be any reason for it; *lean stock* are also high in many places. In Smithfield beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; mutton 5s. to 7s.; and veal 6s. to 7s. 6d. At Salisbury, on the 16th of last month, there was an unusually large supply of fat oxen, and other neat cattle, but the prices were little lower than at the preceding markets, the buyers being numerous; the sale continued through the whole day till evening, and some of the prime beasts were driven on for Smithfield.

Hogs, of the store kind, from the scarcity of food are cheap; but pork is high. Pork in Smithfield sells from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

Horses, of the cart kind are very low.

Hay, in St. James's Market, averages 5l. 12s. and Straw 2l. 9s.

Hops, the sale of them rather heavy, and varying but little in price since our last.

Provisions are at this time at the following enormous prices in London:—Bread 2½d. the quarter loaf, or nearly 5d. per lb.; fresh butter 18d. Cambridge 16d. Irish 15d.; Cheshire cheese 12d. inferior sorts 11d. and 10d.; eggs 2½d. each; potatoes 1½d. and 2d. per lb.; milk 4d. per quart; beef from 8d. to 9½d.; mutton 8d. to 9d.; veal 9½d. to 11d. and pork 11d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Conformably to the wishes of many of our Correspondents, we shall, in our next, resume our Report on the State of the Weather.

Errata:—Page 445, col. 2, line 8, of No. 66, for "247,000," read "347,000, viz. 187,000 at Newcastle, and 160,000 at Hull, chiefly wheat and rye."

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.**An accurate ACCOUNT of the PRESENT
STATE of the FRENCH REPUBLIC.**(Continued from page 4 of our last Number.)*

MODE of LIVING.

THE usual mode of living at Paris is at the Restaurateur's : a name which has not been known (I believe) above thirty or forty years. Beauvillier's, in the Palais Royal, is the most elegant and complete place of the kind I ever saw. The bill of fare usually contains at least 250 different articles, with the prices annexed to each of them. The same may be said of the different kinds of wines, which vary in their price from thirty sous (15d.) to seven or eight livres (from 5s. 10d. to 6s. 8d.) a bottle. I had many reasons for preferring the Table d'Hôte to a Restaurateur : and I had the luck (for such things are not common in Paris) to find a good and cheap one at the Maison d'Hambourg, Rue des Filles de St. Thomas, where I usually dined for fifty sous (2s. 10d.) including the dessert and half a bottle of wine.

Opera House.—I never was more charmed with a sight than that of the performance (I mean the dancing) at this theatre. The ballet is filled up with the first dancers in the world, and the *spectacle* is most striking and magnificent. The price of admission to the first boxes is 5s. 10d. part of which (about 10d.) is allotted to the poor. The singing is far inferior to that of our opera, and it is to be lamented, that, in their ardour for the advancement of the arts, the French should have neglected to purify their taste by an importation from the Italian school. Nothing can be worse than the style of singing which used to characterize, and still continues to mark, the French school. This cannot be said of their instrumental music ; for in that branch of the art they are very far advanced, if I may except the pianoforte, which is an instrument very imperfectly understood at Paris. The manufacture of that instrument is much in arrears. Mr. Pleyel told me that he could easily sell a good instrument of Clementi's or Broadwood's manufacture for more than 700 Louis.

Dancing.—Dancing (if I may be allowed to say so) is the staple art of France. It is just as necessary and as general an accomplishment as writing or reading. I remember seeing the crew of a privateer, which was lying in Calais harbour, amuse themselves on board the ship in teaching each other to dance : and on the 14th of July the Champs Elysées were filled with dancing-groupes, some of which would not have disgraced the opera.

Price of Provisions.—At the Table d'Hôte, I heard some persons say that meat was 1½d. a pound, and others that it was 2d. a pound, in their respective provinces. I did not find it so cheap any where : but I remember having been shewn by an English landlady at Boulogne a quarter of remarkably fine mutton, which she said cost 3½d a pound ; at Calais it is somewhat dearer—about 4d. Fowls are from 6d. to 9d. a piece ; eggs three a-penny ; butter about 6½d. ; bread about 1½d. a pound.

In the beginning of September I left Paris, having obtained a passport from the Minister of Police, enabling me to make the tour of Holland, and to return by way of Calais. Many of my French acquaintance were amazed at my *rashness* in venturing to make such a request at a time when the journals were filled with accounts of debarkations from the English fleets on the coast of Flanders, circumstances which would naturally excite some suspicions of my views. I was not deterred by the seeming difficulty of the attempt ; and in a few days, through the intercession of Baron Sandoz, I obtained the passport which I solicited. I accordingly took my passage in the Little Diligence, which leaves Paris every day at two in the afternoon. My vehicle did not appear much calculated for expedition ; but in that respect it at least equalled my expectations. We were about forty-eight hours on the road, including a few hours (from eleven to five) which were allowed for repose at Arras. The public carriages throughout France are in general better conducted than they were in former times ; and, I may add, their horses, which are of the short stiff kind, are remarkably well kept. The roads as far as Arras were very good ; but from that place to Courtray they are almost impassable : the direct and ordinary road from Paris to Bruxelles is quite so ; and it is a general complaint

complaint throughout the republic, that the roads are worse, and the tolls higher, than they were ever known before.

Lille.—I staid here but twelve hours, and consequently had no opportunity of seeing much. The town, and especially the churches, have been considerably damaged by the siege.

The country from Courtray to Bruxelles is a perfect garden.—Although quite flat, it presents a most interesting picture of fertility and cultivation. I was told the harvest of last summer was so abundant, that most of the rich farmers had determined to wait the moment of peace, and not to sell at the low price of about 34s. a quarter, or from that to 38s. which was then the common price all over France.

Bruxelles.—I had heard much of the elegance and beauty of this place; but must confess it far exceeded any expectations I had formed. I rejoice to think that the Vandalism, which in many places has done so much mischief, has not extended its ravages to the *Aristocratic part* (if I may be allowed the Gallicism) of this charming metropolis. The park still enjoys its wonted beauties, at least as far as concerns the mere buildings. But, alas! nearly one-half of the houses are empty! Most of the churches (not excepting St. Gudule) have been stripped of their internal decorations. As I happened to be here on a Sunday, I took every opportunity of attending their public worship. The churches were most of them much crowded; and I believe that few measures of Bonaparte's government have given more general joy than the freedom of worship which it has established.

Antwerp.—I had only just time enough to walk through the town, and to ask a few questions about its trade, which, I was told, has increased most rapidly of late. They were at that time much alarmed, lest the Batavian Directory should influence the French Government to shut up the Scheldt again; but on my return they seemed more tranquil upon that subject.

The Cathedral.—This beautiful and elegant building has been robbed of its richest ornaments—I mean the paintings of Rubens—which are all placed in the Louvre Gallery. The walls are not much, if at all, injured; notwithstanding which thirty or forty men were at work in paying and beautifying the body of the church.

I travelled from Antwerp to Rotterdam in a public carriage, which passes every day from the one place to the other. The fare was eleven florins—The distance about sixty miles.

Hague.—This is allowed to be one of the most elegant towns in Europe. The buildings appear to be in the same state as they were before the war. I attended a debate of the Batavian Senate. It was held in an apartment of the Stadtholder's Palace, which is fitted up with a good deal of elegance, as well as attention to the accommodation of the members and the public. I afterwards went to the Maison de Bois, the country residence of the late Stadtholder. It is in perfect repair; and I do not believe that a single picture of this valuable collection has been removed or displaced.

Amsterdam.—I need scarcely observe that commerce, the soul of every thing that is either gay or interesting at this place, is now nearly at a stand. I believe there are but few countries where distress is so generally felt as in this.

I must now apologize for so long a trial of my reader's patience, and entreat him to believe that these observations were communicated to the public with no other view than that of stating in as short a manner as possible a few points relative to a country, which cannot fail to excite a lively interest in the minds of Englishmen. I was restrained both by motives of prudence and honour from pushing my inquiries to a degree of minuteness that was indispensably necessary to qualify me for the composition of a journal.

I leave my reader to his own conjectures upon the facts which I have stated. Perhaps, in the language of a *promising young statesman*, they may be said "*to speak for themselves*." I cannot but lament the shortness of my stay, and regret that I was merely permitted to "*see the Land of Promise*."

Ostendunt terris hunc tantum fata, neque
ultra
Esse sinunt.

Feb. 9, 1801.

J. C. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

I AM sorry, Mr. Editor, that the crops of your Correspondent G. A. and of his neighbours are so deficient as to have prompted the communication which appeared from him in your Magazine for January last. As I look upon the body of farmers with the same respectful eye that he does, I shall not be considered as accusing them of having been instrumental in raising the price of corn to its present unprecedented height, or in keeping it thus high, when I differ from your Correspondent

respondent in his opinion, "that there is no class of men who feel the present evil more than the farmers themselves." G. A's assertion, I dare say, is very correct, that there is not any business in the kingdom which, in proportion to the capital employed, pays more to the support of the poor (and he might have added the parson) than farming: but as this large and undue proportion of poor's rate to the capital employed (a proportion, however, I believe, by no means so large as G. A. states) is a burden of every year, and relatively bears no heavier this year on farming than on other trades and occupations, the fact does not appear to have much connection with the argument.

G. A. is of opinion that there are few parishes where it will cost less this year than two-fifths of the rack-rent for the poor's rates, or about seven and a half per cent. on the capital employed on arable lands. Suppose the rack-rent of a farm to be 200l. two-fifths will be 80l. and if this fourcore pounds be equivalent, as according to G. A. it is, to about seven and a half per cent. on the capital employed, that capital must consequently be somewhat less than one thousand guineas. Now, Mr. Editor, I think I risk but little in asserting, that there are very few arable farms in this country of 200l. a year, on which a much larger capital is not employed than one thousand guineas: farming is carried on at a much greater expence now than it was twenty, nay ten, perhaps we may even say five, years ago; and on this account, more than any other that I can conceive, may the profits of the farmer at the present period be perhaps over-rated.

If, however, it be necessary, as I have strong reasons to believe it is, to employ at the least fifteen hundred on an arable farm of 200l. a year; then, instead of seven and a half per cent. as your Correspondent calculates, somewhat less than five and a half per cent. on the capital will pay a rate of eighty pounds*.

But surely that cannot be called a very oppressive poor's rate on a farm of 200l. a year, which the sale of ten quarters of good wheat, or twenty quarters of bright barley, will enable the tenant to discharge!

G. A's calculation does not appear to me to be a fair one: in the first place, the

* This statement, however, it will be observed, militates against the average high profits of farming; for the larger the capital which is necessary to be risked in obtaining a certain income, the more danger and the less profit obviously accrue to the individual.

Committee of the House of Commons have given it as their opinion, after a minute and laborious investigation of the subject, that the average deficiency of the last year's crop was somewhat less (if I rightly remember) than one-fourth. Instead of taking this average deficiency as the ground-work of his estimate, your Correspondent, because he is unfortunate enough to be acquainted with some particular lands where the deficiency was greater, has laid down as the basis of a calculation, "which (says he) will apply to all arable farms of 300l. a year or under," that the deficiency of last year's crop was *one half*! This is indeed a very summary way of reducing the profits of the farmer.

G. A. moreover, is not quite correct, I think, in stating as generally applicable to the business of farming, that labour is at an advanced price, and that the poor's-rate is very highly increased. The poor's-rate, by a sort of tacit agreement throughout the kingdom, has increased for the purpose of keeping down the wages of labour; whether the plan is an equitable and good one or not, I do not presume to say, but it certainly has succeeded: the advance of the price of labour in my own and the adjoining parishes is so little as to be hardly felt: in some few places it has advanced two-pence a day, in others a penny, and in some not at all. If the increase of the price of labour were proportioned to the increase of the price of provisions, &c. it would obviously be unnecessary to advance the poor's-rate. On the other hand, where parochial relief is administered proportionally to the increased price of provisions, &c. it is equally superfluous to raise the price of labour: unless neither of these remedies, therefore, is sufficient to counteract the evil, there cannot be occasion to have recourse to both.

Hetherstet, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
Feb. 10, 1801. J. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present high price of bread, that prime article of human sustenance, renders an inquiry into the different species of wheat, and their respective modes of cultivation, peculiarly interesting. *Speculative sciences* must yield in importance to *agriculture*, which now addresses itself to the hopes and fears of a suffering nation.

On a former occasion you favoured me with the insertion of some observations and experiments on Spring-wheat. Little notice is taken by writers on agriculture

of a species of wheat which is advertised under the name of Egyptian or Prolific Wheat. I have minuted down a few observations, the result of my own experience, on the nature and cultivation of this grain.

The first year, on three acres of moist loam, which had been previously fallowed, nine bushels of seed produced nine quarters of wheat. In the same field, after a similar preparation, the same proportion of white wheat, sown at the same time, produced three quarters, four bushels per acre. In both cases the fallow was dressed with about one hundred bushels of lime per acre at 7d. per bushel delivered.

Four bushels of the Egyptian wheat, though weighing four pounds more than the same quantity of white wheat, yet produced twelve pounds less of flour, the bran being coarser and heavier.

After the month of May the growth was more rapid than that of common wheat, on which account, I should suppose, it might be sown with advantage in spring. The ensuing spring will present a fair opportunity for the trial. The straw so nearly resembles a reed, that it has been called reed-wheat. Being heavy and tough, it is cut with difficulty, on which account the reapers required an extraordinary price.

It is excellent for thatching, and I have employed it for this purpose on a large hay-barn. The trusses, on account of their weight, would appear so small that the straw would not be saleable in the London market. The ears are bearded like the cone wheat, but in shape resemble the square wheat or rivets. The length of the straw and weight of the ear make it liable to lodge.

On exposing it to sale, I found the millers not inclined to purchase it. They complain that it is of too horny a nature; that it grinds hard, and obliges them to set their stones too close. The flour is coarser and darker than that of the common wheat. A miller who purchased some was charged by his customers with grinding rivets. Great part of the crop sold at a price but little above that of good barley.

As the crop, though apparently thin on the ground, had yielded three quarters per acre, I entertained hopes that the cultivation might answer, even at the price of barley, if on lighter land, and a warmer soil, I could secure a larger produce. With this view, therefore, the following year I sowed, on a lighter loam, two acres with this wheat, and the remaining six acres of the field with the common red wheat;

the whole on a clover ley. The produce of the red wheat was three quarters per acre, but of the Egyptian not above two quarters per acre; and I found great difficulty in disposing of it even at the price of barley.

I conclude, therefore, that this wheat will not answer in this country, where wheat of a superior quality can be cultivated to advantage, unless it can be introduced as spring-corn.

Since writing the above, I have met with an account of this grain having been sown in spring as Egyptian or Siberian barley, under which name it was first introduced into this country in the year 1767.

I am Sir, your's, &c.
Feb. 10, 1801. A. WILKINSON, M.D.
White Webb Farm, Enfield Chase.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your "Original Communications" have, I believe, been more generally acceptable to the bulk of your readers than the Views of Society and Manners in some of our considerable commercial and manufacturing towns, which have, from time to time, appeared in your useful miscellany. T. S. N. of Norwich has been followed up with such good success by your several correspondents in Bristol, Exeter, Bolton, Liverpool, and Sunderland, that many others, I trust, have been induced by their example to form a purpose of contributing to the entertainment of your readers, by furnishing similar accounts of the places of their respective residence. Among the rest, a correspondent, whose communications on other subjects have frequently been indulged with an early insertion, has for some time been desirous of soliciting your favourable acceptance of a general view of the most important circumstances connected with the town and trade of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Various circumstances have prevented him from completing his design so soon as he could have wished; chiefly the difficulty of procuring information upon some subjects which he wished to enlarge. It was his intention to have given a sketch, first, of the situation and general appearance of the town, its public buildings, institutions, &c. secondly, of its commerce, manufactures, &c. thirdly, of the state of society and manners, and of religious and political parties; and to have offered, fourthly, some considerations respecting its capability of improvement, and the obstacles which exist to its more rapid progress in this respect.

The

The opportunity of procuring from the best authority the following accurate statement of the shipping-trade of this port during the last year, and the importance of its being generally known before any further parliamentary discussion on the subject of the coal-trade, have induced me to send it you without delay. It will be seen from hence, that it has not been from any want of quantity sent that the prices have been so high in the London market. On this subject I beg leave to recommend Dr. Macnab's Letter to Mr. Whitmore, which appears to contain much valuable information on the nature and extent of the coal-trade. A more extensive publication by the same author I saw advertised, but I have not had an opportunity of perusing it.

In some future Numbers I shall endeavour to complete the plan I have sketched out above, and in the mean time remain,

Sir, your's, &c. V. F.

Port of Newcastle—Year 1800.

	Ships	
Entered—from foreign parts	-	481
Coastwise	-	1491
		1972
Cleared—for foreign parts	-	760
Coastwise	-	7080
		7840

Exclusive of those which arrived and departed with ballast only.

Chaldrons of Coals, Newcastle Measure—53 cwt. each.

Over sea	-	46,900
Coastwise	-	542,700
		589,600
Weight in tons	-	1,562,440
In London chaldrons	-	1,105,500

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Magna vis est CONSCIENTIÆ, et magna in utramque partem."

Cicero pro Milone.

"Conscience is powerful: it serves both parties!"

"But conscience! conscience!"

O 'tis a tender place!" *Shakspeare.*

AS I observe that your Magazine is frequently the medium of many valuable treatises on subjects of great importance to life and manners, I have taken the liberty to send you a few crude

thoughts on a very familiar subject (which, nevertheless, has not been treated so scientifically as it deserves), in the humble hope that I may be the means of calling the attention of some of your readers, whether philosophers, historians, naturalists, physicians, or metaphysicians, to a discussion which seems to require a confederacy of great abilities.

I have looked into a great many books on the subject of CONSCIENCE, and have listened to a great many conversations on the same, but, as yet, without deriving all the satisfaction I expect, and all the explanation which my many doubts require. You will readily allow that no word is more frequently used in conversation, in parliamentary speeches (as if it were the order of the day), in pamphlets about the war and the corn, not to speak of theological tracts without number and end: yet where have we a history, an explanation, or a definition of this thing called conscience? One writer, indeed, says it is a rule of life: why so is fashion, or the Statutes at Large. Another says, it is that which enables us to distinguish between good and evil; yet I know some of the first adepts in distinguishing between good and evil, who, to my certain knowledge, are utterly unacquainted with this criterion, and make use of other rules which answer their purpose far better. I might multiply such indefinite definitions and inexplicable explanations; such incorrigible amendments, and inattentive revisions as these, were it necessary; but the conclusion of the whole matter is, that we are left as much in the dark as ever.

The learned have long carried on a dispute as to the seat of the soul; and, perhaps, had that ever come to a conclusion (alas! does any thing come to a conclusion now-a-days?), it might have thrown some light upon the other; for, according to the best theories, there is some connexion between soul and conscience, and we should certainly be wiser if we only knew the nature of this connexion, whether it was a connexion of contiguity or of sympathy, or whether of the mixed and heterogeneous kind, like some political unions, confederacies, and combinations; or, perhaps, like that of church and state. But unfortunately, our authors have not yet agreed on the previous question, some contending that the soul is in the brain, and in that particular part called the pineal gland, and others, that it is situated much lower down; Fielding, if I remember right, placing it in the breeches pocket, and advancing some solid arguments in favour

favour of the position; and, by the way, this last is not so absurd as may at first sight appear: it may be oppugned in the closet, but it will be believed in the counting-house: it may be nothing among philosophers, but has great weight with financiers: and it convinces me, that if we could find the soul, the conscience would not be far off; for Dean Swift, an admirable manager of such discussions, a man after my own heart in all matters of this description, compares the conscience to a *pair of breeches*—I omit his indelicate parallelisms: we are too nice in these days to repeat such things—but doubtless he had an eye to the *pocket* when he wrote this, and probably Fielding, a posterior writer, might take the hint from him. We know that the sympathy between the soul and the breeches-pocket is great; and whether owing to connexion by nerves filled with a fine imperceptible fluid, or some solid substance in the act of pouring or of melting; or to some unknown operation of the mind—some association of ideas: there can be no doubt that there does exist a most wonderful and acute sympathy between the parts, and that even where we should suppose them most remote; for if you touch the one, you infallibly affect the other. Of this I could advance a thousand proofs, which is the reason why I shall advance none; for of a fact so familiar to common experience, and so striking to even superficial observation, all manner of formal proof would be an affront to my readers, and I have every inducement to keep them in the best possible humour, while treating on such a subject. I may, however, add, on the aforesaid sympathy between the soul and the breeches-pocket, that they are supposed by some writers to supply the place of each other occasionally; that is, that they are not always (to speak learnedly) in simultaneous operation, and that, as the loss of sight makes the hearing more acute, and the *touch* particularly, so the absence of the soul or conscience greatly promotes an attention to the other part. But I advance this only in a digressive way. It has no immediate relation to the main subject, to which I now return.

With respect to the seat of the soul, I have given the opinion of two parties; there remains a third who, not being able to untie the knot, fairly cut it, and say there is no such thing as a soul; now were this true, it would follow that there is no such thing as a conscience. But I am disposed to deny both propositions, and I humbly conceive that the public at

large will think with me, that both soul and conscience must be retained as useful component parts, and without which we could not swear properly, either before a magistrate or in genteel company. A great man could not utter his promises, nor a shopkeeper vend his commodities, without them.

Innumerable difficulties, therefore, arise on the subject of conscience from our ignorance of its topography. In natural history, no man can describe a specimen which he has neither seen, nor knows where to find. Even if a traveller wishes to eke out his book with the description of some famous twenty-times described castle, he will, if he does not go to look at it, at least make himself sure of where it stands. Now if the most learned of our writers had adverted to these plain analogies, so simple that I am ashamed to have committed them to paper, they would not have copied from one another such vague ideas on the subject of conscience, without informing us where it is placed, and whether it is an animal, a vegetable, or a mineral substance. It must be one of the three, and I frankly confess, with submission to these gentlemen, my opinion, that if they had only taken this into consideration, they might have approached nearer to the truth. It is a trite, yet just maxim, "Let us all start fair," but if we do not know where to start from, it will be a curious race.

I have no inclination to promote disputes; indeed, I have no turn for controversy; I would not even tell a man what o'clock it was, if I thought it would lead to an argument—but were my polemical skill of the first rate, I should from experience and evidence of facts be inclined to contend that, of the three, conscience inclines most to the *mineral* quality. I allow at the same time, that there is great scope for objection here, because some of its properties are peculiar to the animal and some to the vegetable kingdom; and because, although minerals are the hardest substances we know, there are some men whose consciences are as thin as a bank-note, and seem rather the property of the paper-mill than the mine. Yet still I think there would be a preponderance in favour of my hypothesis, and as an hypothesis only I would at first propose it. Nothing becomes us writers more than modesty at first setting out. There will be time enough for obstinacy and "calling names," when we have applied those operations of chemistry, which, we know, will discover the true nature of any substance. For such experiments I have

have neither leisure nor apparatus, but I am assured by a learned friend, brought up under the new chemistry, that conscience has been found soluble in *aqua regia*, and particularly in *auro potabili*, *Georgii pictura adornato*. This is at least proof-presumptive. Let those who have skill in such matters push on towards a more perfect conclusion.

Another question arises, after we have ascertained the seat and substance, the where and what of conscience, which I consider as of great importance; and that is, whether all consciences are alike? Here too, I can only offer surmises and vague opinions; as far as these are worth transcribing, I must say, that I deny the homogeneity of conscience. *A priori*, I see no reason why one man should resemble another in his conscience, any more than in his stature or his face; and *a posteriori*, I know that consciences are not only different in different men, but different in the same man at different times. That they are different in different men is obvious from a superficial view of what is passing around us: in some we observe them quick, lively, always on the watch; in others, dull, heavy, and their operations almost invisible. And that they differ in the same men at different times will scarcely be doubted, when I appeal to the familiar instance of a man in place and out of place; a buyer and seller; a patron and a dependant, *cum multis aliis, quos nunc describere longum est*. A friend of mine, who seems to have studied this branch so accurately and minutely as to become, perhaps, a little whimsical (no uncommon thing with the Sir Isaacs of the present day), contends, that men's consciences are always different according to the places they are in; and he has very ingeniously drawn up a ground-plan of London consciences, upon the scale of an inch to a scruple. In it I find that the same conscience which would answer very well in the city, will not do in the court-end of the town: what is good and sufficient in one street is nothing in another; and a curious distinction is made between what will do in Westminster-Hall, and what will tell in the buildings near it. There are also some dotted lines over, the inns of court, and some asterisks at the end of Pall-Mall, which mark certain peculiarities. But I mention this rather as the amusement of a man of leisure, with somewhat of an antiquary turn. Upon the whole, however, our position, I hope, will not be thought presumptuous—that consciences are different in different men.

Another question is, whether all men have a conscience? I am aware that to start such a question will give offence—That be far from me. I deprecate every imputation of the kind. I speak as a philosopher, and not as a politician, a lawyer, or a divine. I propose the question because I have my doubts; and I have my doubts, because, upon an attentive observation of the whole lives and conduct of some men, I have never been able to trace as much conscience as would tax a bill of costs, or even fairly divide a pound of tea; and I yet deliver this in the form of a doubt, because I know the imperfection of all human observation: I know the faults of the naked eye, and of the Herschell telescope, and I do not admit either as mathematical demonstration. As to our eyes, it is well known that they have lately become so defective, that many very worthy gentlemen have been obliged to see with those of other people. I am disposed, therefore, farther to concede that a conscience may exist, although I cannot perceive it; and I am assured by some men in pretty high stations, that they have found it convenient to suspend the operations of conscience for years together, winding up only occasionally, according to existing circumstances. I am told likewise, that it is very apt to wear out in some, not from frequent use, but absolute neglect, as they say that an uninhabited house, *ceteris paribus*, much sooner decays than one which is kept in order, swept, and garnished. From all these considerations, and from that excellent maxim, *De non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio*, I think myself warranted in proposing this question for the investigation of the curious, particularly of all men in authority over us; all persons concerned in large speculations in trade; all men engaged in questions of politics or law; all persons who have contracted to serve government with necessities, and themselves with superfluities; all writers of modern history and travels; a few divines; some physicians and apothecaries; all growers of corn, and some shopkeepers.

But as I have shewn so much candour and diffidence in proposing the question, I hope they will show no less in discussing it, and, should they give it entirely against me, at least have the goodness to prove that what they call conscience is *bona fide* conscience, and not something which they have mistaken for it.

I am convinced that whenever this subject shall become a serious discussion with the learned world, they will find it necessarily protracted to a considerable length: and

perhaps

perhaps nothing will engage more of their time than the infinite peculiarities of conscience, its various shapes, irregularities, anomalies, contradictions, turnings and twistings, finally its great strength in some, and its extreme weakness in others. For me to enter into these particulars would be to fill your Magazine.

But there is one particular upon which I must offer a few remarks. The influence of the soul upon the body is allowed by all philosophers; and physiognomists, it is well known, have constituted the face the complete and alphabetical index of the contents of the head, so that you may at a glance of the eye discover every article you want. You may find, say they, whether a man has abilities to write a poem, or honesty to pay a bill; whether he most inclines to a Delphin classic, or a pretty girl; and with a little more perfectibility, they will soon be able to tell us whether he writes a good hand, carves a fowl with dexterity, or can drive a curricule. The infallibility of these inspectors cannot be doubted, for they are sometimes guided by the eye, and sometimes led by the nose. But if there be this facility in discovering the soul by the features; if the human face be this *index locupletissimus rerum ac verborum*; I humbly presume it will not be more difficult to find the contents of conscience in the same quarter. It may with as much facility roll down the forehead, cross the bridge of the nose, and perch upon the chin, as the other. It is certain that its operations upon this part of the body are often more unfavourable than its merely turning the face into a scandalous chronicle. I have not leisure to mention every particular, but it is notorious that some people have lost their sight, so as not to be able to see a poor relation, or even those to whom they owed every thing: and others have become so deaf, as to render it impossible for their best friends to make the smallest impression on them. Most of all, however, the effects of conscience on the memory are to be wondered at. That faculty becomes so manageable that a man may open or shut it as he opens or shuts his eyes, and remember or forget at pleasure. This is a curious fact, and, besides other consequences, completely overthrows the opinion of our ancestors, who would have it that memory is involuntary. Whence they conceived such a notion, is not worth the inquiry. It may have suited their times, but it would be of no service in our days, when it is so frequently necessary to forget or remember according to circumstances, and when the utmost stretch of human ingenuity is to produce that tract-

able sort of memory which can, at a moment's notice, remember what to forget, and how to forget it. This effect of conscience upon memory is the consequence of many tedious and protracted disputes between them, and which were carried on with such equality of success, that some persons, even at this day, cannot ascertain, or at least affect to be ignorant, which came off conqueror. Since they compounded matters, however, and agreed to an armistice, we have had time enough to discover that both were sufferers by the struggle.

These reasons, Mr. Editor, have induced me to propose CONSCIENCE as proper for the investigation of your ingenious Correspondents. Many popular mistakes are daily committed for want of illumination on this subject. What, for example, is more frequent than a shopkeeper fixing a price "upon his conscience," which is not to be found upon "his bill of parcels?" And do we not hear of courts of conscience, as if there were any connection betwixt a court and a conscience. May it not also be a proper question, whether a man's country has not some effect on his conscience; whether, for example, an Englishman's conscience be the same with that of a Scotchman? There were doubts on this subject, I well remember, in the days of that conscientious saint John Wilkes. Or, whether the union that has just taken place, will not have a tendency to form for the nation a conscience *tripartite*, when all our feelings are quartered upon one shield? These inquiries too, might be extended abroad, and embrace the vast varieties of French, German, and Russian consciences, provided it be found that there are such things on the continent, which I know some people, judging merely from subsidies, have been inclined to doubt. We might also enquire whether, if conscience be a rule of life, we mean thereby high-life or low-life; whether, upon the whole, it is necessary to allow conscience its due operation, or whether in extreme cases of danger we may not suspend a part to save the whole? And lastly, whether it may not be entirely dispensed with, as we have observed several very worthy men rise to high situations, great opulence, and extensive patronage, who have neither employed it actively or passively, neither as a master nor a servant?

But I must not exceed the bounds of a moderate communication, and now therefore take my leave, humbly recommending these important matters to the consideration of your learned readers.

I am, &c. COSCIENZIOSO,

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Monthly Magazine of last month, Mr. Dyer has endeavoured to controvert the opinion of Mr. Carey (given in a former Number), relative to the incorporation of the article and the preposition with the substantive in the Greek language. From any thing hitherto advanced, I cannot, however, but dissent from Mr. Dyer on this subject, and think the conclusion, drawn by Mr. Carey from the verses quoted out of the Anthologia, perfectly right in this particular. Because, as every word has an acute accent pertaining to some of its vowels or syllables*, it necessarily follows, that those words in the Greek language which are not accented, or are termed enclitics, must be considered only as *paris* of some other word that precedes or follows them: e. g. οἰνόδε, ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Nor is this a peculiarity exclusively belonging to the Greek tongue. The Roman grammarian, in treating upon this subject, says, "Cum dico *circum littora*, tanquam unum enuncio, dissimulatâ distinctione: itaque tanquam in unâ voce, una est acutâ: quod idem accidit in illo, *Trojæ qui primus ab oris*." Quinçtil. lib. 1. cap. 5. It is therefore sufficiently evident, that in pronouncing these passages, the *circum*, *qui*, and *ab* are not to be considered as single and independent words, but as parts only of those with which they are naturally combined.

This close apposition of words in pronunciation is also very observable in every sentence of the English language. If I say, *send me that book*, *me* becomes a perfect enclitic, and is pronounced in the same manner as if it were in conjunction with *send*; thus, *sendmet*.

I can, therefore, see no reason to dispute the validity of Mr. Carey's conclusion on this head, since it seems to form not only an essential part in the pronunciation of the Greek tongue, but also of language in general.

At the same time also that I am ready to coincide with Mr. Carey, that the position and use of the Greek enclitics must necessarily produce a deviation from the general method of accentuation, and render thereby the pronunciation of the words totally different, yet I cannot suppose this will, in the slightest degree, militate against the accentual mode of reading. For as the nature and power of enclitics are near-

ly the same in all languages, they cannot oppose the pronunciation of the Greek tongue by accents, unless they also oppose that of others. On the contrary, it is evident from the very use of enclitics, that, except accentuation in reading be carefully observed, the sense and meaning of an author must become unintelligible.

Ravenstonedale,

JOHN ROBINSON.

Jan. 12, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Account of the ISLAND ALAMAGAN, one of the NORTHERN MARIANNES.

IN the middle of 1799, I passed twenty-four hours upon Alamagan, one of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands, and have since read M. de la Pérouse's uninviting description of its barren neighbour Assumption.

Ships in want of refreshments from the shore are sometimes passing these islands on their way to China, but are perhaps unwilling to run down to leeward so far as Tinian, to obtain them; such ships might find the productions of Alamagan worth twelve hours detention. If the remarks I collected together during my short stay there should be thought likely to point out a means of diminishing the inconveniences of any future navigation in those parts, you are at liberty to publish them in the Monthly Magazine.

I am

G. BASS.

On the 27th of July, when the haze of the morning cleared away, we saw the island of Alamagan right a-head, bearing west by north, distant seven or eight leagues. The trade blew fresh at north-east.

The sky was every where clear and bright, except that a lofty range of whitish clouds, packed into vast bodies, occupying one-fifth of the horizon, extended itself from over the island away to leeward of it as far as the eye could reach. Our surprise to find, upon approaching within three leagues of it, that this mass of clouds was nothing more than smoke issuing from a volcano, became moderated by a previous knowledge of the volcanic nature of the Marianne Islands.

Our water was nearly expended, and we had yet a run of several days to China; it was determined, therefore, to attempt a landing, and try if Alamagan would afford us a fresh supply.

In rounding the north end of the island, we passed the volcano. It stands close to the sea; a brown cone, in height perhaps five

* Quinçtil. Inst. Orat. lib. 1. cap. 5.

† Foster on Accent, p. 329.

five hundred yards, with a base of about four hundred; its apex is hidden by the vast body of thick smoke that is continually hurrying up from within it, and by detached portions that, having escaped from the violence of the main stream, are gently impelled by a counter-current to some distance down the sides of the mount.

These sides are striated with the overflowings of black lava, which, having marked their progress through a rich vegetation of cocoa-nut trees, shew themselves down upon the shore, where they have entered the sea.

On the west or lee side of the island the shore bends into a kind of bay, where, as the trade blows in general steadily from the eastward, ships might ride in security for as many hours as they could want to stay. The bottom is, for the most part, a soft clay; but patches of rock so soft and rotten that they will break when a strain is hove upon them, but yet sufficiently hard to rub the cables, lie scattered about upon it. We anchored in twenty-four fathoms, with the volcano bearing north 55 east; the north-west point of the bay north; the south-west point south 30 west, a quarter of a mile distant from a low rugged bluff. The bank deepens off suddenly.

Alamagan is high enough to be seen twelve or fourteen leagues. It is lower across the middle than at either end. A set of angles that were taken gives its outline some resemblance to the figure of a billhook, and its circumference about twelve miles. Its shores are chiefly rocky to windward, but in the bay to leeward there are two or three beaches. On one of these we landed, near the rugged bluff, without any difficulty, and it seems probable that landing will be found equally easy at all times, if the trade has been blowing steadily or moderately for some days; but if a shift of wind has lately happened, or, as we found, if it is about to take place, the landing will then become dangerous or impracticable. Twenty-four hours after we anchored, a swell began to roll into the bay, and the surf began to break heavy upon the shore; so we embarked in the evening, ran out to sea, and early the next morning the wind came light at west, with a heavy swell from that quarter. On the following day it returned to north-east.

We had not attained the object for which we had touched at Alamagan; there was no water to be found. But we had got as many cocoa-nuts as could be shipped off in the time; a quantity that

nearly filled up all the spare room in the brig. Every one can judge of the value of such a supply to any sickly ship's-company that might pass this way. They may be procured in any number, and, when the beach is fair, shipped in as short a time as such business is usually done in any place; for the trees grew close down even to the very margin of the sea.

Water might, no doubt, have been gotten by digging holes in the ground in such places as are well known to be favourable for this purpose; for the gullies shew that it sometimes runs in torrents.

The aspect of the lower parts of Alamagan is peculiarly inviting, but the barren volcano occupies the north-west part; and the high south and south-west, though green, appear sterile.

Were it not that some patches of clay appear here and there, and especially upon that part which is the most distant from the volcano, one might suppose that the whole island had derived its origin from volcanic matters. Nothing seems for several years past to have been ejected from the volcano to a greater distance than about a mile and a half; for at that distance the terraces of cinders are covered with black vegetable soil that produces trees and other vegetation as large as any upon the island; and the nature of these elevations would not at once be readily discoverable, but that their sides being too steep to allow any but a small quantity of soil to lodge there, parts of the lumps of cinders are left exposed to view. Approaching nearer to the volcano, we meet with several lumps of cinders, of three or four acres in extent, flat and level enough to be walked over, after having taken the pains to clamber up eight or ten feet to gain their top. On most of these there is not even the smallest incipient vegetation. Nearer still to the base of the smoking mount, it is extremely painful and difficult to pass along; for the heaps of cinders become more rugged, and more perplexing to mount and to descend. Here a hollow rumbling noise is heard occasionally from within the mountain, as if some large body had fallen by leaps from a great height there; and I observed, as I each time involuntarily turned up my eyes towards its summit, that every grumbling produced a temporary increase of smoke, so that the crater seemed scarcely large enough to let it pass through.

The streams of liquid matter seem to have run over on that side of the crater next the sea; none appearing on the land side.

I should judge from the appearance of this

this volcano, that it is preparing itself for some new eruption; but it is probable that amidst the solitude of the Mariannes this grand operation of nature will pass on unseen and unheeded by man.

The lower parts of the island are, for the most part, covered with trees of a dark luxuriant foliage: none seem to be more lofty than the tallest of the cocoa-nuts. They in general grow so far asunder that there is no difficulty in passing between them, and their closed foliage above perfectly excludes the rays of the sun. The ground is a moist black soil, strewed over with leaves and other decaying small vegetation, soft and cooling to the foot in the heat of the day. Neither grass nor underwood grow in these places.

Some few open spots, without trees or shrubs of any kind, produce a thick coat of long grass; but the soil is hard and stoney. Other open places of a larger extent grow close patches of a kind of small sugar-cane.

The most plentiful, as well as the best, production of the island is cocoa-nuts; they are in uncommon abundance, and grow in clumps chiefly near the shores close down to the beaches. Trees somewhat resembling the pines about Port Jackson, in New Holland, are very numerous: they bear a small cone, and grow tall and straight to the height of thirty or forty feet.

A valuable supply of the fruit of the papau tree might be gathered about the middle of August. The flavour of those we plucked in the latter end of July was extremely fine, and their size was large.

One bread-fruit-tree was met with, and a small unripe fruit was taken from it; and also two small banana-trees, whose fruit was small and unripe.

There are several kinds of stone-fruits, whose taste may probably be agreeable when they are ripe.

The mellôra or bread-tree of the Nicobar Islands is very common.

We saw no quadrupeds, except green-tailed lizards. Land crabs run about in great numbers. They are very large, will weigh two or two pounds and a half. They flocked round our fire at night, and speedily afforded us a good supper.

Five years ago, the Rev. Mr. Howel, commander of the brig Washington, put a Sandwich-Island boar and two sows on shore in the bay where we landed; but we could find no traces of them, unless we were deceived in what we took to be the scratchings of land-crabs. If they have

perished, it must have been for want of water.

Large partridges are numerous under the shades, and are easily shot. Quails were found in the open grassy places. We saw also owls, thrushes, bullfinches, pigeons, and heard delightful notes from a bird which we did not see.

There are few mosquitoes, or other troublesome flies.

The latitude of Alamagan is $18^{\circ} 05'$ north, its longitude by lunars brought on $146^{\circ} 47'$ east. The variation of the compass is $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east. The tide rises somewhere about from five to seven feet, but the time of its flowing at the full and change was not observed.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE attempt of the University of Oxford to revive the dying embers of science in that celebrated seminary will, I am persuaded, meet with the approbation of your readers; and before we enter more minutely into the nature of the new plan, they will be pleased to have the opportunity of contrasting it with that which has for some years been pursued with great advantage at the sister university. At Cambridge, the course of study, before a young man takes his first degree, occupies about three years and a quarter; as the general time of commencing it is in the October term, and on the second Monday in January all who have resided ten terms in the university may, if they are permitted by their respective colleges, enter the senate-house to undergo an examination for their degree of bachelor in arts. The course of study adopted in Cambridge is very judicious, and calculated to form the mind both for science and taste. It may be considered under the three heads of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, and the belles-lettres.

A superficial knowledge of natural philosophy, the smattering attained by skimming over a variety of books or attending a vast variety of lectures, are held in no estimation at Cambridge. The Platonic maxim is no where so carefully observed, *ἐπεὶς ἀνευμελέτης ἐπιστήμη*; and though a five-years silence is not prescribed, the two years and a quarter which must precede the appearance of a young man in a public exercise before the university, are well employed in laying down the foundations of science. In his first year, the lectures under this head are from Euclid, of whose

six first books every young man of future eminence makes himself completely master—the principles of algebra, plane trigonometry, and conic sections. In the second year he enters upon the branches, and the parts pursued vary in different colleges; but mechanics, hydrostatics, and optics, with fluxions, a little of Newton's *Principia*, the method of increments, differential method, and other miscellanea of this kind occupy his time well during this period. The third year is dedicated to astronomy, the *Principia* of Newton, spherical trigonometry, the higher parts of fluxions, algebra, and geometry, and in this year commence the exercises in the schools. His last term, or the first term of the fourth year, requires all the energies of his mind; he is now more deeply engaged in the arduous conflict at the schools with all his rivals, and preparing himself for the senate-house examination.

The course of moral philosophy is no less judicious. In the first year lectures are given on Locke and logic. In the second and third years, Paley, Hartley, Burlamaqui, Rutherford, Clarke on the Attributes, Butler's Analogy, Law's Theory of Religion, and similar works are the subjects of lectures, in various orders in the different colleges. Under this head may be ranked also the lectures on scriptural knowledge, derived from Beausobre and other authors, treating on the manners, customs, laws, religious rites, geography, and chronology of the nations mentioned in the Old and New Testament. But of these lectures, it may in general be observed, that the attention paid to them in every college is not the same; for while in some a due stress is laid upon them, and the tutors employ great talents and industry in forming the minds of their pupils, in other colleges these lectures are strangely neglected, and the course is either very meagre, or very irregular.

Under the third head of academical studies come the belles-lettres or classics, which in some colleges are much neglected, in others cultivated with great diligence and success. In the best colleges, each term has some part of the best classics appropriated to the lecture-room. An oration of Demosthenes, Lyfias, Isocrates, a Greek play, Longinus, Cicero, Quintilian, select portions of Herodotus, Thucydides, Horace, Virgil, Theocritus, &c. &c. afford exercises for the pupils, and ample room for the tutor to display his taste on the best writings of antiquity, and to compare them with parallel works in the modern languages. Compositions,

Latin and English, are weekly delivered by the pupils, either in writing, or *viva voce* in their chapels and halls.

In this manner, a young man, admitted under a good tutor, in a good college, may employ his time, not only profitably to himself, but, we may add, from the variety of his studies, in the most amusing manner, during the period in general allotted to his academical life. Emulation of an honourable kind is excited by prizes and rewards in most of the colleges, and this emulation is not of the dangerous nature too often perceptible in inferior seminaries, as the first man in each year feels his inferiority to those a few years older than himself, and the pre-eminence over his own year in his own college may receive a most violent check in the collision with the rival heads of his own age in fifteen other colleges.

In the January term following the completion of his seven first terms, the young man, decorated with the title of Soph, enters a particular quarter of the mathematical schools, and is doomed to rise in turn, either to object to, or to answer the objections of his antagonist or opponent. They only who have felt the sensations on their first appearance on these occasions, when above them stands a moderator, and a body of masters of art, numerous or small according to the reputation of the disputants on the floor, they who have just distinguished themselves in the senate-house, others of their own age eager to mark the character of each of their cotemporaries, the younger class, no less curious in the fate of the disputation, and associated with one or other of the disputants either by friendship or college-acquaintance—they alone who have got into these boxes can possibly feel or describe the sensations of a young man in this, which may be called his public *entrée* among men of talents. On the fate of this day depends his public estimation, at least for a time. The circle judge on him from the display of his powers; the moderator fixes a mark on him of honour or disgrace, and according to these marks each person is classed during the three first days of his examination in the senate-house.

The exercises in the schools are performed in the following manner. First, the moderator sends to a young man, in general the best of his own college, a message to bring him three questions on which he is to dispute at the end of a fortnight; and, having received four copies of them, he sends a copy to each of three men in the same year, selected at his option from the other colleges. The questions are in

Latin,

Latin, as is also the disputation, and in a form generally of this kind :

Recte statuit Newtonus in nonâ sectione libri primi.

Aberratio stellarum fixarum a Bradleio observata ab eodem recte explicatur.

Status futurus non patet ex lumine naturæ.

In English :

The ninth section of Newton's first book is true.

The aberration of the fixed stars discovered by Bradley is accounted for by him on just principles.

A future state is not discoverable by the light of nature.

On the appointed day in the afternoon, the act, or the person who proposed these questions, takes his place in a box opposite that of the moderator's, and, having first read his questions, reads a thesis or essay in Latin, generally in defence of his last question. When this is concluded, and it seldom lasts more than a quarter of an hour, the moderator calls up the first opponent, or the first of the young men to whom he had sent the questions, into the box just under him. The opponent reads the questions, and then the first syllogism of his first argument against the first question. Here the conflict begins, the act denies, the opponent is prepared, he either reads his second syllogism, or shews the impropriety of the denial. The young men are left entirely to themselves, *nec Deus interfit nisi dignus vindice nodus*. Each syllogism may be battled, or the great battle may commence on the termination of the last syllogism, when the moderator either allows the act the merit of having answered the argument, or answers it himself, or leaves it unanswered, and orders the opponent to go to the next argument. In this manner eight arguments are produced, three against the first question, three against the second, and two against the third; but sometimes this order is varied. When the dispute on the last argument is terminated, the moderator dismisses the opponent with a compliment according to his prowess, and calls up the second opponent, who in the same manner produces five arguments, two against the first question, two against the second, and one against the third; and on his dismissal, the third opponent is called up, who produces only three arguments, one against each question. The disputation, which lasts usually about an hour and a half, being concluded, the moderator dismisses act and opponent with appropriate compliments.

The distinguished men of the year appear eight times in this manner in the schools, twice as acts, and six times as opponents, that is, twice in each character of opponent. One act, and three opponencies are kept before the summer, and one act and three opponencies in the term following the summer vacation. The *δὲ πολλοί*, the lazier part, have less to do, some of them not appearing more than once or twice, and of them occasionally on some a *Descendat* is inflicted, or an order to quit the box for stupidity, which, from the goodness of Providence to such beings, is heard by them with a due degree of calmness and resignation.

The questions produced admit of great variety. The first question is in general taken from the *Principia* of Newton, the second question from some other writer on mathematics and natural philosophy; the third question is called the moral question, and in this question, Locke, Hume, Butler, Clarke, Hartley, Paley, &c. &c. are alternately attacked, or defended. As an instance of the moral question, we have given one which was proposed by a distinguished young man several years ago; and now a celebrated writer, as well as an eminent dignitary of the church. The head of his college heard of it, and addressed him in terms not very gentle on his negative question. The Soph had not resolution to maintain his rights, he gave up the offending particle, and subscribed to his new creed, as he afterwards did to the articles of the church; because he could not afford, as he humourously used to say, to keep a conscience, he acceded to them as articles of peace.

From these disputations, the merits of the higher men are pretty well known, and the moderator's books determine their future places with a tolerable degree of precision. These books also are admirably kept, for there are two moderators for the two first terms, and two other moderators for the last term, so that the merit of each man is determined by the marks assigned to his name by four persons respectable for their talents and impartiality. According to these books the young men, generally above a hundred, are arranged in classes, the first consisting of four or five men, the second of seven or eight men, and so each class increasing in number as it is lower on the scale of merit. We have now brought them to the door nearly of the senate-house, but a little ceremony remains to be performed before they

they enter. It is too ludicrous to be passed over in silence, and is performed with the solemnity it merits. The young men have certain fees to pay the registry, and during the payment of the fees, and the bustle of coming in and going out of the room, and shaking of the hands, and talk, and fun, each young man subscribes in his turn the following declaration.

I. A. B. do declare that I am *bonâ fide* a member of the church of England as by law established.

Attempts have been made to get rid of this absurd custom, but the old dons stick to the stuff; they had signed it, and therefore every young man should sign it too. As to the value assigned to this declaration, you shall hear more when we come to speak of the moral character of this famous orthodox *bonâ fide* university.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING, at occasional leisure hours, entertained myself by translating the following valuable observations on the *Principles of Policy of the Ancients* from the French of the ingenious and philosophic Citizen Bitaubé of the National Institute, so advantageously known to the literary world by his "*Joseph*," his translation of Homer, his "*Batauvians**"—I send you my translation, with a request that you may give it a place in your valuable repository. I am, Sir,

Yours, &c. J. C.

Analysis of Aristotle's Principles respecting the first Elements of civil Societies.

Among the works of Aristotle, one of the most esteemed is his "*Politics*," or his *Treatise on Government*. Plato, a philosopher of refined feelings, and frequently led astray by a brilliant imagination, had embellished that subject with the charms of his eloquence: Aristotle, armed with a more severe logic, wrote partly with a view of refuting several opinions advanced by that author.

His parallels between the different governments which he had before his eyes, and his principles on the art of government, present a useful and curious subject of meditation to the politician and the man of letters, shed a light on the causes of the revolutions in those governments,

and display the march and progress of the human mind in the institution of civil societies. In examining the opinions of various legislators, and surveying those states whose laws were held in esteem, he says that he proposes to himself to adopt what is good and reject what is bad, and that it was the defects which he had remarked in them, not the ostentation of superior wisdom, that had induced him to write. What a spectator was Aristotle! the most universal and profound scholar of his age. In general, universality of science excludes depth of knowledge: but Aristotle was one of the favoured few in whom both those qualifications were united. If, according to the common opinion, he described the generality of the republics of his age, time has deprived us of a considerable portion of his work. In what yet remains of it, we have several of his observations on the subject, and particularly, in the second book of his "*Politics*," those on Crete, on Sparta, on Carthage, and on Athens. What he says of these republics is very concise. Those short pictures, however, are extremely valuable, even if we were to consider them only as the fragments of monuments worthy of attention.

In modern writers we discover several of the ideas contained in that work: for sound reason is common to every era of the world; and the productions of the ancients are as it were a great mine from which treasures have incessantly been drawn. The diversity of circumstances, and the more advanced state of human knowledge, may lead to a conclusion that Aristotle's principles are not applicable to our modern governments. Some of those principles, however, are admitted by all legislators, because they are derived from the nature of man. Civil constitutions are, no doubt, different from each other, but not in every respect; and we shall have occasion to show that their dissimilarities are sometimes nothing more than modifications, though imperfect, of the same regimen. Several principles of the ancient philosophers draw their source from the origin of social institutions, and have to it a reference more or less direct. In Aristotle's treatise certain errors are discoverable: for the greatest genius is not wholly exempt from the imperfections incident to the productions of man.

Besides, like all the other sciences, that of politics, whose object is so complicated, is slow in its advances to perfection, and requires the aid of experience: it even meets, in certain respects, more numerous obstacles.

* Of this elegant and interesting prophetic English translation has lately appeared, under the title of "*The Batauvians, or Virtue and Valour crowned by Perseverance*."

obstacles. It would seem that an interest, equally powerful as general, ought to accelerate its progress: but the other sciences have leisure to collect their materials before they build their theories; whereas it is frequently compelled to act, while the society expects laws. When once these are established, it is not always easy to reform them: it frequently happens that circumstances oppose the reformation, and it becomes necessary to wait till time shall present a more favourable conjuncture. During this species of stagnation, generations succeed to generations. If, in those intervals, there appear a few philosophers who think and write, sometimes their ideas are long considered only as fine but impracticable theories: and where is the reader who needs to be told to how many shackles, and even persecutions, such men have been exposed in every age? Their most glorious triumph is to overcome those obstacles, and to strike every mind with the brilliant light of truth. Of most of the other sciences the sole object is to illumine the understanding; whereas the political art, acting as mediatrix between jarring personal interests, has to regulate the passions, and particularly one of the strongest and most dangerous to which man is subject—the lust of domineering—a passion, which, at a moment when it seems completely subdued, re-appears under a different form, and, alternately bold and crafty, turns to its own ambitious purposes those very laws which were framed for its coercion. Finally, whether through the defect of information, or through habit and want of activity, it often happens that a people, satisfied with the advances which they have already made in legislation, do not employ even the most natural and suitable means for its further improvement. If their own legislative system either is or appears to be superior to that of other nations, they sometimes conceive for it an esteem which degenerates into pride: to dispel their illusion, a ray of new light must burst in upon them from some other nation, that can place before their eyes the example of reforms effected with evident success, which they had themselves either not thought of, or deemed impracticable. Thus, in very slow progression, nations mutually instruct each other: thus the political science, to attain that degree of perfection of which it is susceptible, should be cultivated in every state, and seemingly ought, in a manner, to be the joint work of the entire human race.

The treatise of Aristotle is the most im-

portant that has remained to us on that subject, from ancient times. The idea has occurred to me, that an analysis of several of his fundamental principles, accompanied by observations on those principles and on the policy of the ancients, might perhaps not be deemed a useless aid in the study of a work which unites the conciseness of a legislator with the profundity of a philosopher. Notwithstanding the opinion entertained by the author of the "*Travels of Anarcharis*," I am disposed to believe that the production in question has come down to us, if not entire, at least in an order which is, in general, tolerably methodic. That learned man, without confining himself to the regular track of the Greek writer, has given a picture of the treatise somewhat in the manner of that painter who, wishing to represent a beautiful woman, selected the most beautiful features which nature had distributed to different females, and combined them on his canvas. I had my doubts whether, after his performance, my undertaking, which besides was less extensive with respect to the totality, was likely to prove useful: but he encouraged me to pursue it. My plan is different from his: he introduces, as speaker, a philosophic traveler to whom he has been able to impart the gift of eloquence; whereas I shall present some features of Aristotle himself. The advantage of my plan is that it will enable me to analyse his principles more at large, to follow the train of connexion between them, and to present his own method.

I shall conclude these preliminary remarks by observing that the ideas which Aristotle holds forth are sometimes nothing more than objections, although he has not always made that circumstance sufficiently known: but, from an attentive perusal of the context, we discover that he replies to them. Educated in the Socratic school, that philosopher appears to have been unable, in several of his writings, entirely to discard the form of dialogue, although he did not overtly admit it. His contemporaries, acquainted with the subjects treated in that school, were capable of comprehending his meaning from the slightest hint. Besides, his written works were theses which he developed in his oral discourses; for the ancient philosophers united, in a certain degree, the speculative and the active life in their conversations, which were devoted to philosophic researches: we behold an attractive picture of them in the writings of Plato, in reading which, we fancy ourselves actually present

present at those conferences, and engaged in conversation with Socrates. To supply the developments which have not been given to us, we must study Aristotle's definitions, the principles which he frequently brings back to our view, and his conclusions.

In his first book, Aristotle goes back to the elements of civil societies. His principal object is government; and he bestows only a glance on the origin of societies.

Analysis of the first Book.

A political society is a partnership established with a view to some advantage; for, what is considered as such, is the object of men's actions, and, more especially, of that most excellent of societies which comprehends all the subordinate associations. Its first elements are those without which it cannot exist, and which nature has destined to be united—man and woman. A second association results from those natural causes in consequence of which there are some beings who command, and others who obey. The society instituted by nature forms first a family; that of several families forms a village composed of the descendants of one family, who are, as it were, a colony from it.

This explains why political societies were originally governed by kings, and why several states are still so governed: those states grew from the union of political societies which were subject to the monarchic government. Here also we discover the origin of the universal opinion that the monarchic government is established among the gods: 'tis because that form at first prevailed throughout the whole world. Men think themselves created after the likeness of the gods; and therefore suppose that they have a great conformity to them in their mode of life.

From the intimate union of several villages rises a commonwealth, which is able to supply its own wants, and whence results the completion of the happiness of society. Is it the work of nature? Yes, if the subordinate associations are so: more perfect than they, it is the end to which they all aim.

Naturally tending to such association, man is the most sociable of animals; as is evident particularly from the gift of speech, with which he has been endowed by Nature, who never does any thing in vain. Other animals express by inarticulate sounds the sensations of pleasure and pain: men make known by speech what is useful to them or hurtful, what is just or unjust; and it is principally from the mu-

tual participation of each other's sentiments respecting justice and injustice, that the foundations are formed, on which rest a family, a commonwealth.

To feel no need of society, one must be either a savage beast or a god. The man who delights in discord has been described by Homer as "a stranger to law or tribe or family"—a description which suits an isolated being, more savage than the birds of prey. Nature prompts men to associate with each other; and the first individual who founded a civil society was the author of the greatest blessings. Man, in his state of perfection, is the best of animals; destitute of laws, he is the worst, if armed injustice be the most mischievous of evils:—and nature has armed him with strength and intellect, which he may pervert to the worst of purposes.

In the domestic government, we find three distinct powers, that of the husband, that of the father, and that of the master.

Subsistence being requisite for the family, the means of procuring it constitute the domestic œconomy. Every art has its instruments, animate or inanimate: the slave is one of the instruments of the œconomic art. What is more excellent governs that which is inferior in excellence, as man commands the brute beast. In every action performed by men in a body, command is exercised, and obedience paid, with a view to the common advantage; even in beings inanimate, there exists a power which maintains their harmony. The slave is he who is nothing of himself, who by nature is not his own master, but the property of another. Those who are as far inferior to others as the body is to the soul, are slaves by nature, and it is advantageous to them to be governed.

There are two species of servitude, the one natural, the other an effect of that law or convention by which captives in war become the property of the conqueror. Is the slave capable of virtue? Although many people absolutely declare for the negative, he can attain a certain mediocrity in virtue, just sufficient to prevent him from abandoning his labors through intemperance or timidity.

The masterly or despotic government and the civil government are not, as some persons imagine, of the same nature: the former is calculated for slaves, the latter for freemen. The domestic government is that of a single individual; the civil government is established over men who are equal and free.

The choice of food, and the various ways

ways of procuring it, create a great difference between animals as to their mode of life, and cause them to associate in numerous bodies or to live solitary. The same is the case with men.

Some of them—and these are the least employed—are pastoral tribes: they quietly enjoy the food with which they are easily supplied by tame animals: as their herds are obliged to move from one place to another for the sake of finding good pasturage, they are necessitated to follow them, and thus may be said to cultivate a sort of living farm.—Others, according to the situation which they occupy, derive their support from the fishery, the chase, fruits, or plunder.

Nature takes care of all animals from the moment of their birth: the viviparous species have the milk of their dams, the oviparous come into the world accompanied by their food. She bestows equal attention on them when they are formed.

The acquisition of wealth is seen to take place in the domestic association, of which the œconomic art is a branch.

The articles necessary for the support and comfort of life are circumscribed by narrow limits; and those are the real riches. There is another mode of acquiring them. An exchange of productions may be made. Whoever in that manner barter a pair of shoes, does not, in the strictness of the term, use them according to their original destination.

At first all things were enjoyed in common; nor did exchanges take place until, on the increase of the society, the families separated, and the different productions of nature lay in unequal proportions in the hands of their possessors. The supply of their wants was the limit of their exchanges; whence we see that commerce, which has for its object the accumulation of wealth, is the work of art.

The practice of exchanges introduced in time the use of a metal, as a representative sign of wealth: the reason for having recourse to it may have been the distance of places, as the articles of greatest utility are not always those of most easy conveyance. Estimated at first by weight, the metal afterward received an impression to save that trouble.

This institution increased the means of acquisition, and facilitated commerce: but a circumstance which shows that metal constitutes only a fictitious wealth, is that public opinion can strip it of the whole or the chief part of its value, and that, like Midas in the fable, a man may abound with gold, and yet be destitute of food.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

Money, the element and instrument of commerce, has become its end. Domestic œconomy is a source of real riches; but they have certain bounds. It were to be desired that limits could equally be assigned to the accumulation of money; but those persons who acquire some of it feel a boundless thirst for more. The œconomist seeks opulence in the possession of necessities, the merchant in the increase of his treasure. Thus avidity, which has no limits, pursues an object equally unlimited—money.

This abuse may creep into the state of the œconomist, lying near to that of the merchant: the œconomist then, thinks rather of barely living than of living well. The natural riches are the fruits of the earth, and animals—riches, which may be employed either for the sole advantage of his family, or for the acquisition and accumulation of gold. Without absolutely proscribing that acquisition, which has not its origin in nature and is only a human institution, we condemn its abuses. A still farther deviation from nature is the practice of usury, in which money itself, instead of the article that it was instituted to represent, is the object of traffic.

There are occasions in which policy may employ monopoly for the sake of enlarging the commerce of a state. The story of Thales, who enriched himself by that mean, is well known. Foreseeing that the year would be fertile of olives, he secured for himself beforehand a command of the crop; and, in the fortune thus acquired by his observant sagacity, he exhibited to the haughty possessors of riches the only apology for philosophy which they were capable of understanding. There was in Sicily a man who doubled his wealth by engrossing all the iron that he could find. Dionysius desired him to take away his gold, and banished him.

The meanest arts are those which impair the form or strength of the body; the most servile, those in which corporal strength is the principal requisite; the least liberal, those which require little industry; the most excellent, those over which chance has the least control.

There moreover exists in the family the power of the husband and of the father. The former is founded on the superiority commonly possessed by the husband, as the paternal power is founded on that of reason and age.

The power of the husband is limited, as the women constitute a moiety of the class of free persons. The children are the scions destined to bloom in the succeeding

ceeding generation: the fathers exercise over them a monarchic power, but not despotic.

It becomes a man to employ greater attention in rendering his family virtuous than in seeking the possession of riches, which are inanimate objects. A wife is weak, a child imperfect, a slave void of deliberation. A building requires the direction of an architect: the direction here required is that of reason. Although Plato makes no difference between the virtues of the man and those of the woman, they are nevertheless different, since the functions of both cannot be the same.

In order that the commonwealth be virtuous, the families of which it is composed must be so, and order must reign in it: hence the necessity of a good education.

(To be continued in some of our future Numbers.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT Thomson is indebted to the *Georgics* of Virgil, is generally admitted; but I believe his particular obligations have not been pointed out. I shall select a few from his signs or prognostics of the weather, in his *Winter*:

Seen thro' the turbid fluctuating air,
The stars obtuse emit a shivered ray;
Or frequent seem to shoot athwart the gloom,
And long behind them trail the whitening blaze.

Sæpe etiam stellas, vento impendente, videbis
Præcipites cælo labi; noctisque per umbram

Flammarum longos a tergo albescere tractus.
GEORG. I. l. 365—367.

Snatch'd in short eddies, plays the wither'd leaf;
And on the flood the dancing feather floats.

Sæpe levem paleam et frondes volitare caducas,
Aut summa nantes in aqua colludere plumas.
IBID. l. 368, 369.

With broadened nostrils to the sky up-turn'd,
The conscious heifer snuffs the stormy gale.

Bucula cælum
Suspiciens, patulis captavit naribus auras.
IBID. l. 375, 376.

Even as the matron, at her nightly task,
With pensive labour draws the flaxen thread,
The wasted taper, and the crackling flame,
Foretell the blast.

Nec nocturna quidem carpentes pensa puellæ
Nescivère hyemem: testa cum ardente vident

Scintillare oleum, et putres concreescere fungos.
IBID. l. 390—392.

Ocean, unequal prest, with broken tide
And blind commotion heaves; while from the shore,

Eat into caverns by the restless wave,
And forest-ruffling mountain.

Continuo ventis surgentibus aut freta ponti
Incipiunt agitata tumescere, et aridus altis
Montibus audiri fragor.

IBID. l. 355—358.

The voice
That, solemn sounding, bids the world prepare,
is awful, and infinitely superior to

Resonantia longe
Littora misceri, et nemorum increbescere murmur,
which probably suggested the idea.

The cormorant on high
Wheels from the deep, and screams along the land.
Loud shrieks the heron.

Cum medio celeres revolant ex æquore mergi,
Clamoremque ferunt ad littora; cumque marinæ

In sicco ludunt fulicæ: notasque paludes
Deserit, atque altam supra volat ardea nubem.
IBID. l. 360—364.

I could proceed, but I presume the instances which I have adduced will be sufficient to direct the notice of a future commentator on *The Seasons* to the source whence Thomson drew some of the most admired beauties in that delightful poem. His dramatic obligations to an Italian writer have been pointed out in a recent publication*.

As the successful labours of the Abbé de Lille have turned the public attention to rural poetry, I trust we shall shortly see a good version of Alamanni's fine poem, entitled *Della Coltivazione*; and I hope the Apirian Society of this city will introduce to the public, under their auspices, the shamefully neglected poem of *Le Api*, by Giovanni Rucellai. As a specimen of this beautiful poem is given in the *Historical Memoir on Italian Tragedy*, p. 44†. it

* *Hist. Memoir on Ital. Trag.* (printed by Harding, Pall-Mall), *Append. No. I.*

† Mr. Walker mentions only two editions of the *Api*. There was a third by Zatta, in the *Parnaso Italiano*; but that of *Ven. 1751*, is the most valuable, or, at least, the most satisfactory, as it is enriched with notes. It is therefore the edition which I would recommend to a translator.

was presumed that the author of that work meditated a translation of the whole; but I am well assured that Mr. Walker has no such intention: he is at present totally occupied by the Italian drama.

I remain, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Exeter,
Nov. 1, 1800.

X.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN EXCURSION through several PARTS of ENGLAND and WALES, during the SUMMER of 1797.

(Continued from Vol. IX. p. 231.)

FROM Winterton Stoke, our road conducted us to the neighbourhood of an ancient camp of considerable extent. The form of it is square, with rounded corners; and the mounds and double foss remain tolerably entire. As we could associate it in our minds with no historical records, and were neither of us any adepts in the art military, it furnished us but little delight, and we passed on to the obscure village of

Deptford Batch. In point of situation it was somewhat inviting at this season. A little stream spread fertility through the surrounding meadows, from which the jolly rustics were mowing one of the finest crops of hay I ever beheld. All was fertility; and the reader need not be informed of the gaiety that this occupation diffuses over the pastoral scene. The principal farms, we were informed, consisted of about five hundred acres. The wages from seven to eight shillings per week. This inadequate reward of labour, together with the information we obtained upon the subject of *spinning*, convinced us that, notwithstanding the temporary cheerfulness diffused "by the tann'd haycock on the mead," the condition of the inhabitants was, as in other places, on the decline. Formerly there used to be much employment of this description—the wheel might be heard whirling its cheerful round beneath every roof, or seen at every cottage-door. But Deptford Batch had teit of late years, like every other village, the consequences of that manufacturing prosperity, that progressive wealth and ingenuity which throws the whole family of the poor cottager, with all the weight of their necessities, on his individual exertions. If we would appreciate with justice the advantages of extensive commerce, we must not only turn our eyes upon the palaces of the merchant, but inspect also the cottages of the peasant.

The clack of a corn-mill welcomed us into *Willy*, which lies upon the fertile

banks of the river of that name, over which it has a bridge that we crossed, but not without pausing awhile to mark the silent lapse of the stream, and admire the luxuriance that smiled around us. The village is large, and, to outward appearance at least, comparatively comfortable. It is mostly built of stone, and the generality of the cottages have a bit of garden. A swarm of children "rushing out of school" informed us that we were in a neighbourhood of some population; and the range of villages scattered along the valley, that opens in long perspective to the right, agreeably confirmed the impression. The hour was favourable to the emotions these objects were calculated to inspire—it approximated towards evening—the light was softened, and the shadows were lengthening: circumstances that cherish a pensive serenity, and pre-dispose the heart to the social sympathies of our nature. We contrasted with pleasure the living scene before us to the inhospitable wastes over which we had pursued our way. Most of the farms about this village are large, though there are also some smaller ones of one hundred, of seventy, and of sixty acres. There was but one cottager, we found, in the neighbourhood that kept a cow, and he happened to be the owner of a bit of land on which he kept it; the commonage, or, as the people in these parts call it, "the cow-land" being all destroyed.

The greatest curiosity we met with in this village was a human being who had the social spirit of communication in him: and this, in the country we were now travelling, was a curiosity indeed: for nothing could surpass the jealous caution with which our inquiries seemed to be answered or evaded by almost every being with whom we attempted to enter into conversation. The rencounter with this sociable *house painter* (for such was his profession) was, therefore, so much the more acceptable, and particularly as he appeared to be a man of considerable shrewdness and intelligence. From him I learned that at *Baverstock*, in the parish of *Burford*, in this same county, there are about twenty cottages. About seventy or eighty years ago, when all the lands in that parish were divided into small or moderate farms, there was but one of these cottages that had not a bit of land attached to it; almost every cottager then kept a cow, and some of them two: at which time such was the flourishing state of the parish, that the inhabitants found it expedient to solicit the old man who lived in the only cot-

tage that had neither cow nor land, to accept occasional contributions, that they might avoid being rateable to the adjoining parish. But mark the difference—The farms, and even the parsonage estate, are now all monopolized by one man; there is not a single cottager who has either a cow or a bit of land in the village, and the parish is oppressed with a heavy poor's rate.

Having collected what little information we could in the village of Willy, we pursued our way in a direction almost due south, up the hill before us. From hence we commanded a pleasing view of the valley and scattered villages before described.

The general face of the country now became at once more hilly and more fertile. Large flocks of sheep animated the downs, and bleated along the plain below; and, after we had proceeded some few miles, coppices became frequent, not only upon the sides, but even the tops, of the hills: but not a house was to be seen all the way, till we came in sight of

Fontbill. The noble appearance of this mansion, its grounds, and surrounding plantations, as viewed from the bleak and sterile downs, made a very forcible impression upon us. It was a palace and an Arcadia, rising by enchantment amidst the dreary waste, and we promised ourselves a spectacle of united taste and splendour.

Two tracks, marked both by wheels and footsteps, across the greenward, branched off from the road, and seemed to point towards this celebrated residence of the most opulent of British subjects. But these we declined, from the supposition that the high road would conduct us to it by a more circuitous perhaps, but probably a more favourable, approach. But we soon found that we were mistaken in our calculations, and were deviating considerably from our way. Some work-people in a hayfield, to whom we now turned aside, corrected our mistake, and a small foot-path led us to the village, the pleasant approach to which is through a short winding path of fine trees.

The cottages of this populous but scattered village are mostly of stone, the roofs being thatched, and exhibit an appearance of some comfort, in comparison with others that we had seen. The inhabitants, however, appeared to be immersed in the most stupid ignorance, and scarcely competent either to the answering or the comprehending of the most simple question. All the information of any sort

or description we were able to collect from them was, that in our route from Amesbury hither we had pursued altogether the wrong road.

We had no sooner entered the park than we were struck with the vast extent, the majesty, the beauty, the taste of the surrounding grounds and plantations. Every thing is in a style of greatness, and corresponding elegance; and, fastidious as I confess myself to be upon the subject of ornamental pieces of water, &c. I could not refuse my admiration to that which spread its sinuous course before us. It was not a little smirked-up pond, surrounded with meretricious ornaments, and nick-named a lak; nor a petty canal pounded up with dams and grotto work, with a clump of trees at one end, and a bridge at the other to conceal its terminations. It is the river Nadder itself that is conducted through these grounds; and though naturally but a petty stream, its bed, through the coarse grounds (as far at least as we traced them) is so spread and deepened, and its sinuous windings preserved in a stile of such irregular simplicity, that it assumes, in some degree, the character of a considerable river. In short, it has breadth and continuity, and art has worked upon so large a scale, that, notwithstanding the appearances of neatness, and consequent tameness, about the margin of the stream, one is almost disposed to consider it as the mere work of nature. The great number of majestic swans that singly, and in groups, curve their long necks, and spread their ruffled plumage before the breeze, enhance the beauty of this fine piece of water.

When our attention was sufficiently released from the contemplation of these objects, to consider whither we were going, we perceived that we were on the wrong side of the river to arrive at the house; and after in vain endeavouring to obtain any intelligible direction or information from a blundering clown who happened to come up to us, we turned back to the village in quest of lodgings, meaning to suspend our further observation till the morning. At the King's Arms, however (the first house in this village we should have come to, if we had come by the right road), no bed was to be had; but we were informed that there was another inn (the Beckford Arms) at the other end of the grounds, in the way to Wardour Castle.

We now entered the superb pleasure-grounds, through a magnificent arch of stone that separates the two wings of the porter's

porter's lodge, and were as much struck with the grandeur and elegance of the house as we had been with the water and the plantations.

When we had passed to the other extremity of the road, through the grounds of Fonthill, we soon found that the Beckford Arms was not an inn for foot-travellers. The landlady, indeed, would have condescended to have dressed us some supper, and to have furnished us a bed; but there was a sort of contemptuous arrogance in her manner, that seemed so strongly to express the sense she had of the obligation she should confer; that, finding that the man who shewed the walks and plantations (which were our principal object) was ill of the small-pox, and that the house (whose golden trees and splendid decorations excited only a secondary curiosity) could not be seen till eleven or twelve o'clock the ensuing day, we yielded to the impression of disgust our reception was calculated to inspire, and, declining the important favour, proceeded onwards as far as

Tisbury. Here we arrived at about 9 o'clock; and, taking up our quarters at a more humble, but very comfortable, inn, were sumptuously regaled with ham, and eggs and salad, and gooseberry pies, and good wholesome ale;—blessing ourselves that we had escaped the insolent extortion of the Beckford Arms.

Tisbury is a very large parish, seven miles long, and three or four broad, and, if our landlord was accurate in his information, contains upwards of 2000 inhabitants, and was burthened with a poor's rate of upwards of 2000*l.* a year. The price of labour seven shillings per week. Those labourers who had large families had, however, during the high price of grain, and till the commencement of the hay-harvest, an additional allowance from the parish. The farms are mostly small. There are several at thirty, forty, fifty, and from thence to one hundred pounds a year; though there were some as high as 5 or 6 hundred pounds. There are several bits of land or cottage-farms let at twenty, ten, and even seven pounds per year. Information of this sort being part of the object of our ramble, we were somewhat lucky in the choice of our inn; for our host, who was tolerably frank and communicative, was tything-man of the whole district, and could therefore answer our questions with some degree of confidence.

The village itself is long and strag-

gling. The cottages are of stone, and the roofs are thatched.

Wednesday the 5th of July. Our first care in the morning was to visit the church, which is tolerably spacious, is regular in its form both within and without, almost entirely uniform in the character of the workmanship, &c. which is in the simplest and best style of the Norman-Gothic architecture. The carvings and decorations within bear a strong resemblance to those that support the roof at Westminster Hall; and, perhaps, if I were writing only for antiquaries, it might not be unentertaining to transcribe all the notes that I made upon the spot relative to this pious edifice. In the church-yard is an immense hollow yew-tree, ten or twelve yards in circumference, from the roots of which, near the centre, eight young stems have sprung up, twisted themselves together in a curious form, and, at about the height of two yards, struck into the centre of the principal remaining branch of the parent tree, the hollow of which they almost entirely fill up. The bone-house contains an incredible number of skulls and thigh-bones.

The face of the country from Tisbury to Bangor is very hilly, but fertile and well watered, and, aided by the general sprinkling of cottages both on the hills and in the vallies, presents a scene both rich and beautiful.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE "Anecdote of a CAT," given in your last Number, reminds me of another, which I am able to communicate from personal knowledge, and which tends to confirm the idea respecting the sensibility of that animal, as greater than is generally apprehended. Upwards of a year ago, a very young female cat in my house brought forth only one kitten, which quickly died. At this she discovered great uneasiness, and went upstairs to the cook, who had been fond of her, and who at that time was indisposed, seeming to want her to come down. As soon as the servant resumed her place in the kitchen, the cat appeared to welcome her, and brought out her dead kitten, laying it down before her, as if to excite her sympathy. Soon after it had been thrown away, it happened that a hen which had been sitting began to hatch, and the same servant brought away a chicken, and placed

placed it in a basket near the fire. The young cat heard it chirp, and attempted to take it out of the basket, which the servant, supposing she wanted to kill and eat it, prevented. Soon afterwards, however, the creature accomplished her purpose; but, instead of hurting it, she carried it to her own bed, where she cherished it as if it had been a kitten. Quickly after, another chicken was brought into the house, and placed as the former had been. The cat presently took that also to her nest, and treated them both as if they were her own offspring. Her attachment to them was so strong, that she would not leave them, even when the basket was repeatedly removed into a distant room, to exhibit this great curiosity to persons who wished to see it. Upon the removal of the chickens, the poor animal appeared disconsolate, and in a short time she actually died.

Now I have my pen in my hand, I beg leave to mention another fact, in proof of what one of your Correspondents some months ago denied, but others affirmed, respecting *earwigs*. I knew a servant-maid, who was supposed to have one of these insects in her ear. The sensation was painful in the extreme, and long continued. At length the cause was plainly discovered, by the appearance of young earwigs, which had bred in the ear. Of the particulars I could produce many creditable witnesses.

I am, Sir,

Jan. 7, 1801. Yours, &c. P.H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INDIAN CORN, or **MAIZE**, is considered by the aboriginal inhabitants of North America as superior to all other grain for the use of man: nor do the Europeans on the eastern coasts of that extensive continent hold this species of grain in much less estimation. By the former, notwithstanding their knowledge of wheat and other grain, it continues to be used almost exclusively: and in those States, the soil of which is best adapted to its cultivation, it is very generally used by the latter as the principal bread-corn of the yeomanry and peasantry, and contributes very largely to the sustenance and comfort of their inhabitants of all ranks, in the great variety of preparations of which it is peculiarly susceptible; and indeed its nutritious and wholesome qualities entitle it to a preference with many in whom the consideration of price (being

generally less than half that of wheat) is no object. But in the composition of fermented bread, it is difficult to make it so light as that composed wholly of wheaten flour, and therefore in *this form* it is not much used in the Middle States; but it is very common in those, where the latter is ever so abundant, to add one-fourth part of Indian corn flour, in order to give moisture to the bread. For this purpose, the Indian meal (as it is commonly called) is separately prepared, by gradually throwing it into boiling water with one hand, the other being employed in stirring it briskly with a flatted stick, until the mass is reduced to a regular consistence; it is then suffered to boil or simmer about half an hour, and, when cool, it is kneaded into the proper proportion of wheaten flour, with yeast, &c. as in the common way of making bread; which is also adopted when the Indian meal is used by itself. In this unmixed state, it is also much used *without yeast*, being kneaded only with salt and water; and when baked on a hoe, griddle, or in a common iron-pot, forms those called *hoe-cakes*, &c. which are often made and eaten within a very short time. In making *mush* or *samp*, the meal is managed in the same way as when intended to be mixed with wheaten flour for bread, excepting that, instead of half an hour, it is continued over the fire simmering for one, two, or even three hours—the time being determined by its consistence or fluidity; as, if very thin, the pot often is suffered to remain over the fire much longer. This preparation is eaten with milk, treacle, or butter. Another of the luxuries furnished by this noble grain, is called *hominy*, which is the term applied to various modes of preparing the grain when not reduced to flour or meal; when whole, it is beaten about in a large mortar, in order to detach the *hard thin skin* which envelopes the grain; when this is sifted off, the remainder is reduced, by gradual and long boiling, to a soft pulp: in this state it is reserved in earthen vessels, and prepared for the table, either by re-boiling it with milk, frying, &c. The affluent are curious in the selection of Indian corn for this and other domestic purposes; but a very common practice is to soak a quantity, say half a bushel, of the grain about an hour in water, and then, inclosed in a large sack, to beat it until the *thin skin* falls off, when, being sifted, it is run through a mill so coarsely set as only to *break the grain*, and prepare it for the gradual boiling to a pulp before mentioned—that being called *great*, and this

small,

small, hominy. In both instances it is laid by for occasional use, as it will keep several days in *cool weather*; nor need the *muskh*, before described, be all used when fresh made; as, set by in pans, and cut into slices, the frying-pan easily prepares another very palatable repast in a different form. For puddings, boiled or baked, the *flour* of Indian corn forms a variety no less acceptable to the generality of English palates. For the food of horses, cattle, swine, poultry, &c. no article stands higher in the opinion of the North Americans than Indian corn. An English gentleman who settled in Pennsylvania, used frequently to declare, that in its nutritive qualities it was exceeded by no grain whatever; and that if he returned to England, he should not fear to make a fortune by introducing the use of it. That it has not been introduced, and that the inhabitants of Britain yet remain so generally ignorant of the advantages which would result from a better acquaintance with it, may be worthy of future enquiry. The little knowledge of it hitherto obtained has been under circumstances very unfavourable to its reputation. But little has been lately imported from America; and of the few cargoes which have occasionally been landed, much arrived in a damaged state, from the *mustiness* acquired by being shipped in *bulk*, and the length of the voyage. If previously *kiln-dried*, and sent over with the precautions usual in the transport of grain of superior price, we might expect to receive it in good order. The flour made of it, and which, after being well kiln-dried, has been shipped in *casks*, has arrived in a good condition, although not in large quantities, which have authorized the character thus attempted of an article of food, no less wholesome and nutritious than palatable.

D. W.

Jan. 23, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A DISSERTATION on the ANCIENT and MODERN COMMERCE of EGYPT, drawn from the latest AUTHORITIES, by L. LANGLES, Member of the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, &c. &c.*

THERE arrives every year at Grand Cairo, during the months of April, May, and June, rich caravans from the interior of Africa; they carry a considerable quantity of three species of gums, elephants teeth, tamarinds, parrots, ostrich feathers, gold dust, and lastly black

slaves; and in return they convey into their own country false pearls, coral, amber, glass-ware, broad-swords, cloths, and all kinds of cloathing, which are purposely made by the merchants of Cairo to suit the African taste.

By means of the pilgrims' great caravan, the commerce of Egypt extends by land as far as Medina and Mecca.

Every year, under the command of a Bey or Emyr of Cairo, decorated with the title of *Emyr el-Hbâdjy*, a considerable number of Mahometans, the greater part having the title of *bbâdjy*, or pilgrims, repair to those two cities to trade, under pretext of devotion. Mussulmen of every sect and condition, speaking different languages, having different customs, and carrying with them very great capitals, also depart from Europe, Asia, and Africa, for the purpose of trading.

They should all arrive at Mecca at the same time, to visit the *Kâbah*, a very ancient temple, which was held in veneration by the Arabians before Mahomet. These devout pilgrims there make very advantageous exchanges, and find their interest in complying with the law of their prophet.

In the month of *Ramadbân*, viz. one month previous to the departure of the caravan from Cairo, begins the fair, vulgarly called *Maûlâd* (which signifies "The Birth of the Prophet.") Strangers, of whatsoever nation or religion they may be, repair thither to dispose of their merchandize. Meanwhile the pilgrims of the kingdoms of Morocco, Barbary, and Mahometan Africa, assemble at Grand Cairo, to be ready at the day appointed for departure: they provide every thing necessary for the long journey they are going to undertake, and take those articles which they deem most advantageous. At this fair European merchandize is the most required; and of coin the sequin of Venice is preferred. The pilgrims purchase them at the highest price, as it is the coin from which they derive the most profit. They are a matter of dispute with the jewellers, and the women are not less anxious to obtain them to ornament the head and bosom. But, while strangers thus dispose of their wares, and carry on a most advantageous commerce, the negligent *Copts* appear neither as merchants nor brokers, but merely porters or domestics.

The pilgrims having fulfilled the precept laid down by their prophet, and exchanged their merchandize for wares more precious and less weighty, the caravan returns to Grand Cairo. Here another fair begins, more sumptuous and rich than the

* From the Magazine Enclopédique.

the preceding; where strangers barter for new commodities, and part with those which they had not been able to sell at the departure of the caravan; for, before they return homeward, they easily agree for other merchandize which is saleable and sought after in their own country. It is thus that the commerce of Grand Cairo, capital of Egypt, extends by land as far as Mecca, in consequence of this yearly pilgrimage; and into the interior of Africa by the caravans of pilgrims. The Copts have no other profit than their miserable salaries as porters.

Let us now examine the maritime commerce of Egypt. Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, on the Mediterranean, and Suez on the Red Sea, may be with justice esteemed so many sources of riches to this country. From the several parts of the Ottoman empire, the kingdom of Morocco, the coasts of Barbary and Europe, every species of merchandize is landed from the Mediterranean at Alexandria and Damietta; and from this last-mentioned city they are spread throughout all Egypt; in the same manner those from Arabia Felix and the East Indies arrive by the Red Sea. The excellent situation of the capital, and the easy communication of this city and Alexandria with the several ports, render it the first of all commercial cities. Whilst the French, English, and other European nations that have establishments in the East Indies, are compelled, as it were, to make the circuit of the globe by the Cape of Good Hope to convey their cargoes, they come into the ports of Egypt by a branch of the sea: it is, therefore, not to be wondered at, that the Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, the Jews, and other nations, though compelled every year to pay considerable sums by oppression and extortions of every kind, should, notwithstanding, have suffered them; since the extortions are but a trivial disbursement when compared with the immense profits they realize. There are a thousand examples of strangers arriving at Cairo with a very trifling capital, who, though subject to this oppression, have become very rich merchants.

Thus all those riches, transported from the most distant climes, and united in one common centre, are afterwards spread throughout every quarter by the merchants, and exchanged with others, as interest dictates. Thus does coffee pass from *Mokhá* to *Djeddah*, from *Djeddah* to Suez, whence it is transported by the caravans to Grand Cairo; from thence by the ports of Alexandria or Damietta it enters into

the Mediterranean, and finally arrives at Venice, Rome, Paris, and elsewhere; and the glass-wares fabricated at *Murano* go by the same conveyance as far as *Mokhá*, and other parts of Arabia, where they serve for the dress and ornament of the women. It is incredible how great the consumption of European merchandize is in Egypt, as well for the use of the inhabitants of the country, as to send elsewhere.

*Imperis**.—About 800 bales of cloth from Languedoc and Provence, the same quantity from England, Flanders, Germany, and Venice, arrive in Egypt every year; and it is chiefly in the month of *Ramadhán* that a great quantity of this article is disposed of, as every one is eager to purchase habiliments of new cloth for the solemnization of the feast of *Keirám*, which is the Mussulman's Easter. The annual caravan of pilgrimage, which sets out the 27th of the month *Cheouál*, alone requires from 60 to 80 bales of cloth from Languedoc, the major part of which is employed by the *E-myr-él Hbádjy*, chief of the caravan, in cloaths for presents to the Arabians in the territories through which they pass, and for the inhabitants of Mecca on his arrival there. This single branch of commerce is very profitable to the merchants of *Marseilles*.

Every year they require in Egypt 80 barrels of cochineal, and sometimes more; and in times of war between France and England, about 200 barrels pass through Egypt into India.

From Europe are annually exported into Egypt 400 bales of pepper, each bale containing 300 rothles (near 300 pounds.)

Europe furnishes Egypt with several kinds of drugs, as well for medicinal use, as for that of the kitchen.

The Europeans annually prepare for Egypt, upwards of 60 barrels of pewter, as many of wine, and a certain quantity of chests containing needles, scissors, knives, small looking-glasses, &c. &c.

There is also sent annually from Europe, and particularly Venice, a great quantity of glass-ware, such as beads, rings, &c. and from *Marseilles* as well as Venice more than a thousand bales of writing-paper, a great quantity of which goes to *Djeddah*, by the Red Sea. Lastly, Europe furnishes Egypt with lead, mercury, nails, and all sorts of metals, worked or plain.

In the second part of *Vansleb*, chapter

* See Niebuhr's Voyage into Arabia, vol. i. page 115. Amsterdam, 1776.

9th. *Of the present State of Egypt*, in speaking of the commerce of that country in his time, he says, "From Venice is exported into Egypt, among other things, a great quantity of small glass-ware, as beads, &c. writing-paper, which is pressed smooth in the country; different species of cutlery, as knives, looking-glasses, scissors, combs, needles, pins, whistles, &c. pitchers, dishes, &c. and when the vessels anchor at Zante, they carry wine from thence and dispose of it at Alexandria. A quantity of cloth from Leghorn is also carried there; China-ware from Genoa; but principally good pieces of *eight*, in silver, (in the place of which rix-dollars are at present substituted, bearing the impression of the Empress Maria Theresa) which purchase merchandize. From Messina is sent Syracuse wine, velvet, and other silk stuffs. With Holland and England there is no direct commerce, but it is carried on by Venice and Leghorn. From Marseilles are brought money, nuts, almonds, chestnuts, &c.; also cloth and paper." Such were the commodities imported in the time of Vansleb; since which period the commerce of Egypt has considerably increased, for it now draws every species of merchandize from the different states of Europe. From Portugal a great quantity of Lisbon gold and muslin.—From Spain, plateers, and small silver coins, which are there called *scout* (crowns), cochineal, Brasil wood, aquafortis, &c. for staining. The traffic of these two powers is carried on by France, and vessels from Leghorn. From Marseilles, besides the commodities already mentioned, is exported into Egypt, capillaire, which is consumed in great quantities, rosolis, sweetmeats, wine, oil, sealing-wax, sugar; and by contraband, coffee from Martinico and Saint Domingo; medicinal drugs, mixed and simple; brocaded stuffs from Lyons; and every luxurious commodity which French industry knows very well how to adapt to the customs of the country.

The English, besides cloths, send works of polished steel, and all sorts of iron wares, fire-arms, and gunpowder. The Dutch, besides cloths, export cheese and drugs. Leghorn sends sattins, mourning-cloaks, and Genoa velvets, besides various other manufactures of the country. Swedish and Russian iron is most sought after in Egypt, where a great quantity is consumed. From the states of the Empire is exported the Stirian and Carinthian iron, crystals from Bohemia; wood and china

from Vienna, as well as cloths, and various articles of the manufactures of the country, and moreover many rix-dollars. Venice, besides its articles of trade, likewise exports panes of glass, crystals, and of every thing which comes from the celebrated furnace of Murano, as gold CANTARIN, which is much used, and is transported to Djeddah; spikenard, called Celtic, which the Egyptians use in their baths and perfumes; but this article is the production of Germany. Venice likewise sends wood and planks.

By this it is obvious that all Europe is actually in commerce with Egypt; but the French and Venetians surpass every other nation, as their merchandize is most in repute. Were I to write on the commerce of the interior of Egypt with the capital, and that of every part of the Ottoman empire, and of all those countries where the Mahometan religion is received as well as in Egypt, I should extend my work to a volume. Vansleb, at page 102 of the work already quoted, there gives a succinct account.

"From Tunis, in Barbary," says this author, "is exported into Egypt oil, great cakes of brimstone, wash-balls, and red bonnets, in needle-work.

"Cyprus sends good wine, principally in Lent, different kinds of salt provisions, and good cheese; there are also sometimes brought the wines of Rhodes, when the vessels named *saïques*, from Constantinople, anchor at this city.

"Constantinople furnishes wood, and various works formed of that commodity, as mallets, spoons, &c. different species of bronze and copper vases, such as plates, tea-cups, coffee-pots; white slaves, fine tapestry, Russian cloaks, tobacco, pipes, and dried meats.

"The island of Chio in the Archipelago sends a quantity of fustian and satin.

"Damascus, the very best *kobi* that can be found (it is a species of black powder good for strengthening the sight) also *bervagie* (a striped cloth of silk and cotton) and good iron."

The *Qasylab* (caravan) of Four transports ostrich feathers, tamarinds, ivory, gum, and black slaves.

The *Qasylah* of Donkalab and of Senaar carries black slaves, gum, musk, tobacco, monkeys and parrots.

That of El-ouâhh (a country of Upper Egypt, *l'Oasis*) carries excellent raisins, dried dates, and wine of the country, &c.

The caravan of *Feyoum* (which is likewise

wife in Upper Egypt) transports very fine mats, called *Hbaffir* in Arabic, for the ornamenting of rooms.

We have till now mentioned those articles which arrive at Grand Cairo from the Mediterranean, and on land from the interior of Africa; but those which come from the Red Sea to Suez, are of greater worth and much more esteemed.

The magnificent Persian stuffs, the productions of Arabia, the linens, and the produce of the East Indies and of China, are partly brought by pilgrims who return from Mecca to the port and city of Djeddah, and partly by Indian vessels, and sometimes by English and French ships that touch at this city. This merchandize is there unloaded, and then put on board other vessels, which carry it to the port of Suez, distant from Cairo about two days sail. Twenty-five thousand bales of coffee, every species of drugs from India, fenna, myrrh, and three thousand bales of incense are annually brought to Suez by this conveyance, and are thence carried to Cairo by the caravan, as well as China-ware, pearls, muslins, and camblets, &c.

Vanfleb, in the work before mentioned, says, that in his time, "At Suez, a port of the Red Sea, in Egypt, arrives the most precious merchandize from India, which is purchased at the pilgrimage of Mecca, and sent to Cairo by the before-mentioned sea, consisting of coffee, bervagies, that is to say, striped cloths of divers colours, several other kinds of dimities, grocery, incense, and porcelain."

Exports.—What has already been said suffices to give an idea of the merchandize received by Egypt, that is to say, by its passive commerce. Let us now give a glance at its active commerce.

The articles of trade which arrive in Europe by the way of Alexandria and Damietta, are as follow: flax, spun cotton, printed cottons, muslins, Indian camblets, dimities (a kind of cotton cloth), all linens, and cottons of different qualities. The exportation of all kinds of grain, roots and seeds, wherewith the country abounds, is prohibited, notwithstanding great cargoes of rice and linseed are shipped for Europe. These two ports also afford coffee, assaetida, fenna, cassia fistula, sugar called *mascabade coccoli*, from the East, sal-ammoniac, the black vomica nut, tamarinds, four sorts of gums, incense, myrrh, aloes, Ipikenard, asferi, vulgarly called safranon (*carthamus tinctorius*, LIN.), dates, ostrich-feathers, balm

of Mecca, cola-quintida, buffaloes, bulls' and cows' hides.

The commodities coming from Egypt, and which are most esteemed, says Vanfleb, are, "flax, various sorts of linens, dimity, prepared buffaloes' hides, the ashes of a certain plant called *kali* (viz. soda) which is found in the neighbourhood of Alexandria: quantities of this are sent to Venice, where it is employed in the making of crystal glasses; nitre, sugar, gum, cinnamon, saffron, opium, tamarinds, cassia, fenna, incense, precious stones, &c. and I may almost say, that if the exportation of grain, saltpetre, salt and rice was permitted, Europe would remain without money."

This expression it must be confessed is hyperbolical, but it serves to shew the extent and importance of the commerce of Egypt.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in your last Magazine a letter on the subject of wild-rice, it reminds me of having heard several persons last summer mention the circumstance of there being growing at that time in the North of England a field of rice which seemed to thrive extremely well. I should be glad to be informed, through the medium of your publication, by any of your readers that may have a knowledge of the circumstance, if the crop came to perfection, with other particulars respecting it, such as the seed used; how managed in the culture and reaping; the quality, compared with that we import; if it was completely matured; in what degree productive, and how far beneficial to the grower, compared with other grain, in order to form a judgment, whether it would be worth while to make further experiments with a view to the introduction of its growth generally in this country, in such situations as are adapted to its cultivation, and not fit for other grain, such as swampy lands, of which we have very considerable tracts in many parts of England. Z. Z.

Jan. 19, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE of your readers has, at page 11, vol. x. expressed a wish to know all that is knowable concerning Sylphs: he alone can tell whether his curiosity will be satisfied or excited by the following extracts from the second of the *Secret Dialogues of Count Gabalis*: there is also a book

book, *Mémoires du Comte Gabalis*, but that is not in my possession.

"If you have this noble ambition, as the figure of your nativity convinces me, consider maturely whether you are capable of renouncing every thing which might prove an obstacle to your views."—"He paused, and looked at me attentively, as if desirous of reading in my very heart. The word *renounce* had startled me. I doubted not he was about to propose my renouncing baptism or salvation. "Renounce!" said I with inquisitive hesitation. "Yes (replied he), and begin by so doing. Sages will never admit you into their society, unless you immediately renounce whatever is incompatible with the true wisdom: it cannot dwell along with sin. You must (added he, in a whisper) renounce all carnal intercourse with women."

"I burst into laughter at the odd proposal." "You let me off very cheap (I replied), if only women are to be renounced, that has been done this many a year: but as Solomon, who was no doubt a greater sage than I shall ever be, could not help relapsing, will you tell me how you initiated gentlemen manage? of what sort of *agnus castus* is your tree of knowledge, and what inconvenience would there be, if, in the paradise of philosophers, every Adam had his Eve?"

"You ask mighty questions (said he, deliberating within himself whether he should vouchsafe an answer); but as I perceive you can so easily detach yourself from womankind, I will tell you one of the reasons which have obliged the adepts to exact this condition from their aspirants. When you shall be inrolled among the children of the philosophers, and your eyes fortified by the use of the holy elixir, you will discover that the elements are inhabited by very perfect creatures, of the knowledge of whom the sin of Adam deprived his unfortunate posterity. The immense space between earth and sky has other inhabitants than birds and flies; the ocean other guests than whales and sprats: the earth was not made for moles alone, nor is the desolating flame itself a desert.

"The air is full of beings of human form, proud in appearance, but docile in reality, great lovers of science, officious toward sages, intolerant toward fools. Their wives and daughters are masculine Amazonian beauties——"

"How! you do not mean to say that spirits marry?"

"Be not alarmed, my son, about such

trifles: believe what I say to be solid and true, and the faithful epitome of cabalistic science, which it will only depend on yourself one day to verify by your own eyes. Know then that seas and rivers are inhabited as well as the air; and that ascended sages have given the names of Undanes, or Nymphs; to this floating population. They engender few males; women overflow; their beauty is extreme; the daughters of men are incomparably inferior.

"The earth is filled down to its very centre with Gnomes, a people of small stature, the wardens of treasures, mines, and precious stones. They are ingenious, friendly to man, and easy to command. They furnish the children of sages with all the money they want, and ask as the reward of their service only the honour of being commanded. Their women are small, very agreeable, and magnificent in their attire.

"As for the Salamanders, who inhabit the fiery region, they wait on the sages, but without any eagerness for the talk: their females are rarely to be seen."—"So much the better (interrupted I): who wishes to fall in with such apparitions, and to converse with so ugly a beast, as a male or female Salamander?"—"You are under a mistake (replied he); such may be the idea of ignorant painters or statuaries, but the women among the Salamanders are very beautiful, and more so than any others, inasmuch as they belong to a purer element. I pass over the description of these nations, because you may yourself, if so disposed, see them at your leisure, and observe in person their raiment, their food, their manners, their wonderful laws and subordination. You will be yet more charmed by the beauty of their minds than of their bodies: but you will not be able to avoid pitying these unfortunates, when they inform you that their souls are mortal, and that they have no hope of that eternal fruition of the Supreme Being, whom they know and adore religiously. They will tell you that being composed of the purer particles of the elements which they inhabit, they live indeed for ages, but then dissolve. Ah what is time compared with eternity! The thought of separating into unconscious atoms deeply afflicts them: we have great difficulty in consoling them.

"Our forefathers in true wisdom, who spoke with God face to face, complained to him of the lot of these people. God, whose mercy is without end, revealed to them that a remedy might be found for this woe, and inspired them with the in-

formation, that in like manner as man, by contracting an alliance with God, has become a partaker in the divine nature, so the Sylphs, Gnomes, Undanes, and Salamanders, by an alliance contracted with man, may become co-heirs of immortality. Thus a Nymph or a Salamanders becomes immortal, and capable of that beatitude to which we aspire, when she is fortunate enough to marry a sage, and a Gnome or a Sylph ceases to be mortal the day he marries a human virgin.

"Hence the error of the first century into which Justin the Martyr, Tertullian, Clement the Alexandrian, the Christian philosopher Athenagoras, Cyprian, and other writers of those days have fallen. They were aware that these elemental semi-men pursued an intercourse with girls, and were thence led to believe that the fall of the angels proceeded from their having indulged a love of women. Some Gnomes, desirous of becoming immortal, had wooed with presents of jewels certain daughters of men: and these authors, rashly trusting to their own misinterpretations of the book of Enoch, imagined that by sons of God, (are not all creatures such?) the angelic race was to be understood. But undoubtedly the Sylphs, and other elementary spirits, are the real children of Elohim.

"In order to obtain an empire over the Salamanders, it is necessary to purify and exalt the element of fire which is within us: for each of the elements, purified, is a loadstone which attracts the corresponding spirits. The familiarity of the inferior orders is most easily had. Swallow daily ever so little pure air, water, or earth, which has been alchemically exposed to the sun's rays in a globe of glass hermetically sealed, and you will behold in the atmosphere the fluttering republic of the Sylphs, Nymphs will swim to meet you at every river's brink, and the treasure-wardens display before you their imperishable hoards.

"How do you know that Nymphs and Sylphs die?"—"Because they tell us so, and we see them die."—"How should that be, since intercourse with you renders them immortal?"—"That would be a difficulty, if the number of sages approached that of these nations, and if there were not many among them who prefer dying to the risk of such an immortality as they see in possession of the dæmons. Satan inspires those apprehensions: there is nothing he would not do to prevent these poor creatures from becoming immortal by an alliance with us. But, my son, as Sylphs require an immortal soul by contracting

an alliance with men predestined to salvation, so those men, who have no right to eternal glory, those vessels of wrath, to whom immortality would be a fatal gift, and for whom the Messiah has not died, can acquire absolute mortality by an alliance with the elemental spirits. Thus you see the adept is every way a winner: if predestined for election, he leads with him into paradise the Sylph whom he has immortalized; if for reprobation, he delivers him from the horrors of the second death."

The Secret Dialogues of Gabalis have been ascribed to Fontenelle, and to Count Hamilton; they do not want grace and vivacity, but they are tinged with the obscenity and profaneness of the French school. The author, whoever he was, draws profusely from his own imagination; yet he had evidently looked into the writings of Paracelsus and his numerous followers, such as Oswald, Crolius, Van Helmont, and the theosophic alchemists; and also into the writings of the Cabalistic Rosicrucians. Probably Basil Valentine, Fludd, Mirandola, Henry Cornelius Agrippa, would all be found to have accredited more or less this chemical mythology, of which already in the Alexandrian Platonists some hints may be discovered: hints which Reuchlin apparently gleaned among the ancients, and scattered among the moderns.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE just perused with much attention Lord Somerville's last publication in October, on the Poor and Poor-Laws, where, at page 182, his lordship says "*he hopes for discussion*," &c.—and may he have his wish! for the sum of his whole plan seems to me to be to compel the poor, by a tax on their labour, to give up the protection the present poor-laws afford them (such as it is), and provide in a great part for themselves, by raising a fund out of their hard earnings, which is to be placed in the hands of the receiver-general of each county for that purpose, with a salary adequate to the trouble and responsibility it may occasion him. From those earning between seven and ten shillings per week, whether labourers in husbandry, manufacturers, servants, or mechanics, his lordship proposes that threepence be taken per week, covered by the like sum from the employer, and every other class in proportion, &c.

The plan his lordship submitted to, I think,

think, seven gentlemen, and prints their remarks and objections; two only it seems approved of it at all, and one only *in toto*, an intelligent clergyman, he calls him, of a western county and a cloathing neighbourhood, and he to be sure does not fail to cry it up to the skies—"Wonderful (he says, p. 169) would be the effect the *landed-interest* would derive from it; would *government* but aid and assist such a fund *with its security* the effects would be rapid; and it would be decidedly for the interest of the *landed-property* to promote such a subscription to the utmost of their power." One only slight hardship seems to this intelligent clergyman to accrue from it, viz. "that it would press hard on the farmer under forty pounds per annum, and the little tradesman; certainly, however (he adds), it would be for the advantage of the *land-holder* to support the farmer; the latter, no doubt, would soon find *his remedy*." Such and many such are the happy dreams of this warm supporter of his lordship's grand plan to make the poor by law support themselves; even girls of eighteen are not excluded from the benefits of this gentleman's *secure* and ample fund, which after all is only to secure a distant provision on government-security, instead of landed, liable to salary for management, subjected to many new restrictions, and for the benefit of which they must give up all their 34,000 friendly meetings in public houses, which Mr. Colquhoun disapproves of, and all his lordship's seven wise men seem to condemn; one of whom, p. 164, says roundly, "that they are the undoubted great and leading cause of the corruption of the lower ranks."—But then again, he allows, "beer is necessary (he does not say, for the revenue) for the labourer; owns *HE cannot* brew it as heretofore; says the farmer *cannot* be allowed to sell it to him—alehouses, therefore (says he), ARE NECESSARY!"—And his only remedy for the evil is as follows:

"If the labourer, who idly wastes his time, or extravagantly squanders his money, were *apprehended and brought to justice, and punished*, much misery and much mischief might be prevented." From this correspondence I could quote a numberless list of such unfeeling, weak, and arbitrary passages, arising from the weak fears of men, who seem to think that in these times the poor ought not to be trusted to drink a pint of beer together, and club for their sorry funerals; even his lordship avows it as his opinion, p. 196, "that if any thing beyond the Common Prayer and Bible is taught (just as if that would not lead to other reading), it is still a matter

of doubt, whether, in these times of revolution and anarchy, much evil may not result;" and in the height of his enthusiasm for his darling land-holder's plan, observes, p. 225, "that under such circumstances as it is likely to produce, far from seeking an advance of wages, may not the poor labourer with reason *afford* to accept lower wages? Undoubtedly he may; so that, whilst his employer is paying, we will say, the whole sixth part, he can take off nine-pence or one shilling per week, and at these reduced wages the workman will be *abundantly richer*, and a much happier man, knowing that in his latter days he will possess a competency."

To answer such paradoxes, I have neither time nor inclination; to say what I think of such proposals would not now I believe be safe: the poor laws are bad; but any one who peruses this modest *scheme for relieving the rich*, will soon see that they are better than this, and I think no honest man would advise them to consent to the exchange, especially when that very provision, which they are to be made to provide for themselves, is at last to be administered to them by *overscers*!—No, let us go on as we have done, rather than that; or, if we really wish them well, let us take a shorter, more grateful, more generous, and, I will even add, more political way of making the poor happy, independent, and useful to themselves as well as the state they live in. The road lies open, the means are easy—*Give them bees, seed for their first crop, and portions of common-land, tythe and tax free, and they will want no other relief in a very short time*: take, at the same time, *all cattle whatever from the wastes*, and there will need no inclosure; and, after all, who would be injured? The clergy would lose nothing, for the common produces no tythe; the farmer little, but what he would regain in reduced poor-rates; the state nothing, for they pay no taxes; and the poor could then no longer say, *that we kept our rich wastes, like the dog in the manger, till we starved ourselves*:—the very state to which all his lordship's observations tend to prove we are nearly brought, and I clearly think from something like the same motive. I remain, Sir,

Jan. 10, 1801. Your's, &c. G. C.

P. S. If the effect of this, to me, shocking proposal, has been that of producing in my style an unusual degree of warmth, let not the reader attribute it to any personal ill-will, for I never even saw his lordship, but rather to the magnitude of the evil, which this, perhaps well-intended plan, seems in my eyes likely to produce.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the DÉPARTEMENT of FINISTERRE, in FRANCE, extracted from CAMBRAY'S VOYAGE dans le FINISTERRE, ou ETAT de ce DÉPARTEMENT en 1794 et 1795.

THE Department of *Finisterre* comprehends the north-west extremity of the late Duchy of Bretagne. In the general map of France, the number of inhabitants is stated to be 446,761, but by the author of these Travels only 439,964. The names of the *arrondissements*, with their population, are as follow: *Brest*, containing 81,836, *Carbaix* 36,773, *Chateaulin* 45,411, *Landerneau* 43,980, *Lescneven* 49,006, *Morlaix* 72,059, *Pont Croix* 29,858, *Quimper* 48,204, and *Quimperlé* 42,837 inhabitants.

Cambray commences his description with *Morlaix*, in which there are nine cantons, and thirty-four municipalities. In the statement of the number of inhabitants of this division, he furnishes a new and evident proof how little dependence is to be placed even on such tables of population as have been drawn up by the authority of the government. He considers the above-mentioned number of inhabitants to be erroneous, and much too high; and that for this reason, because, according to the General Map, there are only 11,957 hearths in the district of *Morlaix*. If to each hearth we reckon five persons, we obtain a population of 59,785 souls, consequently 11,856 less than in the General Map.

The whole department is diversified with plains and hills. Proper mountains there are none: the highest being only eminences of the fourth order.

Morlaix has a harbour in which much trade is carried on, although the entrance be dangerous. The principal article of commerce is a kind of stuff called *Crez* and *Bretagne*, which are here manufactured: but this branch of trade is on the decline; fifty years ago, 6000 bales of these stuffs, and so late as twenty-five years ago, betwixt 4 and 5000 bales were annually exported from *Morlaix*. During the last seven years, the number of pieces exported has dwindled to less than 3000. The manufacture of snuff and tobacco, which eight years ago employed from 7 to 800 hands, now furnishes work to only about 200. The other articles of export consist of dressed leather, and various kinds of pottery-ware. This town might become a place of great importance, if the manufactures were carried on with spirit and industry. Our author is of opinion,

that the value of the *Crez* and *Bretagnes* made in this district might annually amount to the sum of 1,200,000 livres. This once so opulent town is not distinguished by any magnificent public building, or good regulations for the conveniences of life. There is even a want of public wells; but, most of all, a want of wood and coals. In this and the neighbouring parts, which were formerly covered with forests, they are now obliged to burn broom, furze, and dried cow-dung for cooking and other purposes. Though the scarcity of fuel affects every one, yet nobody thinks of forming new plantations of trees. The small remaining quantity of timber fit for building is transported to *L'Orient* and *Brest*. The forest of *Besout*, which is not far distant, might indeed furnish a supply: but the badness of the roads between *Pontou* and *Guerlesquin* render the carriage extremely difficult. Throughout the whole department the cross-roads are in a most wretched state: they mostly pass over morasses and deep clayey ground, where the carriages sink in, or over standing water, which no horse can easily cross without swimming. The highways are better, having been considerably improved under the governorship of the Duke d'Aiguillon.

Nor can we speak favourably of *Morlaix* for the public education of youth. In this commercial sea-port—in this large commune (who could have believed it!) there is not even one teacher of the mathematical sciences, no drawing-master, no painter, no professor of physics and chemistry. The primary-schools are in the hands of the former schoolmasters. Every where are young people entertained with stories of ghosts and miracles.

If we may believe our author, the Africans are perhaps less superstitious than the inhabitants of Bretagne. Indeed it is astonishing what gross ignorance and darkness still prevails here. One would almost imagine that all the superstitions of Europe had fled to this corner. No one then will wonder, if in this and the neighbouring departments commotions and civil wars are so easily excited, kept up, and renewed. Maritime countries, and sea-ports which are chiefly inhabited by merchants and mariners, are generally, from their intercourse with foreign countries, the seat of a greater degree of culture and civilization, which is thence spread far into the interior, and weakens the power of ancient prejudices. We find, however, a striking exception to this general rule, here in the vicinity of *Brest*, in sight of the fleets of ships of war, and trading vessels continually arriving and

and departing, This authorizes us to conjecture, that in the less favoured parts of France, as for instance in Poitou, or at the foot of the Pyrenees and Cevennes, the progress of mental culture and illumination has not been greater among the lower classes of the people.

Before the Revolution the priests were venerated like Gods; and recent events prove how great an influence they still possess. The peasants easily have forgot their king and their nobles, but for the loss of their priests they were inconsolable. No child could rejoice more on finding a lost toy, than they when their priests were restored to them:—their sadness has vanished—their courage has revived. The theocratic government of the Druids, the millions of genii with which they peopled the air, the veneration of trees, the fairy-tribes, were not destroyed by the apostles of Catholicism: the miracles attributed to these imaginary beings were transferred to the modern saints: they pacify the raging elements; divide the waves of the ocean; walk through the sea without wetting their feet; metamorphose their staves into trees; under their feet fresh water springs forth; wherever they appear, the air becomes balsamic; the universe is subject to their controul!

The following are some of the oral and written traditions, which are current among the Bretons. At the Castle Roche Maurice, a dragon devours men and animals: King Brislonus pacifies him, by delivering to him every Sunday one unfortunate victim on whom the lot has fallen.—The celebrated Saint Gueurlé takes his sister's eye from the stomach of a goose, which had swallowed it, and replaces it in its socket, without its beauty or lustre being diminished.—The necklace of Saint Sané strangles on the spot those who are guilty of perjury.—St. Vincent Ferrier, who is saying mass at Vannes, searches for his gloves and his paraplu in Rome, without his absence being observed.—A wolf had devoured the ass of a poor man. St. Malo forces the glutton to perform the work of the animal which he had eaten.—Jon Gaut Y Tan (John and his Fire) is a kind of dæmon, who in the night carries five lighted candles on his five fingers, and whirls them about with great rapidity.—The repeated cry of the cuckoo indicates the year of marriage.—They dip the shirts of children into certain wells: if the shirt sinks to the bottom, the child infallibly dies before the expiration of a year; if it swims, it is a sign that the child will live a long time; and the wet shirt is put on the poor creature to preserve it from

every kind of evil.—In one place a number of stories are told about a small staff, which is changed into a black dog, an eagle, or a lion; in another they believe that eagles, by the command of a genius, carry men up into the air.—A sudden noise, three times repeated, foretells an impending misfortune: the nocturnal howling of a dog is a certain foretoken of death.—In the roaring of the distant main by night, and in the whistling of the wind, they hear the voice of drowned persons demanding a grave.—Subterraneous treasures are guarded by giants, ghosts, and fairies. Some of these hobgoblins are called *Teufs*. The *Teussarpouliet* appears in the shape of dog, a cow, or some other domestic animal, and performs all menial services.—The blood freezes at hearing the dreadful tales about the Car of Death (*Cariquel Ancou*), which is covered with a winding-sheet, and drawn by skeletons. The rumbling of its wheels is heard when a person is on the point of dying. Under the Castle of Morlaix there are a number of little mannikins, not above a foot high, who from time to time dry a large quantity of gold in the sun. Whoever modestly approaches them receives as much as he can hold in one hand: but he who comes with a sack to fill it with gold, is ill-treated, and sent away empty-handed.

All Bretagne is full of holy places, and miraculous images. Here the devotees confess their sins, distribute alms, observe some superstitious customs, purchase rosaries, images, and crosses, which have touched the miraculous image.—In some places they rub the forehead, the knee, or a lame arm, on a wonder-working stone: or they throw small pieces of money or needles into a sacred fountain; and the sick who sprinkle themselves with the water are restored to health, and mothers bring forth their children without pain!

The inhabitants of Morlaix, however, are a good, honest, and hospitable people. But no artist, no poet, no writer of eminence, has sprung up from among them. Morlaix is at too great a distance from Paris, the seat and focus of learning and the arts in France. The kings, and likewise the parliament of Bretagne, did every thing in their power to keep the inhabitants of this country in a state of stupid ignorance, falsely imagining, that ignorance is a firmer support of government than knowledge and reason. Our author, on the contrary, is of opinion, and experience proves, "*qu'è le plus detestable des gouvernemens est celui, qu'on établit sur la sottise.*"

In Finistère the sky is obscured by a continual

continual mist. In Brest and Morlaix, it rains almost incessantly; and the natives are so habituated to dampness and wet, that too dry seasons prove prejudicial to their health. The heat in summer is never excessive; and the cold likewise is betwixt six and seven degrees less than in Paris, which is 324 miles distant from this province. Notwithstanding the equality of the climate, there is a very striking variety in the character of the natives. Thus, for instance, the inhabitants of the district of Treguier are sanguine, lively, volatile, and gay: the sound of a bagpipe or of a drum irresistibly incites them to dancing. On the contrary, the inhabitants of Leon dance more rarely, and are of a serious melancholy turn, and cold temperament; and yet only a small rivulet divides these two *communes*. Not less striking is the difference of the soil. The most fertile fields and meadows border immediately on rocks and sandy tracks.

Bretagne is more fertile than a traveler at first sight would imagine: but the prevalent mode of agriculture and rural economy is bad; and the best lands are not improved to the greatest advantage. The immense heaths give the country the appearance of barrenness, poverty, and depopulation. Most of the farm-houses are situated at the bottom of hollows for the purpose of collecting water to rot the dung, and hidden by trees and bushes. A shed, thatched with straw, shelters the ploughs and other implements of agriculture. There are no barns; the corn is threshed out in the open air, and preserved in granaries or stacks. Around the buildings excellent orchards are planted. But in the midst of these charming orchards dwells a most rude and filthy race of men. Their huts are not above thirty feet long and fifteen broad, full of smoke, and admit only a few rays of day-light through a small window eighteen inches square. A slight wicker partition divides the house into two parts: one end is occupied by the father of the family, his wife, children, and grand-children; the other is inhabited by the oxen, cows, &c. On both sides of an immense chimney are placed large presses, with two shelves, and without doors. Here are the beds, into which fathers, mothers, women, and children creep,—for the divisions are sometimes only two feet high. All sleep on oat or rye-straw, without mattresses, feather-beds, or blankets. The floors of the cottages are neither paved nor boarded.

The five departments into which Bretagne is divided are reckoned to contain 2,211,250 inhabitants, on a superficial extent of 1609 French square miles. The

cultivated land amounts to less than one-third. The heaths, consisting of 3,006,000 acres, might be improved to great advantage: but the sea and land-service takes away the requisite hands. Another cause of the decrease of population is the want of cleanliness, and the unhealthy situation of the houses in the low damp places: whence the itch has become endemial, being transmitted through whole generations from father to son, and perpetuated by the coarse and bad food of the peasants. There are not, however, wanting beautiful, healthful and charming spots, as likewise inhabitants, who distinguish themselves from the common herd by diligence, cleanliness, and a better use of their understanding. Only in respect to devotion and superstition they are all alike: and they would be rendered unhappy by being all at once deprived thereof.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DID not, by accident, see till the other day, in your Magazine for January last, some remarks with which a correspondent from Norwich has honoured my attempt to account for the present extraordinary price of provisions. As it may be some time before I shall be able to give another edition of the Essay on the Principle of Population, or rather a new work on that subject, from the general manner in which I wish to illustrate it, I will take the liberty of stating a few ideas which occur to me on the subject of your Correspondent's letter. Speaking of the insufficiency of our present produce to support our population, he seems a little at a loss to account why this event has not happened before, and why it has happened in the progress of a bloody and destructive war. I am inclined to think that we are apt to exaggerate present evils, and to overlook those that are past. In the earlier periods of our history, the variations in the price of corn, and the consequent distresses of the people, were much greater than any that have occurred in modern times. In a later period, during the seven dear years ending in 1699, and the two dear years of Queen Anne in 1709 and 1710, I have little doubt that the distresses of the lower classes of the people were by no means less than at present. Even in the twelve years that your Correspondent mentions, I find, by a reference to the Tables that Lord Sheffield has published with his pamphlet on the Deficiency of Grain, that in one of them, 1767, the average price of wheat per quarter was 3l. 4s. 6d. and only six years before it was at 1l. 6s. In the same

Tables

Tables the average price in the dearest year of the late scarcity, 1796, is stated at 3l. 17s. 2½d. and as the average price for seven or eight years before had been nearly 2l. 10s. the variation was not so great, and probably, therefore, not so much felt as in 1767. From the dear years of Queen Anne to 1764 we were in the constant habit of exporting a considerable quantity of grain, that is, we grew more corn than was sufficient for the number of people that we employed. The want of employment includes the want of food to him whose only possession is his labour, and therefore has the same effect in checking population. And in fact no country can consider itself as tolerably secure from unfavourable seasons which is not in this state, that is, the population of which is not checked before it arrives at the limits of its produce. The unfavourable seasons that occurred during this period of habitual expectation, and doubtless there were some, were immediately supplied, in great measure, by keeping the corn at home; and though this period is not without variations of price, it is evident that they could not be so great as in a country which was not in the habit of exportation. Our population, which appears to have been increasing rather rapidly from the end of the French and Spanish war, probably received a check from the American war, and our exports of grain were resumed, though to a smaller extent, till the year 1783, which prevented us from feeling in the degree that we otherwise should have done the unfavourableness of that season, though I believe that a much greater degree of distress was felt during that year in Scotland than we feel now in England. From the end of the American war our exports of grain have been gradually decreasing, and our imports increasing. This is to be attributed to the natural progress of population, operated upon by a commerce increasing in a greater proportion than our agriculture. How far the increasing riches of the country, by increasing the demands for the products of pasture, may have prevented the improvements in our agriculture from producing a proportionate increase of human food, I will not pretend to determine; but certainly this cause cannot have been without some effect of this kind. Sir Frederick Eden somewhere states, that the consumption of butchers'-meat in London is double what it was thirty years ago. From whatever causes, however, it may have proceeded, the fact is incontrovertible, that the present war found us with a population pressing hard against the limits of the food

which we could procure, and importing annually two or three hundred thousand quarters of wheat, besides flour, and other sorts of grain; and exactly in that state in which an unfavourable season would produce the greatest inconvenience. It is not necessary, therefore, to suppose that our population has increased during the present war, in order to account for our present distresses; though I agree with your Correspondent in thinking, that there are some circumstances in this war different from others. Besides those that he mentions, which have all their weight, there is another which he has not noticed; I allude to the unexampled, and I should say unnatural, increase of our foreign commerce, from the particular circumstances of this unhappy contest. As it was absolutely impossible that our agriculture could keep pace with so sudden a start, the effect of it has been, to hold out a fallacious promise to the labourer. It has increased the price of labour, and by that may have encouraged population; but as the produce of the country could not answer the increased demand for it, every advance in the price of labour has been almost immediately followed by an advance in the price of all kinds of provisions.

This effect of a disproportionate increase of commerce appears to me to have been strikingly exemplified of late years.

The particular object of the Investigation was to shew, if I could, that according to the regular principles of the markets, the price of grain will depend much less on the degree of the deficiency, than on the continuance of the same consumption. According to these principles it will always rise till the necessary diminution of consumption is effected; and the more obstinately attached we are to our old kinds of food, and the more power we have of indulging ourselves in this respect, the higher will the price be before this diminution is effected. A deficiency of one half, if we had the will and the means of immediately recurring to substitutes in sufficient quantity, would produce little or no rise in the price of wheat. A deficiency of one-twelfth, if we continued for eight or nine months to consume exactly the same quantity, would produce a very extraordinary advance in price. I have reason to believe, that the first operation of a scarcity in the south of England is to increase the quantity of wheat consumed, by obliging the labourer to cut off all his luxuries of bacon, cheese, butter, &c. and employ the whole of his earnings in bread. This increased consumption must necessarily have a great effect on the markets.

Till the late Bill for providing substitutes it was a common custom in most parishes to allow a certain quantity of flour to each family at a fixed price. The effect of such a plan on the price cannot but be immediately obvious. The poor's-rates before these last two years were calculated at about three millions. I believe I shall be much under the mark in saying, that they are now fully double that sum, and the operation of these additional three or four millions (including charity, &c.) in the way which I have endeavoured to describe and exemplify in the Investigation, must, as it appears to me, have operated most powerfully in producing the present very extraordinary price of provisions. I still think that this system of parish-allowances, and the power of creating the medium necessary to circulate the commodities at their advanced prices, which I have noticed in the Investigation, are the principal causes of the present dearth in proportion to the degree of the actual scarcity, though I know that some people differ from me in this respect. Had the poor been left entirely to themselves, I think it highly probable that wheat would never have arisen to above 25l. a load, or at most 30l. but though the middle classes would not, in that case, have suffered nearly so much as they do at present, it cannot be doubted but that a considerable number among the lowest classes would have been actually starved.

R. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN making use of your valuable Repository, for the purpose of this communication, I hope the object will be a sufficient recommendation.

The celebrated Ballad of Edwin and Emma will, no doubt, be known to most of your readers; but they may not be equally acquainted with a circumstance that makes its interesting story still more affecting. If it is the pure effort of the imagination, which the poet loves to present to us, it is verisemblance, however, that gives it a charm more exquisite than can be produced by any poetical ornament. Edwin and Emma has pleased, and will continue to please, every reader of tender and poetic feeling, because it depicts with so much touching simplicity, and in such delicate but just colours, a variety of commanding passion; and expresses so well those natural and artless sentiments, which are every way adapted to the characters and the situation. But this delight will be heightened, if not more refined, by the

knowledge, that it is founded on actual occurrence. The understanding may lose something of the pleasures of comparing the probability with the representation, but the heart will be infinitely gainer in the acquisition of such a proof of exalted passion—a singular proof of virtuous love in modern days!—when we are assured, that Edwin and Emma were no ideal personages, raised in the poet's brain for a tale of sorrow, but that their existence and deaths, such as represented, are so well ascertained, that their respective residences can be still pointed out to you, and that any enquiry concerning them in the place where they lived, is answered with so ingenuous a sympathy for their fate and sufferings, that you would almost suppose the relator to have been their cotemporary; and when, added to this, we are told that they not only by their deaths obtained the pity due to their faithful and unfortunate attachment, but, while living, possessed the esteem of their little circle of friends for their personal merit; it will surely give a tinge, so melancholy but delicious, to the impression which the poem is of itself calculated to excite, that we shall hardly quit the perusal of it without attesting the relation with its just tribute, and it may be hoped, not without our finding our affections enlarged and strengthened, as well as our sensibility awakened.

Edwin and Emma lived at Bowes, in Yorkshire, a small town on the high-road between London and Carlisle. The parents of each kept a small inn in that place; and, probably, from contrariety of interests arose that fatal opposition to the wishes of these unhappy lovers, which seems to have seized the avaricious and unnatural temper of his sister with peculiar obduracy. The house on the right as you enter Bowes from the south (yet used as an inn) is that in which Emma lived. The name of her family was Railton, and Edwin's Wrightson.

They were both young at the time of their deaths, which happened in the same 24 hours, and it is supposed their attachment had subsisted some years. Prefixed to Mallet's publication is a short historical account of the parties, which in general has been considered as mere artifice to beg attention to the poem; but it is sufficiently accurate, and in addition thereto, and to the incidents of the Ballad, little more information can be given. Many persons yet living remember their immediate connections, and every child in the village can shew the aged thorn that marks the place of their interviews, and the

the grave which received them, at length united, to its peaceful chamber; but in their humble sphere, in so quiet and remote a country, there could be few events in their lives to detail. The growth and effusion of that passion which animated their hearts, and the uncomplaining fortitude with which they bore the opposition of their friends, and became the signal sacrifice of love and duty, could alone mark the heroic traits of their characters, and these are best told by the poet. It is, however, worth remarking, that the tradition of their story is not only very much spread in the neighbouring parts, but there are several ballads, in the style and dialect of the country, yet repeated by the inhabitants, and it is probably from one of these that Mallet took his poem.

The peculiar circumstances of the story, its elegant narrative, and exact authenticity, make it very extraordinary that no monumental record of these amiable persons should exist. They deserve an eternal remembrance, and that the scene of their sad history (now almost classic ground) ought to contain some more durable memorial of their worth, than mere tradition has been found to be, even for the best and most brilliant characters, who have acted larger parts in life. This consideration has determined several gentlemen to make a subscription for erecting a tomb in the church-yard of Bowes; and being desirous that the design may be aided by the powers of the Muses, they request any of your correspondents to favour them with a suitable epitaph, as a contribution more distinguished and honourable than any towards the mere expence of the erection.

It is presumed, that two or three stanzas in the style and measure of the Ballad might be eligible, but that particular cannot be material, if the composition be otherwise appropriate. There seems, altogether, to be an occasion offered for the fullest exertion of feeling and genius, and at the same time an opportunity to inculcate some striking and extensively useful lesson. Perhaps it is not enough only to celebrate their mutual-fidelity, and expatiate on the beauty of virtuous and affectionate love, but to caution parents, from this melancholy event, in consulting the interests, not to forget the happiness, of their children, and to enforce on *these* the necessity and advantage of an energy of character and command of passion. I mean not, however, to be understood, as implicating this luckless pair in any censure. The strength of their attachment is doubtless as meritorious as remarkable,

and its termination is as honourable to their virtue as their passion, and as much so to both, as it is distressing. But allowing, as we reasonably may (or at least may for the sake of the moral) that its foundation was not consistent with prudential dictates and better reason, would it not be well to draw from the story, even though it does not strictly or in every respect betray weakness of resolution—I say, would it not be useful to deduce from it an argument against the indulgence of excessive sensibility, often fostered, by better examples, to a sickly and distempered state, and which, for particular happiness, if not universal good, is in general more advantageously repressed than cherished? If I have not very clearly expressed myself, I hope it is still possible my meaning may be caught and improved by some more reflecting mind.

Your inserting this, and any communications you may receive in consequence, in your Magazine, will greatly oblige,

B—— C——

Your's, &c.

O^{*A.*} 10, 1800.

S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS several topographical descriptions have appeared in your Magazine, I believe much to the entertainment of a numerous class of readers; I have drawn up the following sketch of Kendal, in order to add the account of another town to those which have already been so ingeniously executed.

The town of Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland, is situated in a valley, on the gradual ascent of a hill, rising from the river Kent; it consists principally of two long streets, crossed by several smaller ones, all of which are paved with stones nearly spherical, except some parts, which have lately been repaired, where lime-stones, about six inches by eight or ten have been used with much greater advantage.

The town contains nearly 9000 inhabitants, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Burgesses. The buildings in general have a handsome appearance, though there may still be seen some irregular vestiges of former ages. The neighbourhood abounds with lime-stone, with which the houses are built, and covered with blue slate. The town is plentifully supplied with excellent spring-water, chiefly by pumps.

The river Kent, over which there are three stone bridges, washes the skirts of

the town on the east side, and in its course gives motion to several mills, for the purposes of fulling and frizing woollen goods, rasping and grinding dying woods, making gunpowder, and for cutting and polishing marble, which is procured near the town, and preferred by many, for its great variety of beautiful colours, to any other kind.

The church, which is a spacious Gothic pile, dedicated to St. George, has four aisles, and four rows of pillars. Near the church is a free-school, with presentations in Queen's College, Oxford. The people called Quakers, the Methodists, and the Presbyterians, have each their respective meeting-houses; there is also a chapel belonging to the Roman Catholics.

The castle, which has braved the storms almost since the Conquest, is situated east of the town, on a beautiful eminence, which commands a highly picturesque view of the adjacent country; however, little now remains to shew the castle's former state, but thick massy walls. On the other side of the town, opposite the castle, stands an artificial cone-shaped mount, called Castle law-hill, on the summit of which an obelisk was erected in 1788, in commemoration of the Revolution in 1688.

Several charitable institutions have been established at different periods, particularly Blue-coat Boys and Girls Schools, Sunday and Industry Schools, and a Lying-in-Charity. The workhouse is a commodious edifice, extremely well adapted for the purpose. There are five womens' and fifteen mens' benefit-societies.

The town-prison, when visited by the philanthropic Howard, was merely two dungeons, under the chapel, but since that time, there has been built a new house of correction, with cells under it: the situation is salubrious, and it is also well supplied with water.

A museum has lately been opened by William Todhunter, for public inspection, which will afford entertainment to the curious, and the mineralogist will examine it with pleasure.

The manufactures are chiefly a coarse stuff, called Kendal cottons, linsey-woolsey, knit worsted stockings, a considerable tannery, and hook making.

Though great improvements have been made in most manufactures, they have been very partially introduced here, which is probably owing to the little encouragement given to artists, who may occasionally pass through the town; they can seldom obtain employment, as none of the mercantile houses have any buildings in

which empty looms are kept for their accommodation.

A book-club was established in Kendal, by the subscriptions of the principal inhabitants, in 1761; but admission being made as weighty a matter as the decision of a jury, the caprice of a single member will, and has, occasioned the rejection of several, who were in every respect worthy of being admitted. This scheme may, perhaps, have some advantages, though the much greater preponderance of the disadvantages has been the efficient cause of instituting two other book-clubs.

However, libraries such as these are not always accessible to men who may be as desirous of availing themselves of their use, as those who have the means more in their power: another book-club has therefore been established, called the Economical Library, on entering which, each person pays six-pence the first month, and three-pence every succeeding one. The books are ordered by rotation, so that each member has an opportunity of procuring what he is most desirous of seeing, with this limitation, that if the price of the book exceed one guinea, the consent of another member is necessary. All periodical works are ordered by a majority of the whole members. The accounts are kept by a treasurer and librarian, and are examined at a general meeting, which is held yearly, to be in unison with the general design.

A book-club, similar to the above, would, perhaps, be an eligible plan to establish in other places, and might be rendered respectable by the patronage of honorary members, which hath, in some degree, been the case with this.

That the principal inhabitants of Kendal, whilst immersed in the concerns of business, do not forget the sufferings of their less fortunate fellow-townsmen, the charitable institutions will evince; that a taste for the pleasures of literature prevails, more or less, amongst all classes, may be adduced from the support given to the libraries; and that there are many who unite the man of business and the accomplished gentleman in the same person, the traveller will experience, at the same time that he will generally meet with punctuality to agreement.

Kendal, Feb. 2, 1801. JAMES SMITH.

N. B. Housman says, that the Kent runs on the east side of the town; the fact, however, is, that a little above the town it inclines to the north, and, when nearly past the town, runs rather to the south, though for at least five-sixths of the length of the town it runs due east.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the 200th page of your last Number, a correspondent of your's, under the signature of Alboin, expresses a wish to see some memoirs, &c. of Messrs. PICKERING and BEDINGFIELD. You have below a circumstance in which they were both concerned. They were the real authors of the following sonnets, though it is known to very few. The writer of this was in the particular intimacy of the former. To use his own words of the Laplanders, whose language, he imitated as below, "I have joined (with him) in the song, and capered (with him) in the dance," the night has often passed by unheeded, and the morning has been brought in with our songs—but my friend has departed, and I know not what has become of him! the open-hearted man, the gay companion, the witty, the worthy, but deluded Pickering, the sharer of my mirth, and the partner in my vagaries, perhaps, like his own Gaberlunzie Man, now wanders through a Wreath o' Sna'!—I needed not the promptings of Alboin in *Donocht Head*; often have I seen it in the writing of my friend; frequently have I heard it, when his voice increased its melody,—but I beg your pardon, Mr. Editor, I mean not to eulogize!—I must curb the feelings of friendship, and give you, after a short introduction—first, a Lapland song and its author—secondly, a Criticism on it, with another Translation, by Bedingfield, at the request of Pickering, turning a festive into a mournful idyll. The Criticism of the latter your readers will doubtless join with me in calling a masterly performance. In the year 1796 Sir Henry Geo. Liddel, of Ravensworth, in Durham, made a journey into Lapland, and brought with him, on his return, two natives of that country. An account of this voyage and those females, was given to the public by Mathew Consett, esq. in which he most mistakenly introduces the song of my lamented friend as an *original Composition of Laplandic Genius*! But why need we be astonished? the poems of Rowley have had their Chaterton, and those of Ossian, a Macpher-

son; need we wonder then, that a similar genius should impose upon a Consett? These Lapland females had been at a large tavern in Newcastle, and Pickering had the fortune to hear them sing. He went home, recollected the sounds of the words as well as he could, wrote the following letter to the Printer of the Newcastle Courant, introducing the accompanying *jeu d'esprit* as one of the songs he had heard; and I know also, that it was the occasion of a meeting of a good many of the orthodox priests of that town to judge of its genuineness, who decidedly pronounced in the affirmative!! The following is his letter to the Printer of the Newcastle Courant:—"The public curiosity having been excited by the appearance of the musical Lapland females in this country, a specimen of Scandinavian poetry may probably afford some little amusement to the many. In my youth a propensity to travel led me through many a rude uncivilized region; and in the August of 1761 I sat me down in Lapland, at a place called Trouan, about 150 miles to the north-west of Torne; there I lived through the winter. I was kindly treated by the hospitable owner of the cottage; and however inclined the polished nations of Europe may be to treat the inhabitants of the Arctic region with derision, let it be remembered, that happiness is to be found on the cliffs of Torne, and that hospitality spreads her unadorned table to the wanderer on the cold shore of Lulhea; I have joined in the song and capered in the dance, and oft, while the storm pattered loudly without, the face of cheerfulness and content was to be seen round the fire in the hut of a Laplander. Curiosity led me to see the Lapland wanderers at present in this country, and to my great satisfaction they sang me a song, to which I had often listened with pleasure at Trouan, and which I now offer to you in an English dress, confident that it will afford some amusement to the numerous readers of your excellent Paper. T. S."

[The pretended song is a jargon of words which we think it superfluous to copy.]

TRANSLATION.

"The snows are dissolving on Torne's rude side, and the ice of Lulhea flows down the dark tide; Thy dark stream, Oh Lulhe, flows freely away, and the snow-drop unfolds her pale beauties to day;

Far off the keen terrors of winter retire, and the north-dancing streamers relinquish their fire; The sun's genial heat swells the bud on the tree, and Enna chaunts forth her wild warbling with glee.

The rein-deer unharnessed in freedom shall play, and safely o'er Odon's steep precipice stray; The wolf to the forest's recesses shall fly, and howl to the moon as she glides thro' the sky:

Then, haste, my fair Luah, ah haste to the grove, and pass the sweet season in rapture and love;

In youth let our bosoms with extacy glow, for the winter of life ne'er a transport can know."

The

The paper containing the above was sent to his friend Bedingfield, then in London, with a request, that "he would take a different view of the *original*, and (shielding his *translation* under the cover of the various and frequently different meanings of a word in an uncultivated language) declare that to be a lament which he had pronounced the invitation to festivity." How well Bedingfield was able to take such a part, the following very curious letter will testify; Pickering received and inserted it in the Newcastle Courant for the 21st of October, the former having appeared in the Courant for the 2d of September, 1786. "Sir, I am a constant reader of your entertaining Paper; and as I have for many years past made the poetry of Scandinavia the particular object of my study and researches, I was agreeably surprized to see a Lapland song, lately inserted by T. S. in the Newcastle Courant. But while I acknowledge my obligations to T. S. for the pleasure I received from the perusal of the original, I cannot say his other readers are much indebted to him for the accuracy of his translation. It will not, indeed, appear wonderful, that he should fail in the attempt to convey the meaning of a song which he confesses to have heard at Trovan so long ago as the year 1761, and which has been since recalled to his memory by the repetition, probably unfaithful, of some *musical wanderers*. I allow that he has rendered some of the particular passages with tolerable success, but must maintain, that with respect to the general import and meaning of the composition, he is *entirely mistaken*. According to him, it is an address from a lover to his mistress, telling her, 'that the snow is dissolved, and the ice melted away; that winter retires, and the sun swells the bud, and Enna chaunts her warblings; that the rein-deer is free, and the moon glides through the sky, and that therefore his Luah must haste to the grove, and with him pass the season in rapture, for it is now youth, and nothing of the kind can be had in the winter of life.'—But what will my readers think of T. S. when I assure them, that what appears in his translation to be a gay and airy love-song, is, in the original, as deep and melancholy an elegy as ever was penned! The true sense it conveys is, 'that the snows of Torno shall dissolve, and the stream break through its fetters of ice; that winter shall retire, and the sun wake the bloom of the blossom and the warbling of

the grove; that the rein-deer shall quit his car, and the moon burst through the mist; but for him, since his Luah is *no more*, no change can take place in his situation—that his summer is o'er, and the winter that now dwells in his heart must be eternal.'—It is difficult at first to conceive how it is possible that T. S. and myself should differ so widely in our construction of the same passages, but the surprize of my readers will abate, when I give them some account of the *Scandinavian idiom*."

[Here follows a long and humorous imitation of grave verbal criticism, founded on the supposed Lapland words of the song:—it concludes with a pretended literal translation.]

"O Torno! the snows on thy summit we see,
Shall dissolve; and the stream that sleeps
frozen below

Again from its fetters of ice shall be free;
And the snow-drop, now wither'd, with
beauty shall glow.

The terrors of winter shall fly far away,
And the sun o'er the north shed his influence again,

And warm into bloom the sweet blossom of
May,

And wake, through fair Enna, the wild
warbling strain!

The rein-deer, now harness'd, shall quit with
delight

His car, and o'er Odon in freedom shall
fly;

And the mist that now veils the pale ruler of
night,

Shall pass, while unclouded she glides
through the sky.

But for me! wretched me! since my Luah's
no more,

Thro' my season of sorrow no changes can
roll;

My summer of joys and of rapture is o'er,
And winter for ever must chill my sad soul.

U. V."

So much for BEDINGFIELD.—'Tis at the request of several gentlemen, acquaintances of theirs, (after I had informed them of the real authors) that I send you the above. Your inserting it in your very valuable Magazine, will oblige many of your friends here, and be paying some little tribute of respect to so much ingenuity.

Newcastle,
Feb. 1.

Your's, &c.
GEORGH AMICUS.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

GARRICK and JOHNSON.

THE following anecdote is presented to our readers, to clear, in some measure, an aspersion which is annexed to the character of our celebrated Roscius, viz. his extreme parsimony on all occasions: The circumstance may be relied on for a fact, as the writer had it from the mouth of the late Albany Wallis, esq. of Norfolk-street, who was the solicitor and intimate friend of Mr. Garrick.

The conversation happening to turn on the subject of playing, Mr. Garrick was of course brought on the tapis, and, after a discussion of his theatrical merits, his private character became also a matter of investigation; when, on the writer's bringing forward the charge of parsimony, it was immediately answered by Mr. Wallis, with a relation nearly in the following words:—

“I can attest, Sir, that your suggestion is unfounded; Mr. Garrick, 'tis true, was no more a fool in charity than in other matters, he knew where and how to bestow his liberality.” Mr. Wallis then continued to relate as follows:—“Mr. Garrick came to me one morning in a violent hurry, and, without even his usual salutation, abruptly exclaimed—‘My dear friend, the Doctor is in want, you must instantly do me a favour; come, come, put on your hat, and without delay go to Dr. Johnson's lodgings, and present him with these bank-notes, but on your life do not mention from whom you had them.’ The amount, Mr. Wallis remarked, was by no means inconsiderable.

“In compliance with his request,” continued Mr. Wallis, “I instantly waited on the Doctor, and being announced, was ushered into his apartment; having prefaced my errand with as much delicacy as possible, I presented the notes, which the Doctor received with much agitation, and after a few moments, wiping away the tears that involuntarily rose in his eyes, he pressed my hand between his with energy, exclaiming, ‘Mr. Wallis, I know from whence this comes; tell Mr. Garrick that his kindness is almost too much for me; tell him also, that I shall never be enabled to repay this, much less what I have before received at his hands.’ A few months after this donation the Doctor died.”

A DIVINE out of COUNTENANCE.

A young clergyman, of great modesty, preaching before Charles II. took for his text the 13th verse of the 139th Psalm—

“I am fearfully and wonderfully made.” Apprehension, rather than the warmth of the weather, having caused him to perspire, he had, just before naming the text, wiped his face with one of his hands, on which was a new black glove, and the consequence may easily be imagined. The Duke of Buckingham, one of his audience, on comparing the words of the text with the figure of the preacher, was seized with a fit of laughter, in which he was joined by Sir Henry Bennet and several of the courtiers, nor was the King, who loved a jest, to the great discomfiture of the preacher, able to resist the contagion.

A REPROVING FACE.

Dr. Resbury, a divine in the same reign, while walking in the streets of Windfor, observed a person pass him, and turn frequently, to consider him with attention. Offended at length by an observation so pointed, he roughly reproved the stranger for his impertinence, who, bowing, and civilly asking pardon, informed the Doctor, that he was a painter, and was then engaged in designing a picture of Nathan reproving David, and never had he seen a face so reproving as that of his reverend antagonist. The Doctor, enraged, used still harsher language. “It is enough, Sir, replied the artist, I have got as much as I desire, and am greatly indebted to you”—saying which, he coolly walked away.

TWO CLASSES of PATIENTS.

Dr. Maundy of Canterbury, Dr. Radcliffe, and Dr. Case, spending an evening together, were very jovial. “Here, brother Case,” says Dr. Radcliffe, “is a health to all the fools, your patients.” “I thank you, good brother,” replied Case, “let me have all the fools, and you are heartily welcome to the rest of the practice.”

ADVICE to an HISTORIAN.

Gregorio Leti, a native of Milan, came into England in the reign of Charles II. and received a promise of being made historiographer to the King, but, not giving satisfaction, had orders to retire. Being one day at the levee, Charles, turning towards him, said, “Leti, I hear you are writing the History of the English Court?” “Sire,” replied Leti, I have been for some time preparing materials for such a history.”—“Take care,” retorted the King, “that your work give no offence.” “I will do what I can, Sire, but if a man were as wise as Solomon, he would scarce be

be able to avoid giving offence to *some*." "Why then," rejoined the Monarch, "be as wise as Solomon; write proverbs, but no histories."

A COUNTERFEIT DRAGON.

Mr. Jacob Bobart, formerly Botany-professor, or keeper of the physic garden at Oxford, found a dead rat, to which, by altering its head and tail, and distending the skin on each side, by sharp taper sticks, to resemble wings, he gave the appearance of the common picture of dragons. Having left it to dry hard, it was produced, and immediately pronounced by the learned to be a dragon. An accurate description of this phenomenon was sent by one of them to Dr. Magliabecchi, librarian to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Several fine copies of verses were written in honour of so rare a production; till at length Mr. Bobart owned the cheat. The dragon was, however, deposited as a masterpiece of art, in the museum or anatomy-school, where it remained many years.

An extraordinary INSTANCE of the FLEXIBILITY of the HUMAN FRAME.

Joseph Clark, a well-made man, and rather stout, exhibited, in the most natural manner, every species of deformity and dislocation to which the human form is liable. He frequently diverted himself with the taylor, who came to measure him for cloaths, by changing his posture, and apparently his shape, when the cloaths were brought home. He could dislocate the vertebræ of his back, and other parts of his body, and resume their proper form, at his pleasure. He once presented himself, in this situation, as a patient, before Molins, a famous surgeon, who, shocked at his appearance, refused to attempt the cure. He often passed for a cripple with persons, who but a few minutes before had been conversing with him. Upon these occasions he would not only change the position of his limbs, but alter his features and countenance. He could assume all the professional, characteristic, and singular faces which he had observed at the theatre, at the Quakers-meeting, or any other place of public resort. He was by profession a posture-matter, and died about the commencement of the reign of King William.

EXAMPLE of the POWER of IMAGINATION over the BODY.

In 1751 the waters of Glastonbury were at the height of their reputation. The virtues of the spring were supposed to be supernatural, and to have been discovered by a revelation made in a dream to a per-

son named Matthew Chancellor. The credulous expected, not merely to be cured of incurable distempers, but to recover lost faculties and mutilated limbs. An old woman, in the workhouse at Yeovil, who had long been a cripple, and used crutches, was strongly tempted to drink of Glastonbury waters, with a firm persuasion of being cured of her lameness. Several bottles of water were procured for her by the master of the workhouse, and such was the effect of the miraculous draught, that first one crutch, and, soon after, the other, was laid aside. The wonder was extolled, the fame of the miracle spread, when the cheat was discovered. The master of the workhouse protested to his friends, that he had fetched the water from an ordinary (and neighbouring) spring. It need scarcely be added, that when the force of the woman's imagination had exhausted itself, her infirmity returned, and the crutches were resumed. This story may afford an admonition to the modern disciples of mineral magnetism.

THE EARL of STAIR.

When the Earl of Stair was Ambassador at the Court of France, immediately after the accession of his late Majesty to the Crown, his Excellency made a most splendid appearance, and being naturally inclined to gallantry and expence, soon became a great favourite with the ladies there, by whose intrigues he was enabled to discover secrets which otherwise might have escaped the penetration of the most vigilant and sagacious minister. In the management of the ladies, whose favour he courted, he was forced to observe the greatest delicacy; play, he perceived, was their predominant passion, and as he was equally inclined to that amusement, he easily obtained, by means of cards, many private amusements, in which he could not have indulged on any other pretence. The Duchess of Maine was one of those illustrious personages whom the Earl took most pains to engage in his interest. She was passionately fond of play; of an inquisitive and busy temper; of vast capacity, and of a discernment so quick, that it was no easy matter to impose upon her; she was among the number of ladies too that affected to pry into the affairs of the cabinet, and who had gained an ascendancy over the then Regent, so far as not to be altogether ignorant of the most secret transactions of state. His Excellency, by losing large sums with this lady, and paying her the most particular respect, had insensibly worked upon her affections, but had

had not reaped the least advantage from her in point of politics, till an accident happened that brought about in an instant what he had long laboured at in vain. Being engaged as her partner in play, the run of luck turned against them, and the Duchess in the end was obliged to borrow of the Earl a thousand pistoles. His Excellency told her, he had yet twice that sum at her Highness's service, and pressed her to continue play, which she absolutely refused. Next morning early, she sent a message to the Earl, desiring instantly to speak with him. It is no unusual thing in France for ladies to receive morning visits from gentlemen in bed; neither was the Ambassador at all surprized when he found himself alone in the chamber of one of the Princesses of the blood-royal; she spoke of the money she had borrowed with some concern, as a matter she was very unwilling should take air; but his Lordship interrupted her, by saying, *it was impossible it should, for he had already forgot it himself, and should never have recollected it again, had not her Highness put his memory to the rack by refreshing it.*

Her Highness made no reply, but entered into a discourse on politics, in which she discovered to him the project that the Court of Sweden was then meditating, in concert with France, for a descent upon England and Scotland, in favour of the House of Stuart, by which timely discovery the whole scheme was defeated, and his Excellency acquired the reputation of an able and active Minister.

VENERABLE BEDE.

There is a passage in Bede, highly commending the piety and learning of the Irish in that age; but he overthrows all his praise in his termination of their character, in which he seems to imply, that all this piety and learning will be of no avail, *because they keep Easter at a wrong time of the year.*

The late MR. MUILMAN and CONSTANTIA PHILLIPS.

In the early part of Mr. Muilman's life he became enamoured with Constantia Phillips, and, finding he could not procure her as a mistress, resolved to venture upon her as a wife. They were accordingly married; but as their dispositions were not *exactly* similar, they were not *superlatively* happy. "Mr. Muilman," said Constantia, after they had been married about three months, "Mr. Muilman, I believe you are heartily tired of me, and I am heartily tired of you; so if you will settle five hundred pounds a year upon me for life, I will put you in a way of dissolving our marriage." He eagerly embraced this proposal, and gave her his bond for performance of the contract, and she produced a certificate of her *previous* marriage with a pastry cook, who lived in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden. This point being ascertained, Mr. Muilman refused to pay her the promised annuity, and to her sorrow she found that there was a flaw in the drawing up the bond, which put it out of her power to compel him to pay it. She therefore told him that unless he entered into a new and legal engagement to pay it, she would take a step that would render her marriage *with him* perfectly legal. He laughed at her, but she performed her promise, by bringing a certificate, and producing a register, by which it appeared, that the Maiden-lane pastry-cook, *previous to his marriage with her*, had married *another woman*, who was still alive.

This disconcerted the merchant, who, however, got quit of her importunities, by giving her a considerable sum, on condition of her going to Jamaica, where she settled as keeper of a coffee house, and died soon after.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ANECDOTES of GERMAN AUTHORS and AUTHORESSES residing at WEIMAR in SAXONY.

(Continued from p. 43.)

HERDER

IS General superintendant, Vice-president of the Consistory, and Inspector of all the Schools and Institutes in the Duchy of Weimar. This celebrated and excellent man, as well as his amiable fa-

mily enjoy in high degree the favour of the Duchess Amalia, who is very fond of having him in her company. In his pulpit discourses, which seem destined to glorify the principal festivals of the Christian year, he sometimes takes too high a poetical flight, whereby they are rather too much above the comprehension of common hearers. The cultivated part of the congregation are greatly delighted

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and instructed by them: but the many stare with open mouths, as they would at some uncommon phenomenon in the heavens, which they view with wonder, without knowing any thing about the nature of it. Now and then, indeed, some golden intelligible sentence descends upon the heart of the hearer; as, according to the superstitious notions of some simple folks, a golden key is said to fall down from the rainbow. Herder's meritorious exertions to promote the good of the church and schools under his superintendence are well known: and his noble and amiable disposition have acquired him the love and esteem of all who have the happiness to be acquainted with him.

Herder possesses a mind amply stored with various erudition, and understands 12 languages. Nor has his application to these dry studies, as but too often is the case, blunted the acuteness of his judgment in matters of taste, or extinguished the poetic fire which pervades his writings. His principal work, *Ideen zur Geschichte der Menschheit*,* in four parts, exhibits excellent views of the organization and history of man in every age and in every clime, written in a style inimitably energetic. Indeed Lessing, Klopstock, and our Herder, are reputed to excel all other German writers in a profound knowledge of their native language. His *Briefe zur Beförderung der Humanität*†, in ten volumes, are excellent fragments toward the history of literature. Of late he has contended with uncommon force and acuteness against the phantoms of the Kantian philosophy. His last controversial publication against Kant, entitled *Kalligone*, abounds with new views of criticism and the arts.

Herder has the felicity of possessing a wife distinguished for singular strength of understanding and goodness of heart; and he is the happy father of an amiable daughter and of six most hopeful sons. It is a most delightful spectacle to those who have the good-fortune to be introduced to his house, to see this blooming circle assembled round their parents. Herder is very hospitable, and delights his guests with the honeyed words which flow from his eloquent lips, expressive of the sentiments of his noble heart, glowing with zeal for the welfare of mankind.

JOHN PAUL FRED. RICHTER,

Who has lately been appointed Secretary of Legation by the Duke of Hilburg-

* "Ideas towards a History of Man."

† "Letters towards promoting the Study of Fine Literature."

hausen. This celebrated poet with two heads, one of which has the physiognomy of a Cherub, and the other that of a Satyr, has but lately joined the poetic band who stray among the fertile and tuneful meads and groves of Weimar. The free and charming Muse of that place seems to have allured him from the noise and bustle of commercial Leipzig, where he before resided. Richter was born at Hoff, in the Marquissate of Bayreuth, where in his earlier years he was employed as a domestic tutor, and where his genius was gradually developed under circumstances not the most favourable, till at last he rose with the flight of an eagle before the wondering eyes of the literary world. The work in which his talents first shone forth and attracted applause and admiration, was a humorous romance, in three volumes, entitled *Hesperus*. His preceding publications are possessed of very inferior merit, and he himself considers his *Hesperus* to be his master-piece. When Wieland first read this work, he exclaimed, "There comes one with one of Shakespeare's wings!"

The most lively sprightliness, and a mien which notices whatever is ridiculous, are depicted in his expressive countenance. In his ever-moving eye glows that sublime ideal fire and life—that intoxication of soul, which seizes us in perusing his works. He is indeed all soul. His conversation as well as his writings abounds with wit and humour. It may be remarked of him, as it was of Voltaire, that he never opened his mouth without saying something witty. His literary celebrity paved him the way to the court of the Dukes Amelia, mother of the present Duke of Weimar, and to many other select circles, of which he became the soul and delight. His studies are a delicious feast to his mind, from which he tears himself with the greatest reluctance. So great is his thirst of knowledge, that he has studied every science methodically; and even yet he daily reads whatever falls in his way, from Göthe and Swift, his idol, down to the Leipzig Address-Calendar, with great attention, and from them makes excerpts, of which from early youth he has collected whole piles. There is nothing in the world which he hates more than the Kantian Philosophers, because to him they seem to wish to banish love from among mankind. He even goes so far as to propose in his writings the employing of rat's-bane to destroy that sect; and has lately written a bitter book against Fichte, entitled *Clavis Fichtiana*. Herder and Jacobi

cobi are at present the authors he most esteems. Herder entertains an equal esteem for him. Not so completely does Wieland harmonize with our poet. The irregular fancy of the latter offends the fine Grecian regularity of the former. Wieland however does justice to the genius of John Paul. In particular he admires the beautiful and sublime ideality of the characters in the *Hesperus*; and is of opinion, that so pure and heavenly a character, as Chlotild's, never before emanated from the imagination of a poet. Richter does not confine himself to books; he likewise with great diligence and interest studies mankind. For this purpose he often seeks the crowded scenes of busy life, frequents public places, at merry-makings and on other festive occasions mixes among the common people, and silently observes their ways and doings with a penetrating attentive eye.

He was lately on the point of marriage with a young lady of Hilburghausen, who is said to possess a soul congenial with his own: but he broke off the treaty, being of opinion that he could not make her so happy as she deserved. He loves the whole female sex, and zealously preaches against their oppression and subjugation by tyrant man.

The latest production of Richter is entitled *Titan*; where in a high romantic flight he attacks the cold egotism of the present age. To this work he prefixed a masterly poetic dedication to the Queen of Prussia and her three sisters. The Queen invited him last summer to visit her at Sans-souci, where he frequently had the honour to dine and converse with that beautiful and universally adored princess. This winter likewise he passes some time at Berlin: but, notwithstanding the flattering reception he there met with, he has fixed upon Weimar as his usual place of residence. Richter's Romances have all the humour of the witty Sterne, whom chiefly he has chosen for his pattern, united with the pathos of Rousseau. But he often heaps too many metaphors and similes together, so as to become tedious and even unintelligible. On the whole, indeed, his style cannot stand the test of strict criticism. He has created for himself a peculiar rhetoric. When he shall have learned to confine within due bounds his exuberant fancy, and to give to his works a more pleasing form, he will rank as the first romance-writer of his country. He is not translatable into any other language; but it is worth the while to learn German on his account alone.

BÖTTIGER,

Councillor of the Upper Consistory, and director of the school at Weimar. This celebrated literary charmer possesses the rare talent of performing a multiplicity of business in a short time. On one and the same day he executes his scholastic labours, superintends the German Mercury, of which he is now the sole editor, and the Journal of London and Paris, answers his numerous correspondents, &c. and yet in the evening appears at the theatre and in the circle of his friends with a cheerfulness and vivacity of mind which, like his external appearance, seems not depressed by his intense and almost excessive application to study; but exhibits the union of the great talent of facility with the still greater one of profoundness. And if any literary stranger arrives at Weimar with letters of recommendation to him, he still can find time to shew him, before sun-set, all the greater and smaller curiosities of the city.

Böttiger's favourite study is archæology, or the application of ancient works of art to the illustration of the classics and of the monuments of antiquity. His principal work is "Explanations of Tischbein's Engravings of Hamilton's new Collection of Greek Vases," in which he has exhibited many parts of ancient mythology in a quite new point of view; and on this subject he will shortly publish a large work in Latin, entitled "*Pantleon*." His numerous contributions to various periodical publications treat, for the most part, on antiquarian subjects, especially of the theatres on the ancients, relative to which he has likewise written a separate work, not yet published. He has likewise prepared for the press new editions of Terence and Martial, towards which he had been collecting materials for many years.

BERTUCH,

Secretary of Legation to the Duke of Weimar, whose service, however, he lately has left. His great speculative genius in almost all the branches of human industry, and his literary merit, are well known in Germany. He is the founder of some of the most celebrated and oldest journals in that country, viz. the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, the German Mercury, the Journal of Fashions, the Geographical Ephemerides, and others. With an unwearied spirit of speculation, he directs his attention to every quarter of the globe to find out new branches of commerce. He is connected with societies of discovery in the most remote countries, erects new and farms old salt-works, digs gold

gold in Spain, and pitcoal in Germany. From all this every one justly concludes, that this great merchant's affairs are in a state of the highest prosperity. Several years ago a report was current in Weimar, that Mr. Bertuch intended to settle in Würzburg; the Prince-bishop having promised him some considerable and very advantageous privileges: but these promises were rendered abortive by the unexpected opposition of the Chapter of Würzburg.

Bertuch acquired his first thousand dollars by his Translation of *Don Quixotte*, then generally read throughout Germany, and likewise the reputation of being perfectly master of the Spanish language, of which, however, he possessed only a superficial knowledge. He afterwards published a Spanish Magazine, in three volumes, the Fables of Yuarde, &c. but soon discovered that that was not the road by which one soon arrives at the Temple of Wealth. He therefore obtained from the Duke of Weimar a privilege for a *Landes-Industrie-Comtoir*, which soon became one of the first establishments of the kind in Germany, and now carries on so extensive a trade in books, and especially in copper-plates, maps, and picture-books on subjects of natural history, that Bertuch may be considered worth at least a hundred thousand *rix-dollars*.

Bertuch's wife is of as speculative a turn as her husband: she established at Weimar a manufactory of artificial flowers, and instructed the young maidens of that city in the art of making them.

Bertuch is likewise the founder, soul, and chief director of the Chalcographic Society, established under the patronage of the Prince of Dessau, who advanced the necessary funds, which in the course of four years has produced a considerable number of the most beautiful copper-plates.

FALK.

When on account of his *Schubus* (a satirical farce against the Prussian Minister Wölnner and other favourers of obscurantism) he was expelled from Halle, where he had dedicated some years to the cultivation of his mind; he took refuge in Weimar, where he has since lived retired and to himself. On account of his sickly state of health, he follows a very strict dietical regimen; and in general shews a wonderful degree of stoicism with respect to most of those things which are passionately sought after by other men. This young poet, who is possessed of great talents, glows with the most ardent enthusiasm for the art, and finds the ideas of

perfection which he has formed to himself realized only in the works of the Greeks. With such a turn of mind, he is not seldom in danger of being so far blinded by his passion for the ancients as to become unjust towards the modern productions of genius. It happens to him in this respect as to a lover, who, charmed with his own dear *Dulcinea*, considers all other women as ugly, vile, and despicable when compared with the object of his affection. His favourite, we might almost say his only, conversation is about the art of poetry, its rules, the proper manner of forming oneself according to the rules of the art, and on reasoning criticism, which last he likewise diligently exercises, with his pen in his hand, in the course of his reading. As in his opinion no poet can lay claim to the laurel, who has not produced some great master-piece, he is now seriously employed upon such a work of immortality; but from the difficulty of attaining what he requires of himself, and from the usual considerate slowness of his pen, we may conjecture that this work will not soon appear before the public. Falk, to use his own words is determined not to remain for ever merely a moral police officer. The promised *chef-d'œuvre* will be of the dramatic kind, and entitled *Prometheus*.

Falk is a native of Dantzic, where in his earlier years he diligently followed the trade of a hair-dresser, being that of his father: his first efforts in poetry were some new-years' odes, addressed to his customers, when he was suddenly seized by Apollo, and happily transported from his shop and his wig-block into the region of the liberal arts. From that time he continued to form himself chiefly without any assistance from others. Having heard that the Senate of Dantzic intended to withdraw from him a stipend which he enjoyed from them, he sent them his Satire against Man—and his pension was confirmed to him. Having a very exalted opinion of the mechanical part of the poetic art, he honours *Voss*, in this respect, above all the moderns: and in these un-Grecian times Göthe is his principal pattern in composition.

For the last five years he has annually published a *Satirical Almanack*, in which he lashes without mercy the follies and charlatanries of the political and literary world. In one of these Almanacks he had, as an eye-witness (for wherever he comes, he never fails to visit the asylums of suffering humanity) exposed the abuses and defects of the great hospital at Berlin, called *Charité*, and lashed as they deserved the

the unconscionable overseers of it. This made so great a noise at Berlin, that the King nominated commissioners to examine into the state of the hospital; and from their inquiries it appeared the accusations were all founded in fact: and now by the powerful assistance of the King, the *Charité* has been put under better regulations, and relief and consolation afforded to many hundred patients. In the Almanack for 1801 there is an imitation of Peter Pindar's *Louiad*, full of striking allusions to the fashionable follies prevalent in Germany, with a caricature prefixed, ridiculing the absurdities of the Leipzig Book-fair.

Falk is of a most unoffending, mild, agreeable, temper: an excellent husband, a warm friend, and glowing with zeal for the good and enlightening of man, which alone has made him a satirist.

VON KOTZBUE

Had before his late journey to Russia returned to Weimar, his native city, where his mother still resides. He was formerly Town-president in Reval, and in consequence of his holding that office became ennobled. Eternally the sport of fortune, and of his own humour and vanity, he is undergoing continual metamorphoses before our eyes.—His mother takes the most lively concern in his theatrical fame: at the representation of any of her son's productions, she watches the public attention, and is always ready to answer with animation the critics, who from this side or that side may happen to whisper their objections. His sister, who is now married to the chief syndic of the city of Bremen, was once the most beautiful young lady in Weimar. The poet Göthe became enamoured of her, and wrote the excellent little family drama, entitled *Die Geschwister*, solely with the view of having the pleasure of acting the principal character along with her at a private theatre. Many rehearsals having been made on this occasion, and much conversation passing relative to theatrical affairs, the boy Kotzebue's talent for dramatic composition was first developed; and being afterwards cultivated under the fostering care of the poet Musæus, his maternal uncle, was at length fully matured and perfected in Livonia, when he was secretary to General Bauer, Governor of Riga, by the fortunate circumstance of his being appointed manager of a private theatre.—Kotzebue's writings and adventures are too well known to require to be here particularised. For an authentic account of the treatment he lately met with in Russia,

we refer our readers to vol. x. p. 428 of our Magazine.

COUNT VON LINKERT

Is a Member of the Board of Revenue, having, contrary to long established usage, been called, though a Roman Catholic, to to fill that place on account of his extraordinary merit. Germany esteems him as one of her most intelligent foresters. In his journal, entitled *The Careful Forester*, he proposes some judicious remedies against the destructive vermin (*dermeestes piniperda*, and *phalena monoc*. Linn.) which for the last ten years have committed great havoc in the woods of Germany. At present he is engaged on a large work relative to the breeding, &c. of sheep.

VON KNEBEL

Is a Major in the Prussian service, and enjoys a pension of 800 rix-dollars a-year from the Duke of Weimar, having been tutor to the deceased Prince Constantine. Knebel has published Translations of Catullus and Propertius, which are highly esteemed; and we may soon expect from his pen a masterly metrical Translation of Lucretius, on which he has been engaged for several years. He is likewise the author of some very pretty original elegies in the German language, which well deserve to be collected into a volume. This worthy man lately married a Demoiselle Rudolph, an esteemed singer, lately belonging to the band of the Duke of Weimar.

JAGEMANN,

Councillor and Librarian to the Dowager Duchess Amelia, has deserved well of German literature, which he enriched with many precious floscules and fruits from Italy. Jagemann is much esteemed by the Duchess Amelia. He has published an excellent Italian Dictionary, and teaches the Italian language in Mounier's Institute in the Belvedere. He was educated in the Roman Catholic religion, went to Italy as Father-confessor to the Grand-duke of Tuscany, and resided 14 years in Florence, where he studied Italian literature at the fountain-head. On his return from Italy, he became a convert to Protestantism, and was taken into the service of the Duke of Weimar. His *Letters on Italy* in particular, his Italian Chrestomathies, and his Translation of Galanti are deservedly esteemed by the literary public of Germany.

PROFESSOR MAIER,

The Painter. Göthe became acquainted, during his travels in Italy, with this eminent artist, who is a native of Stafa, near the Lake of Zurich in Switzerland; and

and lately invited him to Weimar, where he has been appointed by the Duke painter to his theatre, with a suitable salary: he is likewise instructor of the Duke's children, and professor in the Academy of drawing. Several decorations in the Weimar Theatre, in the Duke's new Palace, &c. were painted by Maier. Nor is he less distinguished for his theoretical knowledge of his art, and for a correct critical eye, of which the *Propylæen* (published by him conjointly with Göthe), and many learned reviews in the *Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, furnish proofs highly to his honour.

MAIER,

The Historian. He is author of "Letters on History," with a Preface by Herder, and of an estimable History of the Club-law of Germany; and is now publishing a History of the great Duguesclin (in two volumes), drawn from original sources in the university library of Göttingen; and exhibiting an interesting view of the manners and opinions of the middle ages.

DOCTOR HUNNIUS,

Practising Physician at Weimar. His "Dissertation on the Diarrhoea," his work "on the Diseases incident to Actors," and his Observations on the Brunonian System, are well worth the attention of the medical reader. He is the friend of *Hufeland* in Jena, and has hitherto fought under his banners with great courage and skill against Professor Röschlaub, the great champion of the Brunonian System. At present he is writing a large work "On Poisons."

BARON VON SECKENDORF.

From his pen are the translations which lately appeared under the title of "Blossoms of Greek Poetry;" and he is editor of the new Almanack, which is to be published every three months.

VULPIUS,

Register at the Duke's library, and a writer of romances and dramatic pieces. He is the editor of the journal entitled *Janus*, which has been published at Weimar since the beginning of the last year: and to him is committed the task of correcting and adapting the operas which are acted on the Weimar-stage.—Vulpus is the author of "*Rinaldo Rinaldini*," and of several other romances replete with chivalric adventures and dreadful tales about spectres: but these productions he usually sends forth into the world without prefixing his name to them, that he may thus escape the severe lashes of criticism.

Many other authors deserve to be here

mentioned, some of whose names would stand very high on the list, if they did not rather choose to remain concealed.—Weimar likewise numbers among her inhabitants several eminent poetesses and authoresses: they are usually called the *Muses of Weimar*. The most distinguished are:

MADAME VON WOHLZOGEN,

Authoress of *Agnes von Lilien*, a lady of an uncommon strength of mind. Her husband is chamberlain to the Duke, and was last year sent to Petersburg as ambassador to negotiate the treaty of marriage between the hereditary Prince of Weimar and a Russian Princess. Her newest production is a novel entitled "Robert and Nanny," the scene of which is laid in Switzerland. It was printed in the *Damen-Calendar* for 1800 and 1801, but will shortly appear as a separate publication. Schiller is her brother-in-law, and he has so high an opinion of her taste and judgment, that he frequently reads to her the most beautiful scenes of his tragedies, at the time he is composing them.

MADAMOISELLE VON IMHOF,

The youngest and most beautiful of the Muses of Weimar. Every reader of Schiller's "Almanack" is well acquainted with the productions of this amiable poetess. When she read her last poem, *The Sisters of Lesbos*, in manuscript to her friends; John Paul Richter, who was one of the auditors, was so enraptured with the beauties of the piece, that he exclaimed with enthusiasm: "Till this time we had only poets; but now we likewise possess a poetess!" From her tender years she cultivated her poetic talents, but her merit was concealed behind the veil of modesty; till Schiller, on seeing an occasional poem of hers, made the happy discovery, and introduced the young blushing Muse before the public. She has been lately appointed maid of honour to the reigning Duchess of Weimar. To her poetical talents, M. von Imhof joins great musical skill, and is likewise a good painter. One of her smaller poems, entitled "The Ghosts of the Lake," has been set to music by the celebrated composer Wölfl of Vienna. The scene is taken from Ossian, and music quite suitable to the melancholy tone of the poem. In her childhood she resided with her parents in England, and has still a great predilection for English literature: she writes and speaks English like her mother-tongue. She now employs her few hours of leisure in writing a musical drama and a tragedy.

ORI-

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TRANSLATION of a PASSAGE in HESIOD'S
WORKS AND DAYS, *verse 223.*

WHERE unbribed JUSTICE lifts her even
scale,

Where native Rights and equal Law prevail,
All-bounteous fortune crowns the blissful
place,

And Joy and Comfort smile on every face:
Prolific PEACE swarms forth her myriad
trains;

With life and motion glow the peopled plains:
The fiends of WAR great Jove's protecting
hand

Forbids to roll their tempest o'er the land.

No shrieks of Woe assail the startling ear;
No breath of Famine blasts the blooming year:

O'er the gay scene no cloud of sorrow low'rs;

Convivial Joy leads on their circling hours:

Each undulating vale rich harvests fill,

Flowers deck the mead, trees crown the
waving hill.

Oaks from their boughs a shower of acorns
throw;

Bees hoard their nectar in the trunk below.

Broad flocks, that spread and whiten o'er
the field,

Their fleecy tribute to the shepherd yield.

No ravish'd matrons there, no spurious race;

Each sire reflected in his infant's face.

Bless'd in th'abundance of their native stores,

No lust of plunder lures to distant shores.

For lawless states, who spurn each rule of
right,

Their glory War, and Robbery their delight,

All-righteous Jove, whose glance nor dark-
ness hides,

Nor time, nor place, a vengeance due pro-
vides.

Whole nations oft their rulers' sin atone,

And suffering millions rue the crimes of one.

Chill Penury the spoils with sickness shares;

And Pestilence but gleans what famine spares.

Each orphan parent mourns their children
dead;

The race redeemed by no prolific bed.

By vengeful Jove their armies pined and
slain

In tainted camps or on the ensanguin'd plain:
Towns to one grave see yawning earthquakes

sweep,

And navies plunging in the foamy deep!

Dorchester-Gaol, GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Jan. 27, 1801.

THE SYMPATHETIC SCREEN,

AN IMITATION,

*Addressed to a LADY on her DESIGN of paint-
ing a FIRE-SCREEN with SYMPA-
THETIC INKS—the SUBJECT, the BUD-
DING of AARON'S ROD.*

TWO sister-arts had long divided men,
On sight and sound, the pencil and the
pen.

Painting could boast, in one accomplished whole
To stamp the stronger image on the soul;
While *Poesy*, with more diffusive art,
Detailed the progress of each separate part;
Minutely tracing every varied state,
From nascent being to perfection's height.

By emulation fired, the rival maid
Resorts, Oh *Chemia*, to thy potent aid;
By thee inspired, she sought her sister's cell,
Led by the music of the syren-shell.
Sad were its sounds:—the progress they dis-
play

Of blooming summer passing to decay,
Till bending autumn, with her fruit-crown'd
hoft,

Falls, charmed, into the deadly lap of frost.
Suffused in tears, the throng around her hung,
And chilling Nature shuddered as she sung.

Now *Painting* round them casts a magic
veil,

That realized to sight the sorrowing tale;
Each scene successive to the senses brought,
As Nature bade, and *Poesy* had taught;
Till, life extinguished, blasted every grace,
Blank Desolation occupied their place.

Painting, elate, her novel powers surveyed,
And once again the potent charm assayed;
Powerful, alike, to ruin, or to save,
She breathed the gale of life o'er Nature's
grave—

Thro' every pore the warm effluvia darts,
And life seems bursting in a thousand parts,
Yet indistinct:—but soon the spreading flame
Uniting, rises into shape and name:

Now lofty hills their verdant crowns display,
In vernal pomp emerging into day;
Now melting snows embrown the falling
floods,

And, waked by warmer zephyrs, flush the
buds;

Now, all expanding, floret floret meets,
Profuse of life, and prodigal of sweets:
In winter's lap was spring by summer found,
And life, and health, and beauty bloom'd
around;

The silent tear gave place to pleasure's
voice,

For laughing Nature bade her sons rejoice;
But *Poesy*, deserted in her seat,
All sadly sate, and sung her own defeat.

So when to Aaron's power each faction's
chief

Denied the tribute of a true belief,
His barren rod High Heaven propitious studs,
With fruits rich rising from their living
buds;

His vanquished rivals quit contention's strife,
And hail him—"Favoured of the Lord of
Life."

T.

A PARTY of young people having met together to celebrate the termination of the old century and the commencement of the new one, the two following Addresses were spoken in characters dressed and suited to the occasion.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

OLD MAN.

Old as I am, and ready to expire,
 Prout on my staff, I come at your desire;
 Some few last dying words you wish to hear,
 Few they *must* be—for my last hour is near.
 Alas! time was that I was young like you,
 My days began in peace and plenty too;
 But e'en in infancy the storm of war,
 Came rushing o'er my cradle from afar:
 When *Blenheim's* hero filled the world with awe,

And gallant *Bembow* gave the ocean law,
 The cannon's roar, the clash of hostile spears,
 Were sounds familiar to my youthful ears;
 My eyes affrighted saw th' ensanguin'd plain,
 Where Death and Horror held united reign.
 When thirteen summers o'er my head had past,

To bless the exhausted world, Peace came at last;

And had not fierce Rebellion broke my rest,
 My youth with tranquil pleasures had been blest:

But what a chequer'd scene my life has been!
 Five dreadful wars these eyes fatigued have seen;

Five times, when *England* measured spears with *France*,

I saw their hostile troops and fleets advance;
 And, oh! what joy as often have I seen!
 Peace, with her olive branch, step in between.

But not with war alone my ears have rung,
 Music, for me, her sweetest strains has sung;
 How oft with rapture have I list'n'd long,
 When sweet *Corelli* chain'd th' attentive throng,

When *Handel's* genius charmed the ravish'd ear

With hallelujas, such as angels hear!
 Nor were the pow'rs of eloquence unknown,
 Not mightier shook the Macedonian's throne:
 Rouz'd by the people's wrongs, lo! *Chatham* rose,

And hurled his attic thunder on their foes;
 Burke soar'd aloft on Fancy's daring wing,
 Now lash'd a venal court—and now a king—
 Then sunk; while *Fox*, with Freedom boldly join'd,

And claimed the boon of Heav'n for all mankind.

For me how many a bard has tun'd his lyre,
 And caught, like *Pope*, the true poetic fire:
Thomson, who sweetly sung the rolling year,
 And *Gray* and *Hammond* to the Muses dear;
 Pride of her sex, what strains has *Aikin* sung,
 To age a solace, transport to the young!

Art too, and science, held an equal pace,
 The pow'rs of man improving nature's face;

Through rocks deep bor'd, and over thirsty hills,

He leads the ductile slow-collected rills;
 From earth's low orb, he bids his car arise,
 And sails advent'rous through the trackless skies;

Divided provinces converse by sight,
 And fame flies swifter than the winged light.
 But ah! these latter days are filled with woe,
 How sinks my heart, my tears how fast they flow!

On ev'ry side distress that mocks relief,
 And famine fills the measure of my grief.
 Alas! I faint—the pow'rs of life stand still,
 I've lived my time, and now to Heav'n's high will

I sink resigned—and Oh! when I am gone,
 And some young upstart fills my vacant throne,
 Forget me not, my friends,—Oh! spare my fame!

Nor heap foul slanders on my hapless name:
 Let Candour tell the tale:—Who has not shar'd

The num'rous festive joys which I prepar'd?
 Who has not tasted benefits from me,
 Or found kind solace, e'en in misery?

I sink—farewell—my creeping sands are run—
 My fun is set—and Heaven's high will be done!

Enter NINETEENTH CENTURY.

YOUTH.

Just twelve o'clock!—and now I take my turn;

Zounds! what a merry thing 'tis to be born:
 Old Gaffer, who has hobbled just an age,
 Fell down in fits, they say, and left the stage:
 Upon my life! this is a pretty place,
 This motley world, where I must run my race.

Bless me! what charming creatures have we here!

I'll speak to one—Good morning, pretty dear!
 Thanks for that smile, it welcomes me to life;

They told me I was born midst care and strife,
 But here I neither woe nor strife can see,
 At least no strife but who should honour me.
 I'll take a turn around, and see what's doing,
 What busy throngs, retreating and pursuing!
 What jostling bustling crowds obstruct the way;

Eager to share the fortunes of the day:
 Hark! what was there! is that the cannon's roar?

Go—bid them give this monstrous folly o'er;
 Tell them, that *Gaffer Gray* is dead and gone,
 And I am stepped into his vacant throne;
 Tell them it is my will that discord cease,
 I come, to give the suffering nations peace:
 Peace they shall have, and he who breaks the rule,

I'll chronicle a villain or a fool.
 Pray gentles, have we got a prophet here?
 One who can peep thro' many a distant year;

Can

Can stroke his beard, and tell what joy or
 care,
 What ups and downs in life shall be our share :
 Are you the cunning man ? or you ? or you ?
 Come tell my fortune first, and tell me true :
 Say, shall I live to see mankind grow wise,
 And know the dearest gifts of Heav'n to prize ?
 How long shall guilty passions poison life ?
 How long shall folly urge the savage strife ?
 How long shall man creation's boons survey,
 Then madly throw its richest pearls away ?
 How long shall modest worth be doom'd to
 mourn,
 Spurn'd by the proud, of impudence the scorn ?
 How long shall coxcomb pedants claim the
 prize,
 And learning starve, retired from vulgar eyes ?
 How long shall mystery for religion pass,
 And scoundrels cheat the world, as babes of
 grace ?
 And white-robed knaves, to sense and reason
 blind,
 Impose their own dark creed on all man-
 kind ? [Rings a bell.
 O yes ! O yes !—if any one can tell,
 Where Honour, exil'd long from courts, does
 dwell ;
 Where stubborn British honesty stands by,
 Watching his country's fate with anxious
 eye ;
 Whoe'er can lead a patriot statesman forth,
 Replete with wisdom, fortitude, and worth ;
 Whoe'er shall teach my unkill'd hands to
 raise
 A monument, not undeserv'd, of praise,

To him this golden chain and scarf I give,
 His name engraved with mine shall ever live ;
 His eye the best delights of earth shall greet,
 Perennial flow'rs shall spring beneath his
 feet,
 And wit and beauty grace his happy seat. }

Norwich, Dec. 31, 1800.

SONNET,

By the AUTHOR of the PARADISE of TASTE.

HOW oft in Reason's spite must we be told,
 (And told it too in Britain's lib'ral air)
 By those that Afric's sons in bondage hold,
 That better they than Scotia's peasants
 fare !

Could ye their hunger feed with fruits of
 gold,
 And liquid rubies for their drink prepare,
 All this for Freedom's feast were richly sold,
 Which Nature's voice incites each son to
 share.

The naked wretch that drinks the torrent's
 tide,
 And picks his scanty meal from shrub or
 tree,
 While unrestrain'd by Pow'r's tyrannic pride,
 O'er all the mountains he can wander free,
 Is happier far (in ev'ry manly mind)
 Than he that sumptuous fares in Slav'ry's
 halls confin'd.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.)

The Right Honourable Lord Nelson, K. B. Vice
 Admiral of the Blue, Duke of Brontë, &c.
 From a Picture by Abbot, in the Possession of
 J. Mac Arthur, Esq. Engraved by James
 Heath, and published by Macklin, Fleet-street ;
 Thompson, Newport-street ; and Colnaghi,
 Cockspur-street. Price 10s. 6d.

THIS is engraved in the dotted man-
 ner, and from the name of the ar-
 tist it is hardly necessary to say, it is well
 engraved ; but with respect to resem-
 blance, if an engraving from De Costa,
 which we noticed in our last retrospect, is
 like the gallant Admiral, this is not ; for
 the two portraits bear very little resem-
 blance to each other.

Earl St. Vincent. De Costa pinxit, J. Stow
 sculpt. Published by Brydon, Charing-Cross.
 Price 2s. 6d.

This is intended as a companion to
 a portrait of Lord Nelson by the same ar-
 tist, which was noticed last month, and
 MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

in design and execution is equal to that
 which preceded it.

Lord Kilwarden, Chief Justice of the King's
 Bench in Ireland. Painted by H. Hamilton,
 1795. F. Bartolozzi sculpt. Published by
 Cowen, 39, Fleet-street, and Grafton street,
 Dublin, Nov. 1800. Price 10s. 6d.

When Stuart, the American portrait-
 painter, was in England, and once painted
 a portrait of Judge Barrington, arrayed
 in all the pompous paraphernalia of his
 profession ; the artist went through the
 three first sittings very much to the satis-
 faction of his employer, who expressed
 high approbation of the drawing, disposi-
 tion of the figure, colouring, &c.—“but
 I think,” added he, “I think, if you
 were to add another curl or two to the
 left side of the periwig, it would make
 it more uniform, and be an improvement :
 but perhaps I am wrong, and if I am,
 Mr. Stuart must pardon me, for, to tell
 you

you the honest truth, *I am no Judge.*" "No Judge," replied Stuart, "No Judge, Sir! How happened it then, that you have always sat to me in a Judge's robes and periwig?" In such robes, &c. it has always been the custom to paint our sages of the law, and a portrait of a Judge without a professional periwig &c. is a novelty which we have seldom witnessed; but in this state is Lord Kilwarden introduced to the public, and a very respectable portrait it is. In air and manner it reminded us of Houbraken's head of John Locke. It is engraved in line; and though it can hardly be put in the class of one of Bartolozzi's *best plates*, the engraving has considerable merit.

Mrs. Orby Hunter. Painted by Hoppner, R. A. Portrait-Painter to the Prince of Wales, and engraved and published by John Young, Engraver to his Royal Highness. Price 2l. 2s. in Colours.

This is a very fine portrait of a most beautiful woman; the attitude is simple and elegant, and the general effect striking and interesting.

The Thresher, and the Sower; two Prints, engraved by S. W. Reynolds, from R. Westall, R. A. and published by W. Pearce, Berners-street. Price 1l. 10s. the Pair.

These are two very beautiful designs; the Thresher is singularly fine, and has every appearance of being drawn from nature. The companion-print is probably imaginary: they are engraved in mezzotinto, which is not the best stile for either landscape or Westall's most picturesque designs,—but notwithstanding this, they are upon the whole two very fine plates.

Albouse Politicians. G. Morland, pinxit. W. Ward sculpt. Industrious Cottagers, Companion-print to the above, by the same Artists. Published by J. and W. Ward, Newmarket-street.

In the first of these prints Mr. Morland has been singularly happy: it is plain unadorned nature in a mirror. Never was there a more simple and unaffected composition. It represents a country butcher filling his pipe, and listening attentively to a labourer who is reading a newspaper; and the story is conceived and told with uncommon felicity. *The Industrious Cottagers*, though very pretty in parts, is by no means equal to it, either in character or interest. The engraving of both of them is in mezzotinto.

Caleb, and Achsah his Daughter. Joshua, chapter xv.—19th verse. H. Singleton pinxit. J. Godby sculpt. Published by Murphy, No.

19, Howland-street, Fitzroy-square. Price 1l. 1s.

This design does great credit to the artist: it is in his best manner, and has some resemblance to the *best style* of Hamilton. The back-ground is exceedingly rich and beautiful, and it is very well engraved in the chalk manner. The subject is rather obscure for a picture, but he has made the most of it.

Venus sleeping on the Bed of Mars. Peint par David, Membre de l'Académie de Peinture de Paris. Engraved and published by Bovi, Piccadilly. Price 1l. 6s.

The merit of the drawing from which this is copied lies more in the extreme high finishing, than in any thing else; and that merit the print does not possess; but considered as engraved from a design by an artist of whom we have heard so much, and know so little, is a curiosity.

The Magnanimous Ally. Gilray, St. James's-street.

Of the etchings by this original and whimsical artist, it is not easy to speak in terms equal to their merit. This is a most spirited caricature of our late *magnanimous Ally, the Emperor of all the Russias*, trampling under foot the violated treaty,

The Union Club. Gilray. Price 5s.

An admirable though violent caricature of the drunken orgies of a certain club. Except Hogarth's *Modern Midnight Conversation*, we have never seen any thing in this walk to equal it. The various and whimsical effects produced by *excess of wine*, afford ample materials for such a pencil as Gilray's: for sometimes, like love, it renders a fool sensible—transforms a wife man into an ass—and seems to imbibe a new quality from every different body, as water takes a tincture from the ground it runs through.

Christ Church Gate, Oxford. Engraved by Bittler, after a Drawing by W. De la Motte, of Oxford. Published for Messrs. Boydell. Price 15s. Proofs 25s.

This is an accurate, and to some persons will be an interesting, view of the place, and very well engraved.

Bonaparte; a Bust from Nature. Sold by B. and R. Shout, Statuaries, No. 18, Holborn. Price 10s. 6d.

How far this bears a resemblance to the Gallic Hero it professes to commemorate, we know not; but it carries the appearance of being what it professes,—*from nature*, and is a well executed bust.

Thirty-one Italian pictures of a very superior

superior cast, are now exhibiting at the Gallery, No. 20, Lower Brook-street.—Admittance 2s. 6d.

They are the spoils of the Colonna Gallery, the Aldobrandini Cabinet and Villa, and the Borghese Gallery. Some of them were taken by the French at Rome, destined for the Museum at Paris, and found at Genoa.

In No. 3. The Ganymede, Titian has combined his own colouring with that of Rubens. It is eminently splendid, without glare or tumult, and shews body, without being trowelled. The landscape by Gasper Poussin is in the first style of excellence; and the Cabinet picture, by Raphael, of the Madona, Infant Christ, and St. John, exquisitely beautiful. The large picture of a Saint and Angels, by Caracci, is an astonishing display of art.

Continuation of the List of Prices paid for Pictures and Plates by the late Mr. Macklin.

For the *Holy Family*, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. Mr. Macklin paid 500l. and for the very fine print from it, engraved by Mr. Sharp, 700l. To the same admirable engraver, for the copy from Mr. West's picture of the *Witch of Endor*, 400l. To J. K. Sherwin, for engraving the *Fortune Teller*, from a picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. 150l. For engraving the *Fishermen going out*, and the *Fisherman's Return*, from two pictures, painted by F. Whateley, esq. R. A. Mr. Macklin paid to J. Barry 280l. *The Farmer's Stable*, from an original picture in the collection of the Rev. Bate Dudley, painted by G. Morland, and engraved by W. Ward, 200l. *The*

Sportsman's Return, from an original picture in the collection of Mr. Edward Rogers, of Liverpool, painted by G. Morland, and engraved by W. Ward, 125l. *The Angels appearing to the Shepherds*, Luke ii.—8, 9, 10, from a picture painted by Thomas Stothart, engraved by W. Skelton, 250l.

For engraving the portrait of *Lord Mansfield*, from the picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, R. A. paid to F. Bartolozzi, R. A. 500l. For the portrait of *Lord Ashburton*, engraved by the same artist, 200l. *Mr. Mingay*, from a picture painted by G. Romney, engraving by C. H. Hodges, 50l. *Dr. Kippis*, from a picture painted by W. Artaud, engraving by F. Bartolozzi, R. A. 40l. *Lord Lifford*, from a picture painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, engraving by R. Dunkarton, 70l.

Bust of General Washington.

We had lately the pleasure of announcing, that Col. Tatham had brought forward a design for securing to future generations an authentic likeness of the late General Washington, by means of a full-sized statue, to be executed by Mr. Flaxman, from the original cast by M. Houdon, of Paris, who went over to America at the public expence, in order to take the same from the life.

Mr. Flaxman has now completed a mould for the bust, and will proceed on the castings in the course of the ensuing week.

As one of the principal objects contemplated is to guard against spurious resemblances, proper measures will be taken to identify the casts from this authentic original.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS of the CLASS of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for the FIRST THREE MONTHS of the YEAR 9—(beginning Sept. 23, 1800.)

C. PRONY has published a detailed plan of that part of the business of the Polytechnic School which concerns the doctrine of equilibrium and mechanical motion.

C. LACROIX communicated his ideas on the necessity of making new experiments on the resistance of fluids, and the means of accomplishing this object,

C. DUC LACHAPELLE, an Associate, sent a very circumstantial memoir on the winter of the year 8 (1799—1800) which proved the destruction of half the crops in the south of France. He refers the chief causes of this calamity to the absence of snow, irregular thaws, and a great quantity of hoar-frost.

Notwithstanding the frequent rains, the solstitial declination of the sun has been observed throughout the year. These observations, though few in number, have repeatedly confirmed the singular result, that the obliquity of the ecliptic appears weaker by some seconds in winter than in summer,

summer. This phenomenon may depend either on the imperfect knowledge of absolute refraction, or of the variations which it experiences in different states of the atmosphere.

C. LEGENDRE has given a third edition of his *Geometry*; and C. LACROIX a second of his *Elements of Algebra*. The quick demand for these works shews both their real merit, and the zeal with which mathematics are studied in France.

The Executive Commission of Piedmont, who have received from C. VASALI the models of the metre and the kilogramme, write to the Institute, that they are about to appoint a Committee in order to establish, with the greatest accuracy, the relations between the weights and measures of Piedmont and those now adopted in France. It will also do its utmost to make the people sensible of the advantages of the new metrical system, the adoption of which will add to the bonds of union which should subsist between the two nations.

The INSTITUTE of CAIRO

Have been publishing some of the results of their labours. Among these are the following:—

A Memoir of C. LANCRET and CHABOL on the means of re-establishing the canal of Alexandria, which will be no less useful a work to agriculture than to commerce.

A Table of the Longitudes and Latitudes of different points of Upper and Lower Egypt, by C. NOUET, and the observations of the same astronomer to determine the course of the Nile from Syene to Cairo. This is a new and important work, which has been carried on with the greatest exactness.

A Memoir by C. LEPERE on the *Mekyas* of the Isle of Raoudah, a monument constructed by the Caliph Almanon, in the year 211 of the Hegira, to measure the height of the Nile. It consists of a well, which communicates by a subterranean passage with that river, and therefore the water which it contains is always on a level with those of the Nile. In the middle of the well is a marble column divided into cubits, palms, and digits, for a scale of height. For the convenience of the observer winding stairs are fixed to the side of the well, down to the bottom. And when the French came, that well was nearly filled with the slime of the water, so that the communication with the river

was only kept up by filtration. C. LEPERE has caused it to be thoroughly cleaned out, and thereby the column has been completely exposed, and the divisions on the scale are found to be more accurate than has been imagined. The size of each of the sixteen cubits is .54 of a metre—(about 21 inches English.)

Lastly, a long Memoir upon the agriculture and commerce of Upper Egypt, by C. GIRARD, which concludes in these words:—"What success may not be looked for from all that has been undertaken for the amelioration of Egypt, which, placed in the centre of the old world, may unite all its productions, and from the advantages of its situation become the most natural emporium for the commerce of the universe?"

SOCIETY of EMULATION at ROUEN.

Cit. POUCHET proposed a method of ascertaining with exactness the degree of fineness of cotton. "The fineness of thread," he says, "is expressed by their length in a given weight; thus at Rouen the thread No. 24 measures 2400 ells in the pound. The same rule may be applied to the raw cotton, taking smaller admeasurements in order not to raise the numbers to an inconvenient height. Thus in estimating the fineness of No. 20 of the Fernambouc and Bourbon threads it is found, that the number of hairs which go to form the thickness of each, is 68 in the former, and 120 in the latter. Now as the No. 20 indicates 20,000 ells in the pound, it follows that there are 1,360,000 ells of hairs in the pound of Fernambouc, and 2,400,000 in the Bourbon, which numbers may be expressed by 33 and 58 respectively, the former of which is the number of hectometers in a gramme. This general method is applicable to wool also, and therefore in speaking of the different sorts of this article, such as that of Spain, England, Berry, &c. a more accurate idea of their comparative fineness will thus be formed, and the labours of the manufacturer will be directed with more precision." To this plan of Pouchet, the objection was urged that, "if the Bourbon is finer than the Fernambouc, and if fineness is to be the leading distinction in the value of the article, how happens it that the Bourbon is considerably cheaper than the Fernambouc and other kinds which are inferior in this quality?" To this the author of the paper replies, that the Bourbon has really a quality and intrinsic value superior

superior to the others, which is acknowledged over India, as it is the material of the finest muslins, and which gives it the preference in the English markets; but that the reason of its depreciation in France (which is almost always at least 15 per cent. below the price of the Fernambouc and Marignan) is that the French manufacturers are ignorant of the precise manipulations which the English and Indians know so well how to turn to account.

C. LEVAVASSEUR, a Corresponding Member, and General of Artillery, presented to the Society a work of high importance and utility, entitled, "A Table of the Corresponding Proportions of the New System of Universal Weights and Measures adopted at Paris and in the National Establishment, with the Old French Measures; to which is added, Logarithmical Tables of these Proportions." The author observes, that as all the new French *metrology* is founded on decimal arithmetic as well as on the system of logarithms, and as the latter affords the simplest, most convenient, and expeditious mode of calculation, he considered the use of logarithms as preferable to every other method for converting the old measure into the new, and *vice versa*. This may be performed, it is well known, by the common rule-of-three; but it then requires both a multiplication and a division, often long and tedious; whereas in working by logarithms nothing more is required than to take out of the common tables the logarithms of the number sought for, and from those of General Levassieur the logarithm of the corresponding number, and to add them together, which is by far more simple and expeditious. He has also constructed several tables, containing a variety of proportional calculations of a more complicated nature, but such as will constantly occur, as long as the inconvenience consequent to a change of the whole system of weights and measures will continue. For example, he has formed these logarithmical tables to procure, by a single addition, the answer of such questions as the following:—"What will be the cost in *francs* of 27 metres of cloth, at 7 liv. 10s. the Paris ell?"

C. DEPILLON has given to the Society a new demonstration of the proposition, "that of all regular *isoperimetrical* figures, the circle is that which has the greatest superficies."

C. L'HÔTE, who was required to examine this new demonstration, after men-

tioning that which is furnished by elementary geometry, declares that this given by C. Depillon appears to him no less interesting, as it may throw new light upon one of the most beautiful theorems in geometry; may assist the minds of those who are not fully sensible of the force of the ancient demonstration, may be applied in a variety of cases, and may induce the author not to abandon the theory of *isoperimeters* to which the Bernouillis and Euler did not think it useless to direct their studies.

The process of C. Depillon is the following:—He begins by seeking the analytical expression of the area of the polygon, and causes to enter into it the tangent of the angle at the centre of the polygon: this area being a *maximum*, its differential is none. Hence by a series of calculations, the author is led to the conclusion, that the sine of the angle in the centre of the polygon is equal to the area which subtends it. The polygon, therefore, becomes confounded with the circle, and thus the circle is the maximum sought for.

SOCIETY of ARTS and AGRICULTURE at BOULOGNE.

This Society held its second public meeting on the 1st Fructidor, year 8, (August 19, 1800.) The President, C. DOLET, opened the sitting with a speech in favour of these Agricultural Societies, and the advantages likely to accrue from them, and pointed out a number of improvements entirely owing to the united labours of zealous citizens in the laudable object of the agricultural art. A medal was decreed to C. Maurice Remond, for the most satisfactory answer to the prize-question of the preceding year, which was, "What is the safest, most convenient, and least expensive method of preventing the accidents to which the shaft-horse of a waggon is exposed on going down hill."

The prizes proposed for the ensuing year were the following:—"What are the best means for employing the local advantages and the industry of the inhabitants of the district of Boulogne, to promote the commerce and welfare of this maritime town."

The Society, struck with the inconvenience which arises in elevated countries, and especially the Haut Boulonnais, from long droughts, proposes as a prize-question:—"What are the best methods of procuring, to farms and villages placed in elevated

elevated situations, a sufficient supply of water for their cattle and other necessary purposes?" It is to be observed, that the Haut-Boulonnais is a chalky country, not overlooked by any neighbouring mountain; that it contains but little wood, and that the wells that have been hitherto dug go as deep as 100 metres (111 yards.)

For the year 11 the Society proposes the following prize:—"Considering the difficulty which the farmers of the district of Boulogne have to procure thorn-bushes proper for enclosures, being at a distance from any of the national forests, and aware of the advantage that would result from establishing a plantation of thorn near every farm, the Society will deliver a prize of medals to every farmer who shall have planted a quarter of a *heslaire* with quick-set (*cratagus oxyacantha*) fit for enclosures, which shall be in a thriving condition in the year 11.

MUSEUM of NATURAL HISTORY.

The lioness of the National Menagerie having lately whelped three living cubs at her full time, an opportunity has been afforded of observing several particulars relative to the propagation of this animal with more accuracy than has been done hitherto. Both the parent animals were taken by the Arabs between Bonn and Constantine when only six months old, and were believed to be of the same litter. They were brought into France by C. Felix, one of the keepers of the menagerie. By his great attention to them they are now in perfect health and vigour, and the male is perhaps the finest of this kind in Europe. They are at present six years and a half old. The female has been pregnant once before, but being irritated in her den by some imprudent visitors she hurt herself and miscarried. The foetus were then only two months old, and were without hair. Fifteen days afterwards she became in heat, and received the male several times. As the last time was the 23d of July, it is probable that the time of conception may be dated from this period, and this fixes the time of gestation at 100 days, and not six months, as Buffon has mentioned from the authority of Philostratus and Wredt. On the day of her delivery the lioness appeared languid, and dragged her food within her den without taking it. However, she made no kind of cry, nor appeared less mild to her keeper

than usual. She dropped her first whelp on the evening of the 9-10 Nov. at ten o'clock, the second three quarters of an hour after, and the third two hours after midnight. When first born they were as big as full grown cats (and not six or seven inches in length, as some have pretended.) Their head, however, was larger in proportion. They differ much from full-grown lions; their skin is of a red-brown, marked with blackish spots and bars, the tail is marked with black rings on a tawny ground. The males have no mane. Their eyes were open from the first, and they walk dragging their legs. Their cry is a loud mewing, like a cat when irritated. The mother takes the greatest care of them, carries them in her mouth when she wants to change their place, licks them constantly, and takes great care not to trample on them when she is moving.

LYCEUM of the REPUBLIC.

In the course of moral philosophy, C. DEGERANDO, in a preliminary discourse, explained the object, character, and history of this science. He divided the history into four principal periods, the first rendered celebrated by the appearance of Socrates, who founded the basis of wisdom on the art of self-knowledge; the second, distinguished by the formation of the sects arising from the doctrines of Zeno and Epicurus; the third, marked by the association of the science of morals with religious opinions, which took place from the introduction of Christianity; and the fourth, dating from the revival of letters. In the last period, Montagne, Hobbes, and Bacon, were the first who distinguished themselves; and the philosophers, English as well as French, who succeeded them, either collected the facts which these had observed, or reduced them to systematical order, or applied them to practice.

C. Degerando professes to avoid, in his course, all controversies merely in support of a system, and every allusion to the period of calamity which is but just gone by. The audience could not avoid expressing a lively emotion at hearing uttered, with the most genuine sensibility, these words of peace:—"It is because we have all suffered that we must all be willing to forget the past. To dwell too long upon these remembrances would be unkind both to the present and the future."

REVIEW

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE Monthly Musical Journal, consisting of *Original British, and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental*, conducted by Dr. Busby. (No. I. Price 6s.) P. Phillips.

The first number of this striking and already popular work, the advantageous and entirely original plan of which excited so much curiosity previous to its appearance, was published on Saturday the 31st of January last, and purchased with an avidity commensurate with the rarity and excellence of the announced contents. It is the plan of Dr. Busby's novel and spirited undertaking to form a select periodical assemblage of foreign and native harmony, at once including the occasional contributions of our most eminent composers, and the most striking and favourite productions, vocal and instrumental, of the great living masters of Italy, Germany, and France, deduced from their original scores, and arranged for the voice and piano-forte. For the execution of this plan to its full extent, not only the talents of the first English poets and composers have been engaged; but correspondencies, we understand, are established on the continent for the immediate importation of all the best and most admired foreign music; which the British public will now have an opportunity of possessing in the very moment of its novelty and popularity.

Some such settled channel of regular communication with the foreign nurseries and depositaries of the harmonic science was certainly a *desideratum* with English masters and amateurs, and we congratulate the Doctor upon the happiness and utility of his plan, which, while it acknowledges and encourages the merit of our own countrymen, gives us a bird's-eye view of what is doing abroad, and brings to a focus the rays of European genius.

In the present number of this work we find no less than nine articles, viz. The Overture to "L'AUTEUR DANS SON MENAGE," an opera composed by Bruni, and now performing with universal applause at Paris: A Song from the new French opera of *ARIODANT*, composed by Méhul, member of the National Institute, and of the Conservatory of Music at Paris: A beautiful new Italian Air by Pozzi, with a translation of the original words from the pen of Dr. Wolcott: "THE PERSIAN SLAVE," composed by Delayrac; The favourite Air in Haydn's

ORATORIO of CREATION, adapted by the conductor: A Glee for three voices, composed by Dr. Wolcott: A Duett composed by Dr. Arnold, and two Songs composed by Dr. Busby. Our musical readers will naturally be anxious to know the procedure of this valuable and interesting work, we therefore pledge ourselves to give it our constant notice, and to point out from month to month its most prominent attractions, as well as its defects, should we observe any.

A Practical Guide to Thorough Bass, written by A. F. C. Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel of St. James's. 10s. 6d. Longman and Clementi.

This work, the utility of which will be obvious to every musical reader, is conducted in that methodical and systematic plan for which all Mr. Kollmann's didactic publications are distinguished.

We have perused every page of the "Practical Guide," and agree with the sedulous and ingenious author, that it "differs in two particulars from every other treatise on thorough bass hitherto published in this country, viz. in the *system* of harmony on which its doctrines depend; and in the *general utility* for which it is calculated."

We approve with him of Pimberger's system, reducing all regular harmony to *two fundamental chords* and their five inversions, or to *seven essential chords*, from which it derives all other chords, according to the simple and natural rules of *suspensions, anticipations, and transient notes*. Of the copious range of this well-digested and luminous tract the reader will be enabled to judge by the following heads of the chapters. Chap. 1. Of the Scale, 2. Of Intervals. 3. Of Chords in general. 4. Of the Triad or Common Chord. 5. Of the two Inversions of the Triad. 6. Of the Chord of the Seventh. 7. Of the three Inversions of the Chord of that Chord. 8. Of Accidental Chords. 9. Of other Particulars. 10. Of the Accompaniment of Recitative. 11. Rules for figuring a Bass according to the upper parts. 12. Rules according to which the different signatures of other Authors can be understood. 13. Of Rameau's Chords by Supposition. 14. Practice of the Triad and its Inversions. 15. Chord of the Seventh and its Inversions. 16. Transient Chords. 17. Harpeggios. 18. The Accom.

Accompaniment of a Recitative. 21. Six Thorough bass Lessons, with a Solo Part for a Violin. 22. Thorough-basses, by six celebrated authors.

"*Il Bondocani.*" *A Musical Drama, performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, composed by T. Attwood and J. Moorhead. 8s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We have perused the music of this popular piece with much pleasure. Mr. Attwood and Mr. Moorhead have clubbed their talents to a very good account. The overture, songs and chorusses possess in almost every instance the stamp of genius, and reflect no inconsiderable credit on these well-known composers. "Hail Solitude," sung by Mr. Hill; "Sweet Innocence," sung by Miss Dixon; "Thus when the Mariner," sung by Mr. Townsend; and "Though Turks, Christians, and Jews" the two former composed by Mr. Attwood, and the two latter by Mr. Moorhead, are excellent songs in their kind, and will we trust, ensure the sale of the publication.

No. XIII. of *Elegant Selections, comprizing the most favorite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Mozart, Paisiello, and other esteemed Authors for the Piano-forte or Harp. 2s. Rolfe.*

This periodical work, consisting of sonatas, overtures, capriccios, rondos, and airs, selected from the works of the above great masters, has been some time discontinued, but will now, we understand, be regularly pursued. In the present number, beside several pleasing little pieces, we find a sonata from Pleyel, and two airs and a canonet from Mozart. The adaptation of the latter article, we are obliged to say, is not the most happy: neither the measure nor the sense of the words accord properly with the several passages of the melody; and in one place the sense is absolutely broken. We notice this not by way of disparaging a work, the general merit of which is highly creditable to the taste of the selector, but that by guarding against the like improprieties in future this publication may be rendered still more deserving of the public patronage which it has experienced.

No. IX. of *Guida Harmonica; or, an Introduction to the General Knowledge of Music, Theoretical and Practical. In Two Parts. The First Part consisting of Sonatas, Airs, and other Pieces for the Piano-forte, with the requisite Instructions for Fingering and Expression. The Second Part containing Essays on the several Branches of the Science, with Illustrations, Rules and Exercises, of a familiar Nature, annexed to each. By J. Rolfe. 4s. 6d. Skillen.*
In the first part of the present num-

ber of this useful and ingenious work we find two well-constructed preludes in the key of E flat major, introductory to an engaging rondo, the subject of which is taken from Arne's celebrated song of "Where the Bee sucks there lurk I," succeeded by a movement in 6-8 allegro, in which we discover considerable novelty and playfulness of fancy. The second part contains a short but well-digested essay on the preparation and resolution of discords, with exercises on the suspension of the third, the fifth, and the eighth, as also of the double suspension of the third and eighth, and various other suspensions in the harmony of the dominant. To these are added essays on transition and anticipation, well calculated to furnish the mind of the young student with the first and leading principles of harmony and modulation.

A Collection of Scottish Songs, in their most simple and approved Form, with Introductory and Concluding Symphonies and Accompaniments, for the Piano-forte and Violin. By Pleyel and Kozeluch. The whole in Four Books. Each 10s. 6d. Preston.

These collections are compiled with taste, and form a body of very select Scottish music. Of the poetry we are enabled to give the best account: the old words, where they are good, are retained, but in the many instances in which they are too coarse, insipid, or prosaic, to be worthy of the airs to which they are set, they are excluded, and their places supplied by the ingenious and interesting songs of Burns, about fifty of which, we are informed, were written purposely for this work. To give the publication additional interest with the English amateur, English words, perfectly adapted to the airs, are subjoined to most of the songs. In this additional part of the poetry we find a considerable number of the most admired songs in the English language, and many entirely new ones, written for the work by Dr. Walcott.

Nos. XIII. and XIV. of *Apollo and Terpsichore, forming a Collection of Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. from the most celebrated Masters 10s. 6d. Rolfe.*

The present number of this agreeable little collection contains the March in the Samnites, by Mozart; a ballad from the same author; a sonatina from Pleyel; an attractive little rondo, an air, minuet, and rondo, from Mozart, a waltz by T. Cook, a dance in Harlequin Amulet, an air from Richard, a quick step from Schan, and several other pieces of almost equal merit.

"Love,

"*Love, Honor and Truth.*" *A favorite Song,*
composed by Samuel Webbe. Price 1s.

Hodgell.

This pleasing little ballad consists of two verses, to both which the music is repeated. An adaptation for the guitar is added, and the voice-part forms an eligible exercise for the forte-piano.

"*O God, Thou art My God!*" *A favourite Anthem, for Two, Three and Four Voices.*
Composed by Wm. Baldwin, Esq. and adapted for the Organ or Piano-forte. Price 2s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

This anthem consists of ten movements, most of which are of a pleasing cast, and easy and familiar to the voice. We can-

not pretend to discover any marks of deep science, but an easy flow of fancy pervades the melody, and renders it an agreeable Sunday companion.

No. XVI. of Select Songs, set to Music by J. B. Adams; or, "Let the Thrush Awake my Love," a Valentine. Inscribed to Miss Rogers. Price 2s. *Skillem.*

The style of this song is simple and pleasing; we cannot say that it exhibits any extraordinary traits either of originality or science; the melody, however, flows with ease and smoothness, and the general effect is far from discreditable to the composer.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE new impost which Mr. PITT has laid upon paper, added to the late extraordinary advance in its price, will amount very nearly to a prohibition of its use, and stop almost altogether the publication and republication of books. On account of the scarcity of foreign rags, and the speculations which are encouraged by the discounting system of the Bank of England, paper had risen fifty per cent. or ten shillings in the ream, within the last eighteen months; it is difficult therefore to account, on the principle that he meant to increase the revenue, for the minister's conduct in DOUBLING all the old duties upon this article, and adding to the consumer another ten shillings to the price! Besides, it is obvious, that as government and the public offices consume nearly half the paper that is made, they will have to pay back again the duty upon their own consumption, together with the additional profits of the maker and stationer, and the net balance in favour of the state will be thus far diminished; if to this drawback be added that of the reduced consumption by the press, there is reason to believe that this most oppressive and ruinous tax will occasion a less revenue to be derived from paper than was derived before it was imposed. Should this measure pass into a law, and be persisted in, our readers will have less literary news to expect of us, and the few books which are printed will be nearly as expensive and inaccessible to the people as manuscripts were before the invention of printing.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY, of Manchester, has in the press, and in considerable forwardness, a small work, intended partly to facilitate the acquirement of chemical knowledge to persons entering on the study without the aid of an instructor; and partly as a portable companion for the use of more advanced students. The first part will contain directions respecting the best mode of learning chemistry; and also an arranged series of experiments necessary to be performed by those who intend to become acquainted, by actual observation, with the chemical properties and habitudes of bodies. More minute directions will be given for conducting these experiments with success, than are to be found in other elementary books. The second part will comprize summary instructions for the analysis of mineral waters, and of mineral bodies in general; and the third part will point out some of the useful applications of chemical agents in detecting adulterations, discovering poisons, &c. The work will form a small pocket volume; and, it may be proper to observe, that it will not interfere with the excellent little Manual lately published by Mr. PARKINSON, the plan and objects of which are perfectly different.

If the advance in the price of paper does not interrupt the execution of all considerable literary projects, the Booksellers have it in contemplation to republish Dr. Johnson's edition of the English Poets, and include all the early and the late poets. They design to publish a magnificent edition

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tion in medium octavo, and another of a portable size as before.

Mr. GILBERT WAKEFIELD requests the favour of the subscribers to his Greek and English Lexicon to call or send for their subscriptions at Mr. RUTT's in Thames-street, or Mr. PHILLIPS's in St. Paul's Church-yard, as the public at large shews no disposition to a patronage at all adequate to such an undertaking. The projector, in thus relinquishing a most arduous and irksome enterprize, feels no uneasiness beyond a sensation of sorrow inseparable from his principal motive to this formidable work—the motive of facilitating and promoting useful and solid learning.—The public, however, may have reason to regret the failure of this project from their coldness and unconcern: since a Greek and English Lexicon, completely executed on the extensive plan proposed, would unquestionably prove a work interesting and important in the highest degree by its influence on classical and philological literature.

Dr. NESBIT has in the press a systematic work on DIET. It will include the application of all the modern discoveries in chemistry and medicine to this important subject, and will be written in a familiar style, adapted as well to the use of families and unprofessional readers, as to gentlemen of the medical profession. Such a book has long been a desideratum, as the few books existing which notice articles of diet are either out of date, or mixed with much extraneous and useless matter.

Mrs. FENWICK is engaged upon a complete Course of Letters, supposed to be addressed from a mother to her daughters at boarding-school, of the ages of twelve and sixteen, on manners, conduct in life, and the leading objects of taste, science, and literature. In their comprehensiveness and matter they are intended to apply to the same points as Lord Chesterfield's Letters to his Son, inculcating, however, a due severity of morals and respect for revealed religion. The book will be printed in the manner of a school-book, closely, and in one thick volume.

A new edition of Dr. DENMAN's Introduction to Midwifery, which has been some time out of print, is now ready, with considerable improvements, in two large volumes in octavo.

The Doctor has also ready for publication two elegantly engraved plates, in quarto, of the Polypus of the Uterus.

A friend of Dr. Priestley's has lately received from him a manuscript on the knowledge which the ancient Hebrews had

of a future State—It will be published speedily.

An elegant edition of Mr. COWPER's Poems, printed on a large type, may be expected in a few days.

The second volume of the abridged edition of Doddridge's Family Expositor is now completed, and the whole work ready to be delivered to the subscribers. The editor has it in contemplation to publish a new edition of all the Sermons of the same author, of which there has been no complete collection, and several of which have been long out of print. The work will be comprised in two volumes octavo, uniform with the above, and Memoirs of the author will be prefixed.

Mr. WHATELY, who lately published a Treatise on Ulcers, has now ready for publication *Practical Observations on the Gonorrhœa Virulenta in Men*.

Mr. MARK NOBLE announces a History of the College of Arms from the Reign of Richard III. to the present Time, taken from records and other authorities.

A complete edition of the valuable works of Miss HANNAH MORE will shortly be published in eight volumes.

Mr. W. H. IRELAND has in the press a volume of Ballads in imitation of the style of Chaucer, Spenser, &c. a species of composition in which he has proved himself well qualified to excel.

A new edition is in the press of MACLAURIN'S *Fluxions*, very carefully corrected, to which will be prefixed Memoirs of his Life. The extreme scarcity of this work, and its present high price, will, it is presumed, make this new edition very acceptable.

Another History of Helvetius is announced by Mr. F. H. NAYLER, an attempt which must be admitted to be arduous after the respectable work of Mr. PLANTA.

Mr. BICHENO, author of several works on the Prophecies, will publish in a few days what he calls *the Destiny of the German Empire*.

Mr. R. ROE will speedily publish a work, entitled "The Elements of English Metre, illustrated with a Variety of Examples, by the analogous Proportions of annexed Lines, and by other occasional Marks." This publication is designed to exhibit a clear and concise, yet comprehensive, view of the subject.

Mr. DAVID MORRICE, many years a private teacher of eminence, will publish in a few days a practical book on the Art of Teaching, or of communicating Instruction.

A Gentleman, who has frequently interested the public by original works of wit and humour, having, during a long life, made an extensive collection of *bon mots* and witticisms from every possible source, foreign and domestic, proposes speedily to publish the same, under the title of *The Encyclopædia of Wit*.

A periodical work is announced in octavo, under the title of *Beauties of England and Wales*; or, *Delineations topographical, historical and descriptive*, illustrated with beautiful engravings. Much original information will be included in this undertaking; a tour through various parts of the country to an extent of upwards of 2000 miles having been expressly made for the purpose of taking views, making observations, and establishing a correspondence with literary characters.

A new and enlarged edition of an excellent pamphlet written some years since by Mr. JOHN LEWIS, of East Bergholt, on uniting and monopolizing farms, and the causes of the high price of provisions, with notes adapting it to the present time, will be published in a few days.

The Rev. JOHN JONES, of Halifax, has just published two volumes of a work professing to be "a Development of remarkable Events calculated to illustrate the Christian Scriptures, and the Christian History."

M. MILLIN, keeper of medals and other antiques in the National Library, has given a learned and ingenious explanation of a celebrated piece of antiquity which the collection possesses, known by the name of Scipio's Shield. Spon was the first, who gave any description of this valuable relique; and he considered the group of figures impressed on it as representing the well-known story of the continence of Scipio. Winkelmann, however, takes it to be the restoration of Briseis to Achilles, and supports his opinion by very weighty arguments. M. Millin adopts the idea, and follows it up with a very erudite and accurate criticism. The shield itself is of pure silver, weighing forty-two marcs, and twenty-six inches in diameter. It was found in the Rhone, in 1656, by some fishermen, who broke the edges to see if it were silver. Not aware of its value, they sold it for a trifling sum to a silver-smith at Avignon, named *Gregoire*, who doubtless consulted some antiquarian upon it, since he did not consign it to his crucible. After taking a draught of it, he sent it to a jeweller at Lyons, who sold it to a M. Mey, an eminent amateur of

antiques, by whom the broken pieces were so well soldered, that no mark of their juncture could be perceived in front. On M. Mey's death, it came to his successor, a rich merchant; but he experienced many losses in trade, and, through the medium of the P. de la Chaize, the shield was purchased for the king's cabinet, where it has long been one of its most valuable treasures.

C. MORGUE, an inhabitant of the beautiful town of Montpellier, so celebrated for the purity of its atmosphere, has lately published a statistical Essay, containing a series of observations made for twenty successive years in and about this town, replete with valuable facts on meteorology, nosology, and agriculture. It is rather singular that this should be the first attempt at statistical enquiry published in France, if we except the accurate lists of births, marriages and deaths annually published at Paris. C. Morgue has observed the number of births to be regularly about a seventh more in colder months than in the hot. The number is the highest in January and the lowest in June. The marriages at Montpellier during twenty-one years have been 5926, or 282 yearly, on an average. The author observes, however, that since the revolution they have considerably increased, which he attributes to an increase in population from the number of strangers who have taken refuge in this town. Perhaps too, it has been full as much assisted by the liberty which the laws now give to children to withdraw from parental authority. Rash engagements, seduction, and an abuse of independence, which have thence ensued, have but too plainly shewn the immorality of these laws. Comparing the marriages with the population, the author finds annually one marriage in 117 individuals. The births being annually 1193, and the marriages 282, it appears that somewhat more than a fourth of those who are born are married. The salubrity of the air of Montpellier, and the reputation which attaches to its medical school, draw thither a number of strangers, the greater number of whom are invalids, and thus the three hospitals are chiefly filled with aliens, the poor of the town having a great aversion to these institutions, though managed with great care and integrity. The great difference in the number of deaths in different years is chiefly owing to the ravages of the small-pox, the prejudice against inoculation being very strong, and almost insurmountable. Winter and spring are less

fatal than summer and autumn, and the proportion of deaths in spring and summer is about four and a half to seven. A number of other valuable statistical observations are added, which render this work highly worthy of attention.

Mrs EDGEWORTH's excellent work on Practical Education, which has been translated into French, by M. Charles Pictet of Geneva, has been received in France with that attention which it so highly merits; and a second edition of it is publishing, the first having been exhausted in a very short time.

The Lyceum of Toulouse has received from C. VIDAL, an associate to its body, and an industrious and able astronomer, a very important Memoir, containing a catalogue of 888 austral stars, from the fifth to the seventh magnitude inclusive. Every one has been observed three times, and all are reduced to a mean position, regard being had to the effect of refraction, the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis. The mean position of all these stars has been calculated to a common period, namely Jan. 31, 1798, the equation and precession of the equinoxes being previously allowed for. What has given rise to the construction of this catalogue is the difference of latitude between Mirepoix, the place of observation, and Paris. At Mirepoix nearly six degrees of the heavens southwards may be seen more than at Paris, so that C. LALANDE, and his nephew C. FRANÇOIS LALANDE, in their grand work of completing a catalogue of 48,000 stars, have engaged C. Vidal to draw a catalogue of the austral stars, which he has executed with great success and admirable precision. From the favourable situation of the observatory at Mirepoix, which is under one of the purest and most serene atmospheres in the whole republic, and from the possession of the best instruments in all the South of France, C. Vidal has been able to correct the tables of refraction hitherto used. He fixes them as follows: At $2^{\circ} 15'$ of height, the refraction is $15' 37''$; at $4^{\circ} 45'$ it is $9' 41''$; at 8° it is $6' 18''$; and at $10^{\circ} 15'$ it is $5' 2''$.

The three CONSULS, the ministers of the interior and for foreign affairs, C. ROEDERER, FRANÇOIS, &c. and Mesdames DUBOCAGE and FANNI BEAUHARNOIS have received diplomas as honorary associates of the Athenæum of Lyons.

C. VAN NOORDEN, physician of Rotterdam, writes to the Philomathic Society, that a surgeon, lately arrived from Surinam, informs him that the bread-fruit

tree has succeeded there admirably, and that there are now plantations of it which bear beyond all expectation, and furnish in the country a bread equal in goodness to wheaten. To prepare it, the fruit is cut in slices and dried in the sun, it is then pounded, and the flour thus prepared will rise with leaven like wheat-flour, and will keep a long time.

The National Institute has lately filled up the vacancy in the department of botany and vegetable physics, made by the death of L'Heritier. The majority of votes were in favour of Labillardiere, a naturalist well known by his travels, and the acquisitions which he has made for the Museum of Natural History. He has in consequence been proclaimed a Member of the National Institute.

The loss which is at times sustained by epizootic distempers among cattle is often immense. M. AUBERT WILL, professor of veterinary medicine at Ingoldstadt, computes the loss of the electorate of Bavaria alone by these distempers, from 1795 to 1798, to amount to 84,875 horned cattle, of the value of six millions of livres, French money, independent of the almost incalculable loss in milk, cheese, butter, and manure, and the general check which it must give to almost all agricultural operations.

The posthumous works of FLORIAN, lately published at Paris, contain (besides his life written by JAUFFRET) his speech on his reception in the academy; several new fables, which may be read with pleasure even after La Fontaine and Nivernois; a new pastoral romance, not unworthy of the author of *Galatea*; and a poem, entitled *William Tell*; or, *the Delivery of Switzerland*, in prose, and in four books, but very inferior to his former publications, which is a melancholy proof of the difficulties under which he laboured, and the depression produced on his mind by imprisonment and terrors, which made him forget what he owed to his own character, and flatter his persecutors.

Citizens IZABEI and VERNET have just exhibited a picture representing one of the parades which take place in the Tuilleries every quintidi in the palace court. The principal figures are the First Consul, surrounded with his état-major, and with several generals. The picture is a metre, forty inches, in height, and long in proportion. Thirty of the leading figures are on horseback, and they are all portraits. The horses are by Vernet, and in an excellent style.

The Museum of Natural History has received

received several plants of the violet sugarcane from Batavia, and the white from Otaheite. These are known to yield a greater product than the common sort cultivated in the West Indies. The plants have thriven so well as to be able to furnish next spring a number of shoots to be sent to Egypt, where they can hardly fail to prosper.

The three young lion-whelps of the menagerie continue to grow fast, and have already got their cutting teeth, and jump and play round their dam. No change has yet taken place in the marks of their skin. The mother has so much confidence in C. FELIX, the keeper, as to allow him to take them from her, and to convey them out of her sight.

The learned FABBRONI, director of the Museum of Natural History at Florence, has lately discovered between *Arcidassio* and *Casfel-del-Piano*, in Tuscany, an earth similar to that mentioned by Strabo, Vitruvius, and Pliny, of which were made bricks that floated on the water, and were in high esteem for various purposes; and the earth of which was likewise procured from a mountain in ancient Etruria. Fabbroni has found the same levity in bricks made with this earth, and also has ascertained the important fact, that they are of all known substances the worst conductors of heat, so that one end of the brick may be made red hot in a forge-furnace, and the other end held in the hand without inconvenience. This discovery may be applied to the important purpose of securing the powder-room of a vessel from explosion when a neighbouring part is on fire; and to prove it this experiment was made—on the hold of an old vessel a square chamber was made with these bricks; that was filled with powder, and the top arched in: afterwards the chamber was covered with faggots that were set on fire. The combustion was so thoroughly made, that the vessel burnt away all round the powder-chamber, till the latter, being no longer supported by the timbers, sunk through without exploding. Fabbroni found in the cabinet of Faujas a similar earth, which was collected in Ardeche, and the latter has had the fortune to light upon a considerable bed of the same earth, in a very accessible place, four leagues from the Rhone. It is found between strata of basalt of considerable thickness, and contains very perfect remains of many well-known plants, such as the chestnut, maple, poplar, &c.

The large aloe (*Agave Americana*) which is commonly cultivated and thrives well in the South of France and Spain, is beginning to be employed at Barcelona to

make thread and cordage, in the same way as it has long been used in the East Indies. The large leaves (which are the parts used) are cut in Spain about the end of February. The longest are selected, and are taken from those stalks which are expected to flower. In France the leaves should not be cut till the end of March or in April. The preparation for thread is very similar to that of hemp. The aloe-leaves are prepared in three ways: The first is to throw them into stagnant waters, or pits where they are covered with seawater, or where this cannot be had with dunghill-drainings; they are left there for a fortnight, then dried in the sun, and exposed to the air till the colour changes to a yellow or brown. When dry, the plant is carded in the same way as hemp-stalks, but with wider and stronger teeth to the machine. The second method is, first to strip the fibres from the fresh leave by a knife-blade held against the thumb, and then to rot it in sea or dunghill-water as before. The third method is to dress the fibre merely dried in the sun without other preparation; but this last gives a thread of very inferior quality, which has neither the suppleness, whiteness, nor fineness of that which has lain in the preparing water, which breaks down and dissolves out of the stalk all its mucilaginous matter. A very strong heat is requisite thoroughly to dry the leaves. In Spain, that of the sun is sufficient, but in France it must be assisted by stoves.

Dr. NOWELL of Boulogne, one of the physicians who assisted Dr. WOODVILLE in the introduction of the vaccine inoculation at Paris, continues to find all the advantages in the new inoculation which it first held out, and has given a very satisfactory account of the numerous trials which have led to its introduction at Boulogne.

By the late analysis of the *Honey stone*, by KLAPROTH and VAUQUELIN, this mineral appears to be a compound of alumine, with a peculiar acid, nearly resembling in most of its properties the oxalic.

The two eminent chemists above mentioned have also been making experiments on the *gadalinite* and *chryalite*. In the first of these a new earth called *yttria* has been found in the proportion of about 60 per cent. The second consists of soda 36, alumine 23.5, fluoric acid and water 40.5, and is the first example of soda composing an essential integral part of any earthy substance.

C. BADOLIER has discovered a new and economical process for the preparation of acetic acid; this consists in distilling from a glass retort, by a sand-heat, equal parts

parts of sulphat of copper and acetite of lead : no hydro-carbonat gas appears to be produced in the operation, there is therefore no decomposition of the acetic acid ; neither does any sulphureous acid mix with the product : in short, the acid thus prepared is of superior quality, and of only

half the cost of that which is procured by distillation of crystallized verdeggris.

C. MERAT GUILLOT has been analysing a number of bony substances, the result of which adds confirmation, if any were needed, to Mr. HATCHETT's valuable experiments on the same subject.

Calca. Calca.

	Gelly.	Phosphat.	Carbonat.	Water.
Bones, Human, taken from a burial-ground	16	67	1.5	15.5
— Ditto—dried	23	63	1	2
— Ox	3	93	1	2
— Calf	25	54	0	21
— Sheep	16	70	0.5	13.5
— Heric	9	67.5	1.25	20.25
— Hog	17	52	1	30
— Hare	9	85	1	5
— Pike	12	64	1	23
— Carp	6	43	0.5	48.5
— Viper	21.5	60.5	0.5	17.5
— Lobster-shell	18	14	40	28
— Ivory	24	64	0.1	11.15
— Stag's horns	27	57.5	1	4.5
— Mother of pearl	2.5	0	66	31.5
— Red coral	0.5	0	53.5	46
— Articulated coralline	7.5	0	49	43.5

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Jan. 20. to Feb. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	No. of Cases.
HYPPOCHONDRIASIS and Dyspepsia	36
Asthenia	59
Hysteria	2
Epilepsy	1
Vertigo	1
Cephalæa	3
Anasarca	5
Infantile Diseases	23
Chronic Eruptions	19
Continued Fever	46
Erysipelas	7
Cynanche Tonsillarum	2
Pneumonia	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	4
Cough and Dyspnoea	23
Diarrhœa	14
Chlorosis and Amenorrhœa	19
Menorrhagia	10

It is generally supposed that what are called nervous affections are almost exclusively confined to the superior orders of society : so far, however, from being the exclusive property of the rich and the luxurious, they appear, in some shape or other, to prevail in an equal proportion among the humblest classes of the community. The nerves of the poor are subject to the same morbid vibrations, and their imaginations to as great a variety of ridi-

culous and tormenting caprices, as even those are liable to that move in the very highest circles of the fashionable world. Cases of this description, so great a number of which have come under observation during the last year, have been remarkable for the multiplicity and diversity of their symptoms. Some have apprehended the near approach of death, when to an impartial observer they shewed every symptom that could indicate health, or that could give a promise of longevity. Others were continually haunted by frightful spectres : some fancied that there was something alive within them* : others, that they had no inside, as well as a great number of corporeal deficiencies and complaints which were entirely absent, and the presence of which there was not the slightest reason for suspecting.

No man has greater opportunities of observing the connection between prevailing diseases and the various states of the weather, than the physician whose humanity or professional duty calls him to the

* In one or two female cases, indeed, it turned out that *this* fancy was not altogether without foundation.

relief of those classes of society which are most exposed to its influence. It is the peculiar privilege of dispensary-practice that, being conducted upon a scale of vast extent, it presents an immense multitude of facts, from which this connection may be easily and satisfactorily traced. To note the effects of climate on the human frame, an enquiry of no less importance in a moral than in a physical point of view, is therefore the especial province of the practitioner to whom this ample field of observation lies open. The general conclusion that will be found to result from the enquiry is, that no state of weather is equally salutary to every variety of constitution, or conducive to the relief of every species of complaint. A mild winter, by removing many causes of illness to which the poor are particularly exposed, is extensively beneficial; while, on the other hand, it is injurious almost to an equal extent, by impairing the vigour of the frame, and thus predisposing to the long train of disease of which debility is the source.

The extraordinary warmth of the present winter, which has in some measure disturbed the natural order of the seasons, has occasioned a corresponding deviation in the usual course and succession of diseases. As the protracted autumn had prolonged the disposition to contagious fever, so the premature revival of spring has diminished the frequency and softened the severity of pulmonary complaints.

The late frost has scarcely been of sufficient continuance to arrest the progress of febrile infection. Seldom, indeed, does the sudden occurrence of great cold, after a fever has once taken full possession of the constitution, immediately tend to mitigate the violence of its symptoms. This fact may, perhaps, admit of explanation, when we consider the rooted prejudice of the lower classes in favour of accumulating warmth around a sick bed. Cold weather being always more severely felt on its sudden arrival, than when a gradual approach has prepared for the encounter, will tend, in the former case, to inspire additional anxiety to obtain effectual protection against its attacks. The wretched patient, wasting under a burning fever, will often be overwhelmed, by the too officious care of his relations, with a superfluous load of bed-cloaths, and defended, with ill-judged zeal, from the salutary renewal of air. Heat, thus artificially excited, expends in fruitless waste the last remains of vitality; and an atmosphere thus stagnant and replete with poison more fatally malignant than the

disease, extinguishes in silence the dimly glimmering flame of life.

Pulmonary complaints have been more frequent since the late alterations in the weather. Few diseases require more sagacity in detecting their nature, or greater accuracy in discriminating their varieties, than those that affect the organs of respiration: in none is it of greater importance that the diagnosis should be just. No mistake is more likely to be attended with such fatal consequence to the life of the patient than an error of judgment with regard to this particular. The same remedy, which will in one case save, would, if applied in another, inevitably destroy. Great attention is requisite to recognise the slow and insidious approach of peripneumonia notha; a disease, which, in this city, so often supervenes upon an ordinary catarrh. Hackney-coachmen are peculiarly liable to its attacks. Exposed to all the vicissitudes of an inconstant climate, with little general exercise of body, and with none that tends to preserve the feet in a due degree of warmth, it frequently in them assumes the leading characters of the true pleurisy. A physician, who were to have recourse to the lancet, would learn too late, by the aggravation of every symptom, and the speedy death of his patient, the fatal and irretrievable error he had committed. Bleeding is a remedy seldom applicable to the diseases which afflict the poor of the metropolis. Their general character has been for a long time past complicated with symptoms of debility. Of late, indeed, many causes have conspired with the warmth of the season, to enervate the once robust habits of our countrymen. Those circumstances which produced such ravages in former years, have, it is true, operated with inferior force. But little has it availed the poor that they have experienced less inclemency from the elements, while at the same time they have wanted internal support, as well as exterior protection against the vicissitudes of our atmosphere. They have had to struggle with an unprecedented degree of hunger, anxiety, and fatigue. Under the accumulated pressure of hardships like these, is it to be wondered at, that diseases have spread so widely, and yielded so many victims to the grasp of death?

Thus we find that the mournful catalogue of infirmities, which each succeeding period obtrudes upon our view, in every season, and in every country, still presents the same picture of calamity, still continues to rehearse the same endless tale of human misery?

Red Lion Square,

J. R.
LIST

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN FEBRUARY.

AGRICULTURE.

Irrigation; or, various Methods of Watering Meadows, with the best means of promoting a general Improvement in Agriculture by the Use of Water, by William Tabham, 8vo. with plates. 7s. Carpenters.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of David Garrick, esq. by Arthur Murphy, esq. 2 vol. 8vo. 14s. boards. Wright.

DRAMA.

The Veteran Tar, a Comic Opera, as Performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by S. J. Arnold, jun. Barker.

The Deaf and Dumb; or, the Abbé de L'Épée, an Historical Play; Translated from the French Edition, authenticated by the Author, J. N. Bouilly; to which is prefixed some Account of the Abbé de L'Épée, and of his Institution for the relief of the Deaf and Dumb. 2s. Longman and Rees.

HISTORY.

The History, Civil and Commercial, of the British Colonies in the West Indies; Volume third and last, by Bryan Edwards, esq. with the Life of the Author, written by Himself, and a prefatory Advertisement, by Sir William Young, bart. illustrated with a Map of St. Domingo, and other plates, 4to. 1l. 5s. Stockdale.

LAW.

The Trial, at large, of Samuel Ferrand Waddington, esq. at the Assizes for Worcester, 29th July, 1800, and the Judgment pronounced against him on the 28th of January, 1801. 3s. Hatchard.

Upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy; or, an Examination of a Judgment pronounced in the English Court of Admiralty, June, 1799; in the Case of the Swedish Convoy, with Additions and Corrections, by M. J. F. W. Schlegel, Professor of Law in the University of Copenhagen, &c. Debrett.

A Postscript to an Arrangement of all the Acts of Parliament relative to Taxes, containing the Substance of the last Acts relative to the Income-Tax and Land-Tax Redemption, by Stewart Kyd, Barrister at Law. 1s. Butterworth.

MEDICAL.

The Chemical Pocket-Book, by James Parkinson, *Second Edition*, with the Discoveries in the year 1800, Additional Tables and Plates. 6s. H. D. Symonds.

The Fifth Volume of the London Medical Review and Magazine, by a Society of Physicians and Surgeons. 8s. boards. Symonds.

The Medical and Physical Journal, conducted by T. Bradley, M.D. by T. Batty, M.D. and by A. A. Noorden, M.D. Volume the Fourth. 12s. boards. Phillips.

MISCELLANIES.

Gleanings in England, descriptive of the Countenance, Mind, and Character of the Country, by Mr. Pratt, volume 2d. 9s. bds. Longman and Rees.

The Annual Tax Tables for the year 1801, containing an Abstract of the Brown Bread Act, New Hackney Coach Act, and all other Tax Acts. 1s. Kearsey.

Joke upon Joke; containing a Selection of the best Bon Mots, Repartees, &c. &c. with engravings. 4s. boards. Hurst.

A Treatise on the Use of Rice and Potatoes in Pastry, by John George Perry. 6d. Bell.

Remarks upon some Observations edited in the British Critic, relative to a Work lately published under the Title of "Literary Antiquities of Greece," intended to obviate some Objections proposed by the Critic, and to illustrate still further the History of Ancient Egypt, and of the earliest Ages after the Flood, by Phillip Attwood, A. M. 4to. 8s. sewed. White.

Dodley's Annual Register for the year 1798. 8s. boards. Otridge, &c. &c.

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THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. PETER DAVEY of the Parish of Christ Church, Surrey, for an IMPROVED FUEL.

THE substance here employed is a mixed coke composed of pit-coal and charcoal in various proportions, united previously to the operation of coking, and thus prepared together. The patentee takes the small of sea-coal, to which he adds charcoal, breeze, or any substance capable of making charcoal, such as saw-dust or tan; and mixed in the requisite proportions. These he does not mention, but only observes that for large fires, furnaces with a large draft, and the like, the quantity of sea-coal may be increased; and diminished when the fuel is intended to be burned in small fires, as simple charcoal. The materials when mixed are to be dried in kilns, and heated so as to make them conglutinate and drive off the moisture and oily parts without consuming the substance of the coal, which indeed is the precise object of the process of coking. The fuel is then fit for use.

The choice of fuel is a subject of no small importance in chemical operations as well as for domestic purposes. The very intense heat given by well made common coke, the durability of the fire, and the absence of any noxious smoke give it a preference over any other, in those cases where a moderately large body of fuel is to be consumed at one time, and there is a good draught; but it is often found necessary in small fires to mix it with pieces of charcoal, in order to quicken and enliven the combustion. This object is probably better fulfilled by the present contrivance of coking both together, whereby they are more intimately mixed, and the texture of the prepared fuel becomes much more easily penetrable by a moderate fire, than that of ordinary coke is. Probably too a less degree of roasting would suffice for the mixture, than what is found necessary for coal when used alone to be converted into good coke.

Mr. DAVID MUSHET, of Glasgow, for Improvements in METALLURGY, &c.

THE metal, the object of the present improvement is iron, and the most important of the processes which the patentee proposes, is, the conversion of malleable iron or iron ore into cast steel in a much more expeditious manner than is usually done, and also to give the cast steel the

property of welding when that may be required. The common way of manufacturing cast steel is tedious and expensive, as it is performed by first smelting iron ore into cast or pig iron; then by heating and hammering, changing the cast into bar iron; afterwards by a long process called *cementation*, which lasts many days, converting bar iron into bar steel; and lastly, melting the latter into cast steel. It will appear singular to the reader that the whole process proposed by the patentee is simply to take any quantity of malleable iron, introduce it into a crucible along with a proper proportion of charcoal dust or any kind of coal dust or carbonaceous matter, and by melting the mixture in a sufficient heat, the metal will be converted into cast steel, which may either be at once run into moulds, and used in that state for many purposes; or will serve as a material out of which by subsequent processes, to form the other varieties of steel employed in the arts. Also, not only malleable iron may be used for the mixture with charcoal, but even some iron ores, without previous reduction, if they are sufficiently pure and free from those foreign ingredients, the presence of which forms the difference between cast and malleable iron. The patentee lays down with some accuracy the proportions of carbonaceous matter to the iron, requisite for the different kinds of cast steel. When wood charcoal be used, he employs a sevenieth to a ninetieth of the weight of iron, if a fortieth, the metal which results from the mixture becomes very completely fusible so as to run into any kind of moulds. When a very soft steel is wanted, the proportion of charcoal may be diminished to even a two-hundredth; for, when not more than one hundredth is used, the cast steel preserves great elasticity and strength; but, by diminishing the proportion of coal, the metal approaches to the state of simple malleable iron, is difficult of fusion, soft, elastic, and then capable of bearing a white heat without running down, and in that state, of being welded. The patentee farther adds, that to produce that valuable kind of steel called *blistered faggot*, or *German steel*, which is both hard, and will bear welding, he heats his common cast steel in contact with carbonaceous matter, for five days, more or less, according to the quantity and thickness of the ingots. On the whole the inventor prefers the powdered

powdered coke as the carbonaceous matter to be employed, but insists on their being thoroughly burned, and in close vessels, like the iron pots in which charcoal is now prepared for the gunpowder manufactory, or in the way in which coals are coked in Lord Dundonnald's process.

As the patentee is well known as a man who unites scientific knowledge with much practical information, it remains for others in the same line of this important branch of manufactures to appreciate the value of the invention here claimed, and the great simplification of processes here recommended.

Mr. POTTS of Belford, Northumberland, for an ARTIFICIAL LEG and ARM upon a new Construction.

THE object of this contrivance is to imitate more nearly the natural structure of the parts, the loss of which it is intended to supply, especially in the construction of the joints, and it is performed in the following simple and well imagined manner. If the limb lost be the leg, above the knee, the artificial one is composed of these pieces: the uppermost is a case of stiff leather, to enclose the stump, into which is firmly fixed a wooden block, furnished with two parallel projecting semicircular brass pieces, to form one part of the knee-joint. The second part is the leg piece, which has at the upper extremity a single semicircular brass joint to play within the two belonging to the thigh piece. This joint is exactly the same as that of a number of common rulers; the three semicircular parts are all held together by a single screw pin with a nut, and they are cut so that the motion of the joint cannot be extended farther than to straighten the leg as far as can be done in the natural limb. The artificial leg is made of a single piece somewhat resembling an inverted cone, but flattened at the sides, and brought sharper towards the front. The lower end of the leg is fur-

nished with a brass ball, into which the point of the cone is firmly fixed. The foot-piece is a block somewhat resembling a natural foot, (but without the toes, which form a separate piece). It is split longitudinally and hollowed out with half a globe in each part, so as to form an entire hollow globe when joined together, which receives and forms a joint for the ball, fixed on the lower end of the leg. Lastly, the toes form a single piece, which are joined on to the foot at the bend of these parts in the natural foot, and the joint is made by alternate hollow hinges, which when put together receive a pin through the whole. The hollow leather of the thigh piece is to be stuffed, and all the joints are to be made to play very easily, and rather loose. All the other parts, that is, the knee-pan, ancles, and all the flesh, are to be made up with stuffing in the usual manner. The artificial limb is kept to the body by a strong strap fixed in the hinder part of the leg-piece, which passes up round the opposite shoulder, and is fastened to any part of the dress.

From an inspection of this contrivance, which is not without ingenuity, it is obvious that nothing more is gained, and no more assistance to the natural motion is acquired, than if the bones that compose the real limb or limbs were again set on and simply kept in their proper places, by pins and wires, as in the prepared skeleton, but without a single muscle or tendon to direct their motion. Therefore, though the natural play of the joints is sufficiently well imitated, and the stuffing which surrounds the several pieces will prevent the several motions from being too loose and shaking, it is not easy to conceive how the wearer will by this be enabled to manage the artificial limb, so as in any considerable degree to imitate the complicated movements of the natural organs which follow each other in the most regular and measured walking.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In February, 1801.

FRANCE.

INTELLIGENCE was received from Paris on the 18th of February, that Peace between France and the Emperor of Germany was signed at Luneville, on February the 9th. The leading features of

the treaty are, that the Rhine becomes the boundary of the French territory in Germany, and the Adige of that which is called the Cisalpine Republic. Tuscany is assigned to the Duke of Parma, a prince of the house of Spain. The Grand Duke

is to have his recompence from the secularizations in Germany; and the Emperor adds to his Venetian acquisition the islands in the Adriatic. This treaty, which recognizes also the Ligurian, Helvetian, and Batavian Republics, was announced to the Legislative Body by a message, in which Bonaparte speaks with his usual hostility towards England: "All the commerce of Asia," says he, "and immense colonies, are no longer sufficient to satisfy its ambition. It is necessary that the seas should be subjected to the exclusive sovereignty of England. It arms against Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, because Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have by treaties mutually guaranteed their sovereignty and their flags."

In our last number we have given a sketch of the movements of the hostile armies till the armistice was signed between General Moreau and the Archduke Charles, on the 25th of December, in Germany. In the present we shall endeavour to give a short account of the movements of the armies in Italy, till the peace at Luneville.

In the Vienna Court Gazette, of the 3d of January, we find General Bellegarde's official account of the action of the 25th of December, on the Mincio, when the enemy (as we have before stated) succeeded in forcing the strong lines of the Austrians on that river, in which the loss sustained on both sides is allowed to have been dreadful, though it is stated as having fallen less heavily on the Imperialists than the French accounts represented.—After passing the Adige and taking Verona, the French pushed on for Vicenza, passed the Brenta, took Cittadella, and advanced to Castelfranco, where a sharp battle was fought on the 12th of January. The town was at length taken, and the Austrians pursued to Salvarozza, where they encamped on a plain. It appears, that on the 4th of January, General Bellegarde requested Brune, that a cessation of hostilities might take place in Italy, as well at Germany; to which the republican General replied, that he would consent to no propositions for an armistice, unless they should be preceded by the surrender of the fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Ferrara, and Ancona; but these terms were not agreed to. The Imperialists had now on their right the formidable army of the Grisons, the divisions under Macdonald, Moncy, &c. (which had all advanced through the Tyrol, and the Bishopric of Trent.) The army of the Grisons had taken Trent, and established a communication with the left wing of the army of

Italy. While Brune was driving the Austrians before him in the Venetian territories, General Murat, with the corps of observation, was in full march against Ancona, and meditated an attack upon the Neapolitan dominions. From this disastrous state of things, the Austrian army and the territory of Italy have been at length relieved by an armistice, signed on the 16th of January, at Treviso; by the terms of which the fortresses of Peschiera, Ferrara, Ancona, and Sermin, are given up to the French. Mantua, like Ulm and Ingolstadt before, was, by an article in the armistice, to remain blockaded by the French, and to be revictualled every ten days; but this condition was soon rendered null by a convention signed at Luneville on the 26th, by which Mantua, as well as all the other fortresses, was surrendered.

The views of Bonaparte now seem to be, to induce the Emperor of Russia (under a promise of reconquering Malta for him) to threaten the Ottoman Porte; and by that means to succeed in maintaining a footing in Egypt. This conjecture meets with some confirmation, from a note that has been presented by the Russian Ambassador, at Constantinople, to the Divan, stating, that the Ottoman Court must not permit the landing in Egypt of the British forces, under General Abercrombie; and insinuating, that any disobedience to this injunction may lead to very fatal consequences, as it will be looked upon as an act of hostility on the part of the Turks against Russia. In this dilemma, with a Russian fleet in the Dardanelles, nothing less can be expected than the submission of the Porte, under such a weighty combination of force.

The Emperor of Russia has sent a most splendid embassy to the Chief Consul of France, and has banished Louis the 18th, and his niece, the Duchess D'Angouleme, from the Russian territories.

The Tribunal of Cassation assembled on the 30th of January to take into consideration the sentence of Ceracchi and his accomplices. Citizen Arnaud, Substitutor of Commission, argued for some time on the merits of the case. At one o'clock the tribunal withdrew into the council-chamber, for the purpose of deliberation.—Having returned to the hall, it pronounced the rejection of the appeal made by Ceracchi, Arena, Lebrun, and Dumerville, who have been since executed.

On the 16th of January a Russian officer arrived in Paris, in seventeen days, from Petersburg. He was the bearer of a letter

letter to the Chief Consul, in the handwriting of the Emperor Paul, and the consolidation of the union between the two states appears from its following regulations respecting Russian ships: All vessels of the Republic, and all cruizers bearing the French flag, are forbidden to interrupt the ships of war, or the commerce of the Emperor of all the Russias, or his subjects. On the contrary it is directed, that all French vessels shall afford succour and assistance to the ships of Russia. All prizes of Russian vessels which may be made after February the 19th, shall be declared null by the Council of Prizes.

One of the most important pieces of intelligence however to us is the sailing of a part of the Brest fleet. On the 27th of January, Cape Finisterre, distant E. half N. 35 leagues, the *Concorde* frigate discovered at nine at night seven large ships, about two miles to windward, under easy sail, steering to the westward; and being on opposite tacks, two bore up for her. One, however, in a short time resumed her course and joined her fleet; the other continuing in chace, the *Concorde* stood on till they supposed the fleet distant about six miles, when having brought to, they made the private signal, which not being answered, convinced them she was an enemy. The commander of *La Concorde* says, "When she was within hail he had observed her to be a frigate of very large dimensions; but further observations were prevented by a volley of musquetry, and an order to strike to a French frigate." She then ranged up on their lee-side, receiving and returning their fire as she passed, till she shot so far a-head as to bring them on her quarter; in which position they kept her warmly and closely engaged for about half an hour, when the enemy's fire entirely ceased, he receiving their broadsides, which brought his boat and other wreck from his stern and quarters into the water, without returning a shot. From this they concluded that his people had deserted their quarters, and that he had surrendered, but they found that on the contrary his attention was engaged in making his escape, and his fleet soon appearing to windward, obliged them to relinquish the pursuit and steer for England. There is little reason to doubt of this squadron's destination being for Egypt, towards which quarter Bonaparte has directed no small part of his attention, ever since his possession of the Chief Consulate. It is probable also that this is the squadron which has been for some time in readiness under the command of Admiral Gan-

theaume, who conducted Bonaparte from Egypt, has been elected a Counsellor of State, and possesses the Chief Consul's full confidence. This Squadron may safely pass through the Mediterranean, for we have nothing to oppose it; but it has yet no small degree of danger to encounter on the Egyptian coast, as Lord Keith is still cruising in that quarter.

EGYPT.

The *Mercury* frigate, which lately arrived at Gibraltar from the coast of Egypt, has brought intelligence, dated Yaffa Bay, and off Arab's Tower, Alexandria, September the 30th. The Grand Vizier is stated to be still at Jaffa, with 10,000 men, whom General Koehler with forty-six British, six officers included, were instructing to march in double line, their artillery in the intervals, and the cavalry upon the wings; but though there was much said of advancing against the enemy, the Vizier appeared more occupied in preparing to make a stand in Syria, than in attacking Egypt. Numerous works were erecting about Jaffa, to render it a place of arms; and Captain Lacey was employed in erecting regular bastions about El Arish. His Highness the Vizier expected reinforcements; but if they were even to arrive he could not act against the French for three months, without a considerable number of small and active vessels of war, in consequence of the uncommon inundations of the Nile.

General Menou.

Menou, having been joined by Murad Bey, who had so long opposed the French in Upper Egypt, and by numerous Copts, &c. appeared determined to retain a conquest, of which it was evident all the powers of the Porte could not dispossess him. He had strongly fortified, it is said, Alexandria, Damietta, and Roietta, upon the entrance to the Nile, and the only ports in Egypt, and had not only completed the lines, &c. began by Colonel Bromley, at Aboukir, but added others to them, rendering all these places so strong as to bid defiance to any army of the Turks.

The latest accounts from England, and which were received off Alexandria the 25th of September, were dated the 16th of June. Intelligence had been received, that our troops had retired from the Red Sea; but hopes were entertained that a body of troops from India, "who, from being accustomed to the same scorching sun, were better adapted than soldiers immediately from England to contend with the French, now seasoned to the climate," would arrive at Suez, and make a diver-

sion in favour of the army expected under General Abercrombie.

HOLLAND.

At Helvoetsluys, and in the Texel, the most active preparations are carrying on to get a Dutch fleet ready for sea, to be commanded by Admiral De Winter, and destined, according to some opinions, to join the combined Spanish and French force at Brest; or, as others say, to co-operate with the fleets of Russia, Sweden, and Denmark.

PORTUGAL.

This country stands in great danger of falling under the controul of France. A large army was preparing in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, destined to march through Spain, for the invasion of the Portuguese dominions; and about the middle of January, according to intelligence from Madrid, the Marquis de Castel Franco, Major of the Spanish King's Body Guards, was to set off for Lisbon upon an extraordinary mission, the object of which is alleged to be, to demand of Portugal whether she chose to enter into an alliance with Spain and France; or, whether she preferred remaining in alliance with Great Britain? In the first case, she was to order the English and emigrant troops to evacuate the Portuguese territories; in the second, she was to be informed that war would be immediately declared against her.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

It appears now certain that the Convention of the Neutral Powers was signed on the 16th of January by the Ministers of Russia, Denmark, and Sweden, and that Prussia had since acceded to it under certain conditions. The Danish Minister, in answer to a note transmitted to him by Mr. Drummond, the English Envoy, (demanding a full explanation of the nature, object, and extent of the confederacy) states, that Denmark "not knowing that any of the powers engaged in the negotiation (at Petersburg) had made a declaration, or adopted measures relative to its object, at which Great Britain might take offence or umbrage, cannot, without ulterior explanation, reply to that part of Mr. Drummond's note, "that the negotiation has no other object than the renewal of the engagements which, in the years 1780 and 1781, were contracted by the same powers, (Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark) for the safety of their navigation." The best comment upon this treaty is perhaps that of Mr. Grey, on the 2d of February, in the British House of Commons, who says, "He had looked

into those authors who treat of the law of nations and also, into many of the treaties of Europe, and he was so far from discovering any right to interrupt the course of neutral vessels, that he found that the direct contrary principle was often acted upon in the course of the last century. In the year 1740, the King of Prussia declared that free bottoms made free goods. The same principle was acted upon by the Dutch in the year 1762. How are we then to account for the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in not including Prussia in the hostility which they wage against the armed neutrality?—They will not attack Prussia, because she is strong; but they will attack Sweden and Denmark, because they are weak."

The Emperor of Russia having thought proper to publish in the Gazette of St. Petersburg, as the motive for the violation of the rights of nations that he had been guilty of in the seizure of our ships, and the imprisonment of our seamen, "that a convention had been entered into with the Court of St. James's, in virtue of which the Russian forces were to take possession of Malta, so soon as it should surrender to the combined fleet;" it is stated, from good authority, that, it is true a convention to cede the island of Malta to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (of which the Emperor Paul has made himself Grand Master) was drawn up; but it was never signed on the part of this country. Let the Ministers of Paul I. it is added, produce, if they possess it, any convention whatsoever, ratified by Great Britain, respecting the fate and destination of Malta before the conclusion of a general Peace.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Since our last publication an event has occurred, which we confess has astonished us, and which we believe has disappointed the expectation of the majority of our readers. The event to which we allude, is a CHANGE OF MINISTRY, a circumstance which has given rise to a variety of rumours, none of which, however, we must add, have as yet accounted for it in a satisfactory manner.

A difference of opinion, it is said, has for some time past existed in the Cabinet, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland; the delay of the King's Speech on the opening the Session, took place, it is added, in consequence of this difference of opinion. Mr. Pitt was decidedly in favour of the measure; and it is stated, that the Marquis Cornwallis and Lord Castlereagh had principally succeeded in effecting

effecting the Union, by pledging themselves to the completion of it, in consequence of direct instructions to that purpose from the British Cabinet. After much deliberation, however, between Mr. Pitt and his friends, and other members of the Cabinet, in which a Great Personage is said to have felt it necessary to declare his determination to resist the promised concessions, it was at length agreed to wave the measure for the moment, and omit any reference to it in the King's Speech. But Mr. Pitt, conscious that he was bound to support an engagement which had been thus solemnly contracted, insisted that the question of Catholic Emancipation should be submitted to the Imperial Parliament. In this instance he was seconded by Earl Spencer, Lord Grenville, Mr. Dundas, and Lord Castlereagh; and opposed by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, and the Earl of Clare. In consequence of which, he gave in, on Friday, the 11th of January, his resignation to his Majesty, declaring, that the faith of Government ought to be inviolable, and the pledge given to the Catholics redeemed. His resignation was followed the next day by those of Lord Grenville, Earl Spencer, Mr. Dundas, and Mr. Windham.

It does not appear that Mr. Pitt was out-voted upon this occasion in the Cabinet, (which may be considered as a select committee of the Privy Council) as the members who acted with him were more numerous there, than those who differed in sentiment from him. It would, on the contrary, seem that the question became a subject of general consideration in the Council, and was not limited to the Cabinet, since the Earl of Clare and Lord Castlereagh are known to have taken a leading part in the business. It is, therefore, because the measure was found inimical to the opinion of the First Personage in the country, that the resignations which have been noticed have taken place. The advisers of the Sovereign, on this occasion, have acted no doubt, from the purest motives, being led to apprehend that the measure proposed would endanger the Established Church, and that it would be a violation of the following clause in his Majesty's Coronation Oath: "I promise to the uttermost of my power, to maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion, established by law; and I will preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such Rights and Privileges as by law do

or shall appertain unto them or any of them."

How far the proposed Emancipation can be considered as a violation of this oath, we leave it to more competent judges to determine. It is a delicate subject in which we feel no inclination to interpose. With respect to this being the sole cause of Mr. Pitt's resignation we also have our doubts; and we are disposed to think, that finding himself baffled in all his views, and little hope remaining of a counter-revolution in France, he has embraced the first opportunity of withdrawing from a situation in which he saw little prospect of encountering any thing but disgrace.

It was some time before the new arrangements were settled; but we believe, on good authority, they are as follows:

The Right Hon. Henry Addington, First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer—Lord Eldon, Lord High Chancellor—Lord St. Vincent, First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord Loughborough, Privy Seal—the Duke of Portland, Secretary for the Home Department—Lord Hawkesbury, Secretary for the Foreign Department—Lord Hobart, President of the Board of Control—Colonel Yorke, Secretary of War—Sir Pepper Arden, a Peer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls—Mr. Law, Attorney General—and Mr. Perceval, Solicitor General. It is added, that the Duke of York will be at the head of the Board of Ordnance. Of this change of administration we think that Lord Fife spoke the general sentiments of the People, when he said, in the House of Lords, "Yet, injurious as these proceedings were to the interests of the Country, he could not help expressing his extreme regret that those great men, who had given in their resignations, were to be succeeded by persons of such inferior talents."

England is now left alone to contend in a war with the Northern Confederacy; but it should be remembered, if the new Ministry mean to follow the steps of the last, that having no place to trade to in the Baltic, or perhaps elsewhere on the Continent, we shall have no means of retaining our commerce, of continuing our manufactures, of paying our exorbitant taxes, and of supporting the war.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by commission on the 22d of January, when the Lord Chancellor informed them, it was his Majesty's pleasure that they should immediately proceed to elect a Speaker.

Speaker. The Commons then withdrew, and elected Mr. Addington, their late speaker.

The King, however, did not meet the Parliament till the 2d of February. In the speech from the throne, his Majesty took notice of the happy attainment of the legislative union of the two kingdoms, and of the unfortunate course of events on the Continent, and the consequences which must be expected to result from it; these, continued his Majesty, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have a just feeling for the security and independence of Europe.

The Duke of Montrose moved the Address in the House of Lords. The Earl of Lucan seconded the motion. Earl Fitzwilliam opposed the Address, and moved, as an amendment to the Address, "That all the words of it be omitted after the fifth paragraph, and in lieu of them be inserted general and strong assurances of support against his Majesty's enemies, with a declaration of the determination of the House to enquire into the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers."

Lords Moira and Holland spoke for the amendment, and Lords Mulgrave and Eldon against it; and at twelve o'clock the House divided on the Address.—Contents 73—Non-contents 17.

In the House of Commons Sir W. W. Wynne moved an Address to his Majesty. The Address being read from the chair, Mr. Grey then moved the following amendment, to come in after the fifth paragraph: "And that this House will proceed with all possible dispatch to make such enquiry into the general state of the nation, but more especially into our relations with foreign powers, as may enable us to offer to his Majesty such advice as we may think most conducive to the honour of his crown, and to the general interests of his dominions. And further, to assure his Majesty that if, owing to any unjust and unreasonable pretensions on the part of the enemy, peace cannot be obtained on such grounds as are consistent with our security—if the differences which appear unhappily to have arisen between his Majesty and the Northern Powers, are of a nature which press for immediate decision—if the representation which his Majesty has directed to be made to the Court of Petersburg, in consequence of the outrages committed against the ships, property, and persons of his Majesty's subjects—should not be effectual in obtaining such reparation as the nature of the case will require; and if the possibility of any

equitable adjustment shall render a new and more extended war inevitable, we will give his Majesty every support which the means of this country can afford; in the just hope and confidence that his Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of his people will induce him to take such measures, as shall hence-forward prevent a calamitous waste of their remaining strength and resources, by improvident and ineffectual projects, or by general negligence and profusion, and shall secure a wise and vigorous administration of their affairs, under the unexampled difficulties in which they are involved."

Mr. Pitt began by adverting to the very singular assertion of the last Speaker, "That the minority in that House were generally to be understood as speaking the sense of the people." If this were to be taken literally as the position laid down, it would then most paradoxically appear, that every effort which had been made by that House, to sustain the honour and interest of the nation—all the exertions by which they had so successfully withstood the inroads of the French usurpation—all the firmness and determination which had astonished Europe, and rendered this island a splendid exception from the principles and tyranny of France—all must have been exerted and exhibited against the sense of the people. This was strictly the paradox which the Hon. Gentleman endeavoured to maintain; for all these efforts had been made against the inclination of that minority which he had quoted as speaking the sense of the people.—"As to all those censures which had been thrown out against his Majesty's Ministers, and the necessity of effecting a change of administration;" (he added) "we shall have a time to go into these considerations, and we shall meet them with readiness and satisfaction, but this is not the proper moment." He had the consolation of knowing that he had often heard similar reproaches, and should have the consolation of their being followed by the same consequences as before.

The Solicitor-General entered into an elaborate legal disquisition of the laws, as established by long prescription for the regulation of marine affairs, as an answer to what fell from Mr. Grey, and contended, that the maritime rights claimed by Great Britain were essentially necessary to our political existence.

Mr. Tierney took a comprehensive view of the progress of the war, and insisted, "That the system pursued by his Majesty's Ministers, was such as must entirely

entirely deprive them of all confidence. Disgrace had been heaped upon disgrace—discomfiture upon discomfiture.” He made several remarks on Mr. Secretary Dundas, and execrated his want of human feeling. “No person,” he said, “connected with administration, had ever evinced such a total want of humanity; no person had ever shed the blood of his fellow-creatures with so little remorse, to so little purpose; in short, no person had acted the part of a general destroyer of the human race with so much indifference, as the Right Hon. Gentleman.” (Here Mr. Tierney was called to order) He then proceeded to say, “That Ministers were incapable, and had excited the general hatred and contempt of Europe.” Mr. Secretary Dundas vindicated his character and conduct, against the insinuations of the last speaker.

Mr. Sheridan condemned a practice, which, he said, “was more systematically followed by Mr. Dundas, than by any other member of the House; (viz.) twisting, perverting, and misrepresenting, what fell from the opposite side of the House. This was a manœuvre perfectly understood by the Right Hon. Gentleman, who never appeared so much at ease as when he was most harrassed, and never affected a strain of levity so much as when galled to the very heart.” The House divided,

For the Amendment	63
Against it	245

Majority	182
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The Budget was opened on the 18th of February: Mr. Pitt said, that in producing, as was now his duty, to the Committee, the charges for the current year, and the Ways and Means by which those charges were to be defrayed, he should notice first, what were the expences which were to be met by the two countries, in the proportion settled by the late measure of the Union. He should next remark on those charges which belonged exclusively to Ireland; and those which attached singly to Great Britain. The charges of the *Navy* amounted this year to 15,800,000*l.* which was an advance of 2,200,000*l.* beyond those of the last year. The reason of this excess, was, that our naval preparations had this year been of necessity greater, and the number of our seamen, of course, proportionately increased. This, he observed, was a general charge, a proportion

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

of which was to be paid by Ireland. The *Army* charges were this year 9,617,000*l.*; those of the last year, were 8,820,000*l.* The necessity of this increase, he trusted, would be equally obvious to all, under the present circumstances. The account would then stand thus:

Army charges for 1801,	£9,617,000
Extraordinaries for ditto,	2,500,000
Establishment for Ireland,	3,785,000

Total military charges, 15,902,000

The expences of the Ordnance Establishment for the present year would amount to 1,639,000*l.* being an excess of a few thousands beyond those of the former year; those for Ireland amounted to 299,000*l.*; making a total of 1,938,000*l.* The Miscellaneous Services, as they were commonly called, formed, in England, the sum of 2,550,000*l.*; in Ireland, of 207,000*l.* making together a total of 2,757,000*l.* He had also to propose, a Vote of Credit for this country of 800,000*l.* and 500,000*l.* for Ireland: which he trusted would be sufficient for every emergency, and particularly as in the present state of Europe we were prevented from sending our subsidies to foreign powers. The several sums which he had enumerated, and which belonged conjointly to both countries, amounted to 35,587,000*l.* Of this sum England was to pay, by agreement, 15-7ths, and Ireland 2-17th.

The first deficiency which he should notice, was in the produce of the Income-Tax, which had been taken at seven millions, but which could not be expected to produce in either year, more than six millions. The discount on the late loan amounted to 400,000*l.* The deficiency in the *Malt Duty*, 400,000*l.* On the *Assessment of 1798*, and the *Income-Tax of 1799*, 1,350,000*l.* The deficiency in the produce of the Consolidated Fund, as calculated to April 1801, amounted to no less than 1,750,000*l.* It was his determination to provide for every deficiency, and to fund the largest possible quantity of Exchequer-bills, so as to leave nothing afloat. To make good these deficiencies, and to fund those Exchequer-bills, would require a sum of 6,610,000*l.* which, added to 35,587,000*l.* of charges to be paid by Great Britain, would give a total of 42,197,000*l.*

He had now to state to the Committee, the manner in which it was meant to meet those charges.

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The first tax that he should propose, was an additional duty upon *Tea*, above 2s. 6d. per lb. of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, which he calculated would produce the sum of 300,000l.

The next tax he meant to propose was on the article of *Paper*, the present duty on which he would propose to double; providing an exception, however, in favour of paper-hangings, and glazed paper, used in particular manufactures, and allowing a discount to the full amount of the duty upon all paper used in the publication of diurnal prints. The produce of this tax he estimated at 130,000l.

He proposed, that the drawback upon the exportation of *Calicoes*, be taken off, and that the present duty of two-pence-half-penny per yard, be advanced to three-pence-half-penny; which would amount to 155,000l., making the total of the Excise 586,000l.

Upon *Timber, Staves, and Deals*, he proposed to encrease one-third, which he estimated at 95,000l. The export trade of *Pepper*, which was our own, he also considered as a proper article of taxation. Upon all exports he should propose a tax of six-pence per pound; this would produce 104,000l.; and upon all consumed at home, a duty of three-pence; which he estimated at 15,000l., making together the sum of 119,000l.

There were some lesser duties upon *Léad, Raisins*, and other articles not necessary to be here enumerated, the produce of which, added to the preceding, would make the whole amount of the Customs 402,000l.

The next tax he meant to propose, was upon *Horses* of every description, not excepting those employed in agriculture, though the duty upon the latter, would only be to a small amount. Upon every Horse employed in agriculture, he should propose an additional duty of four-shillings, which would produce the sum of 136,000l. Upon Pleasure horses, where only one was kept, an additional duty of 10s. for each; which would produce the sum of 170,000l.; making the whole produce of the tax on horses 306,000l.

Upon all Bills and Notes at present taxed, an encrease of one-half of the existing *stamp* duty, he estimated at 712,000l. Upon all Policies of Insurance in shipping transactions, an encrease of one-half the present duty, making 145,000l. Upon all Deeds of Conveyance Property; which bore at present a tax of

10s. per skin, he proposed to place an additional duty of three shillings per skin, which would produce 93,000l. Total amount of *stamps* 350,000l.

The last object of taxation to which he wished to call the attention of the Committee, was the *Post-office*. Various regulations were intended, with respect to distance, &c. which, it was estimated would produce a revenue of 80,000l. The Packets to Ireland, the Cross-road Posts, and Inclosures in Foreign Letters, which had hitherto not been charged so high as those on English letters, would likewise admit of an additional profit to the country, to the amount of 17,000l.

He proposed, with respect to the *Penny-post*, that the present rate be doubled; or, in other words, that instead of a-penny, every letter should in future be charged two-pence. The total amount of the revenue to be drawn from the post-office regulations, he estimated at 150,000l.

Recapitulation.

Excise	£586,000
Customs	402,000
Horses	306,000
Stamps	350,000
Post-office regulations	150,000

Total amount of taxes £1,794,000

On the 12th of February, Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street, received the gentlemen who bid for the loan. He lamented that the service called for so large a sum; but, as near as he could judge from the estimates made out, the sum wanted would be from twenty-seven to twenty-eight millions of money; and he proposed to fund it in the three per cent. Conf. and three per cent. Reduced Stock.

On the 16th of February, he agreed for the loan upon the following terms:

125 Conf. valued at 70l.	15s.	} 100l.
50—15 Reduc. val. 29l.	5s.	

The payments of the loan are to be by the following instalments:

Feb. 20,	deposit	10 per cent.
Apr. 17,	2d inst.	10
May 15,	3d do.	10
June 19,	4th do.	10
July 17,	5th do.	15
Aug. 21,	6th do.	10
Sept. 18,	7th do.	10
Oct. 16,	8th do.	15
Dec. 11,	9th do.	10

£100

An account of the amount of the Bank of England notes in circulation, on an average of every month, from 25th of October, 1800; distinguishing the amount of notes below the value of five pounds.

Amount of Bank of England notes of five pounds each and upwards:—from 25th October to 25th November, 1800, 13,816,700*l.*—25th November to 25th December, 13,133,500*l.*—25th December to 25th January, 1801, 13,845,800*l.*

Amount of Bank of England notes of two and one pound each:—from 25th October to 25th Novem. 1800, 2,061,700*l.*—25th November to 25th December, 2,148,700*l.*—25th December to 25th January, 1801, 2,519,400*l.*

Respecting the failure of the Ferrol expedition, the following facts have appeared, and as a matter of authentic information, we submit them to our readers. The expedition having arrived off Ferrol, Sir J. B. Warren informed Sir R. Abercrombie, that it would be extremely practicable to destroy the whole of the enemy's fleet in that harbour, if the troops would first silence the batteries of Fort St. Philip, which could not be approached by our shipping. 12,500 men were accordingly landed under the direction of Sir Edward Pellew, who displayed uncommon judgment in superintending the disembarkation, as not even a musket was lost in this service*. The landing being effected, the troops were marched up the hill which overlooks Fort St. Philip, without any opposition from the enemy, who had fled in great consternation into Ferrol, where all the churches were opened to hear mass, and to beseech the protection of the saints. It was expected that the signal would be given without delay to advance; when, to the surprise of every part of the service, the troops were ordered to retrace their ground, and to re-embark. The reason assigned by the most respectable authority, for this counter-order, was the determination of a council of war, which was of opinion that it would not be practicable to take Fort St. Philip by assault, without risking the loss of 3000 men, and that to attack it in a regular way, would require eight days before the last parallel could be completed; that this delay would be dangerous on many accounts, as, besides the reinforcements which might be sent to Ferrol, there would

be a great risk from a change of wind, which might drive our fleet off the coast, and leave our army in the same situation as it was at Ostend: that, moreover, Sir James Pulteney's instructions were to risk nothing, as the expedition had an ulterior object of greater importance to accomplish.

The military force now under General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in his Egyptian expedition, is said to be as follows: one troop of the royal horse, and three companies of the royal-foot artillery; a detachment of artificers, under the command of a Brigade of Officers from the corps of royal engineers; two regiments of light cavalry; two battalions of the guards; a regiment of the rifled-barrelled corps; and about ten other regiments of infantry; forming an effective body of 15,000 men.

Intelligence has arrived from Constantinople, of the 13th of January, stating, that the English fleet had not yet arrived there, but, that four frigates, with General Abercrombie's Adjutants, had reached Rhodes. A grand attack was to be made upon Egypt; seconded by the whole Turkish navy, under the Captain Pacha; General Abercrombie was to land at Jaffa, with about 20,000 men; and to march afterwards through Damietta, against Alexandria, with an European force of near 20,000 men. Ten thousand men from the East Indies, were to land at Suez, while the Grand Vizier was to make an attack from El Arisch, so that the French, in Egypt will be attacked in front, in the rear, and in flank.

The Whig-club dined at the London-Tavern, on the 6th of February. The Duke of Norfolk, president. The health of Mr. Fox was given by the Duke, and drank with great applause. His Grace added, "and may the King and Country see their error, before it be too late, and call forth his talents to rescue them from the dangers with which they are surrounded." Several new members were admitted.

On the Fast-day the King caught cold going to the Chapel Royal, which has since been attended with very alarming symptoms of body and mind. This circumstance has, in some degree, suspended the operations of Government, and has occasioned a very extraordinary pause in the progress of the new Ministerial arrangements, the particulars of which we shall relate in our next Number.

* A transport with 400 troops on board, was however, run down by a man of war, and every man on board perished.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Jan. and the 26th of Feb. extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ARCKLESS, John, Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Hall, Carey-street)
BAY, John, Town Malling, Kent, hop merchant. (Owen, Bartlett's Buildings, Foborn)
BORGINS, Jof. Great Portland-street, printfeller. (Sam. Lucas, New Cavendish-street)
BROOKES, Geo. Oxford-street, linen draper. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)
BOWER, Cha. Carey-street, scrivener. (Allingham, St. John's-square)
BATEMAN, John, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sand-bath, Hull)
BAKER, John, Staines, coach master. (Rigg, Carey-street)
BATE, Edw. Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Figtrecourt, Temple)
BRADBURY, Sarah, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester)
BROT, Wm. Coventry, carrier. (Dickens, Coventry)
BURGES, Dan. Blaby, Leicestershire, victualler. (Freer, Leicester)
Cavanagh, John, Fortsea, ship chandler. (John Richards, Fortsea)
COTTERELL, Sam. and Tho. Crickdale, linen drapers. (Wm. Wall, Worcester)
CARVER, Tho. Bedford, baker. (Giles and Isaacson, Shire-lane)
COPELAND, James, Hay's Mews, St. George's, Hanover-square, coach master. (Sorrel, Berkeley-square)
CHANDLEY, Tho. Liverpool, earthen-ware dealer. (Black-rock, Temple)
CREED and MORRIS, Horley, Gloucestershire, clothiers. (Vizard, Gray's Inn-square)
CLAYTON, John, Kirkford, Sussex, jobber in cattle. (Tyler, Petworth)
DARBY, John, Wallbrook, pocket-book maker. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument-yard)
DOWNNEY, Tho. Sunderland, Durham, ship owner. (Raine and Wragham, Seething-lane)
EDWARDS, Miles, Bush-lane, cotton broker. (Eyre, Seething-lane)
EDWARDS, John, Kingston, Herefordshire, woolstapler. (Jenkins and Co. New Inn)
FLEASER, Benj. Liverpool, druggist. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton-buildings)
GREGORY, Cha. Eltrow, Bedfordshire, baker. (Morton, Furnival's Inn)
GANDALL, John, Tiverton, vintner. (Sausum, Ely-place)
GLOVER, Wm. Bristol. (George Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn)
GRINT, J. Wandsworth, corn chandler
HEAWOOD, John, Stockport, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curlior-street)
HALLWOOD, Jof. Birmingham, gun maker. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's Inn)
HUGHES, John, Silver-street, Falcon-square, victualler. (Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho)
HALL, Anth. Vine-street, Hatton-wall, cheesemonger. (Aubert, Upper Berkeley-street)
HIDE, Sam. Ware, broker. (Smith, Villier's-street)
HADFIELD, John, Sheffield, grocer. (Hoare and Cave, E-fex-street)
HEATHCOTE, Peter, Walfall, Skinner. (Hunt, Castle-street, Holborn)
HAWES, W. Hazewell, soap and starch manufacturer. (Mangan, Warwick-square)
JONES, John, Liverpool, victualler. (Kirkpatrick and Jones, Liverpool)
KINNETT, Rob. late of Queen Charlotte-row, Mary-le-bone, upholster. (Scott and Landon, Poultry)
KESLEY, George, Bristol, grocer and tea dealer. (Scott and Landon, Poultry)
LEGG, Shields, Portsea, shoemaker. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital-square)
MACNAMARA, John, London, merchant. (Forbes, Ely-place)
MORGAN, Wm. Plymouth Dock, vintner, &c. (Sandys and Brown, Crane-court, Fleet-street)
MILLS, John, Hammer-smith, linen draper. (B. C. Williams, Bedford-row)
MORRIS, Tho. Horley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Rd. Jones, Tooke's-court, Curlior-street)
MUSKELL, John, Cromer, Norfolk, merchant. (Druce, Fenchurch-street)
MANTON, Tho. Tokenhouse-yard, merchant and insurer. (Watson, Fenchurch-street)
MACDONNELL, James, late of Dunkirk, but now of the King's Bench Prison, merchant. (Dunn and Teafdale, Trenchard's-street)
NEWTON, Wm. late of London Field, Hackney, but now of Shoreditch, painter. (White, Prescot-street)
PARKINSON, Tho. Beverley, Yorkshire, miller. (Sam. Hall, Beverley)
PARK, Rich. Lancaster, victualler. (Rt. Milne, Manchester)
PAR, John, Bury St. Edmunds, money scrivener. (Giles and Isaacson, Shire-lane)

PEARCE, Mathias, Blackman-street, cheesemonger. (Bons-feld, Bouverie-street)
ROBERTS, John, Pontefract, druggist, &c. (Edw. Sykes, New Inn)
ROFS, George, wine merchant. (Rooke, Coleman-street)
SALMON, J. W. Manchester, manufacturer. (J. and R. Wallis, Warrford-court)
SPENCER, Tho. Great Wigton, Leicestershire, victualler. (Henson, Bow-street)
STENTON, Sam. Kennington, cheesemonger. (Ireland, Staple's Inn)
TATLEY, John, Desborough, butcher. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's Inn)
WILKINS, James, Papanhill, Gloucestershire, baker. (Jenkins and James, New Inn)
WOODWARD, Rica. Liverpool, merchant. (W. and E. Allen, Clifford's Inn)
WILKIN, Rt. Greenwich, mariner. (Saward, Rotherhithe)
WESTON, James, Camberwell, bricklayer. (Latkrow, Doctor's Commons)
WALKER, Peter, Dudley, draper. (Parker, Stafford)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

ADAMS, John, Portsea, fopeller, March 3
ATKIN, W. Norwich, apothecary, March 3
BISHOP, Mattnew, Sherborne, baker, Feb. 21
BLOWER, Sam. St. John's-street, tallow melter, Feb. 24
BARN, F. Bristol, broker, April 12
BAILEY, G. Mark-lane, medical, March 3
BUSKE, Wm. Bath, money scrivener, March 2 and 11
BUNYER, John, St. John's-square, victuall. r. March 7
COLEMAN, Wm. Maidstone, soapkeeper, March 3
CROFT, Charles, Warrington, innkeeper, Feb. 28
CHIMNER, T. H. Walfall, mercer, March 5
CHAPMAN, S. Norwich, liquor merchant, March 4
DAVIS, E. Bristol, hooper, March 10
EAST, John, late of Old Bond-street, paper manufacturer, March 3
EDWARDS, Rd. Morgan-lane, Southwark, brandy merchant, March 14
EYAS, John, Wolverhampton, brush maker, March 5
EDENBOROUGH, John, Nottingham, victualler, March 10
FOWLE, S. West Rainham, miller and baker, Feb. 27
GALE, Rd. Birmingham, mercer, Feb. 24
GILL, Tho. York, grocer, Feb. 14
GRINHAM, T. Hartley Wintney, coachmaker, March 10
GARNER, T. Richmond, comfactor, April 21
HAMES, John, Stamford, bone-mason, Feb. 26
HARRISON, John, Manchester, merchant, Feb. 17
HATCH, Joseph, Robert-street, Bedford-row, cabinet maker, March 17
HARRISON, T. Oxford, hat manufacturer, March 7
JEJUP, James, Wapping, cow dealer, March 5
KIRK, James, Gravesend, common brewer, March 7
KNOWLES, James, Huddersfield, merchant, Feb. 27
LUDLAM, Wm. London, merchant, March 3
LACEY and FAY, Fenchurch-street, merchants, Feb. 28
MEYLAND, Rt. Finsbury Anger, Wilts, tellmonger, February 24
McCLAGHAN, Rt. Wood-street, Cheap-side, merchant, February 24
MAN, Alex. Mark-lane, oilman, March 3
MEE and EVANS, hofiers, Feb. 24
McILLITER, Edw. victualler, March 3
MOORE, Christ. Staithes, draper, March 3
— Wm. Richmond, habie keeper, March 7
MIDWOOD, S. Upper Shirlington, merchant, March 12
MATHEWS, D. Basingstoke, grocer, March 10
MARTIN, M. Basingstoke, draper, March 10
MARSHALL, James, Bath, bookfeller, Feb. 26
NEWMAN, Charles, Southampton, cabinet maker, February 21
NANTES, Hy. Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, March 3
NORTON, James, Oxford-street, haberdasher, March 17
NEWBYN, P. New Alresford, currier, March 10
PIERCE, John, Bread-street, warehouseman, Feb. 24
PERRON, C. F. Duke-street, St. James's, perfumer, February 24
PERFENT, M. W. and A. W. Bodesker, Little St. Helen's, merchants, (joint and separate estates) Feb. 14 and 28
PETERS, John and Alex. Southwark, linen drapers, (joint and separate estates) March 3
PATTISON, Geo. Berwick upon Tweed, linen draper, February 28
PHILLIPS, John, Adle-street, money scrivener, April 7
ROGERS, James, Bristol, merchant, March 6
ROUND, C. J. Wargrave, grocer, Feb. 24
RADFORD, L. Charing-crofs, tavern keeper, March 28
SEWELL, Wm. Clifton, scrivener, Feb. 28
SAMPSON, Tho. Benningholme Grange, Holderness, March 8
SIRCOM, R. Bristol, looking-glass manufacturer, March 10
VAN SPANGEN, John, Wells-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, March 3
WATTS, Rd. Fencham, brandy merchant, Feb. 26
WOODHEAD, John, and And Lane, Manchester, merchants, Feb. 23
WRIGHT, Wm. col. merchants and J. M. Wright, Well Close 4
Kilne, col. merchants, Feb. 28
WESTERMAN, Wm. Bermondsey, plumber, March 3

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Capt. Van Spengler, to Miss Graham, eldest daughter of A. Graham, esq. late of Hatton Garden.

At St Catherine Cree Church, Leadenhall-street, Mr. R. Hawkins, of Wellingborough, to Miss King, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe.

At Mary-le-Bonne, the Rev. W. Beville, A.M. chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Manchester, to Mrs. Rochfort, relict of the late W. Rochfort, esq. of Upper Berkeley-street, and daughter of H. Sterting, esq. of Dynes Hall, Essex.

In Gloucester Place, the Right Hon. Lady Ann Lambton, to the Hon. C. Wyndham, brother to the Earl of Egremont.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Brown, esq. of the War-office, to Miss S. Baillie, of Blackheath.

Mr. Spilbury, of Soho-square, to Miss E. Gybbon, of Winchester.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Wm. Homan, esq. of Bridgewater-square, to Miss Ohlson, of Mary-le-Bonne.

Mr. Smyth, of Holborn, to Miss Wright, of Hornsey.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Hamby, of St. Alban's-street, to Mrs. Inwood, of Hounslow.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Capt. Henry Bazely, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Rudle, of Queen's-square.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, V. A. Beckett, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss S. Abbott, of New Bond-street.

In Aldersgate-street, Solomon Hougham, esq. to Mrs. Jewer, of Catherine Place, Bath.

At St. Faith's, Mr. Wm. Gaimes, of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Miss E. Wenman, of Walbrook.

Major John Darley, in the East India Company's service, to Miss Turing, of Sloane-street.

At St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, James Hume Spry, esq. to Miss Robinson, of Charterhouse-square.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miss Hayter, of Cavendish-street.

Mr. J. Evans, of Lime-street, to Miss Barrtram, of Exeter Place, Lambeth.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Moore, of Woodstock-street, to Miss Haselden, of Little Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

T. Wright, esq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miss Preston, of Miles's-lane.

At St. James's Church, John Torre, esq. of Hatton Garden, to Miss Amelia Mainwaring Spencer, only daughter of the late Wm. Spencer, of Lynn, Norfolk.

Mr. James Compigne, of Hampstead, to Miss Dickson of the same place.

At Pancras, Thomas Mills, esq. of Ely

Place, to Miss Parks, of Lamb's Conduit Place.

At St Luke's, Chelsea, M. Yatman, esq. of Lindsey Row, to Miss Lunn.

At St. Pancras, Mr. William Marsh, of Weston Place, to Miss Jenks, of Welbeck-street.

Died.] Miss Maria Franklin, in Dean-street, Soho.

In Bryanstone-street, the Right Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. W. Howell Carr, of Monhemist, Cornwall, and daughter of the late James Earl of Errol.

Mrs. Catherine Horsfall, at Lady Wombwell's, in Harley-street.

Samuel Draper, plumber, of Coleman-street, one of the common-councilmen of that ward.

In New London-street, Crutched Friars, Mrs. Ann Bailey, aged 29.

Mr. T. Greene, of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields.

Nathaniel Kinch, of the Strand, banker.

Aged 64, Mr. John Langhorne, many years keeper of the City Repository, Barbican.

In Great George-street, G. B. Brudenell, esq.

In Cockspur-street, Ann Hancock, widow, after a few days illness.

In New Broad-street, after a painful illness, Mrs. Knowlys, daughter of Mr. Alderman Newman.

William Cook, esq. of New Ormond-street, late a major in the East India Company's service at Madras.

In Dartmouth-street, Mr. Nash, grocer.

Mr. Harris, one of the ushers of the court of exchequer.

In Conduit-street, Mrs. Walker.

In Soho-square, Edward Fuhr, esq. merchant.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, Mrs. E. Hayward.

Mrs. Edwards, of Took's Court, Currier-street.

In Lawrence Poultney-lane, Mrs. M'Taggart, wife of J. M'Taggart, esq.

In Francis-street, Bedford-square, W. Perkins, esq. aged 52.

In Charlotte-street, W. Gascoigne, esq. of the Admiralty, aged 38.

The youngest son of John Wilmot, esq. master in chancery.

In Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Lady Archer.

In Tenterden-street, Hanover-square, Lady E. Douglas, wife of Sir George Douglas, and sister to the present Earl of Glasgow.

Mrs. Fisher, of the Little Cloisters, Westminster Abbey.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Harrison.

In Grafton-street, Miss Beachcroft.

In Wellclose-square, aged 13, Master John Marshall.

In Charlotte-street, Portland Place, Miss Steward.

At his chambers, Gray's Inn, Bennett Clere Webster, esq.

In George-street, Hanover-square, Thomas Howden, esq.

In St. James's Place, aged 70, R. Maddock, esq.

Mr. J. Baker, of Upper Thames-street.

In Great Ormond-street, Major Hooke.

Henry George, aged 90, many years in the common council for Bishopsgate Ward.

Mr. B. R. Budd, musician, son of Mr. T. Budd, of Richmond, Surry.

Mr. Broadhurst, gardener to Chelsea Hospital, and formerly valet to the late Duke of Cumberland.

At Brentford, of a decline, aged 20, A. J. Fofs, captain lieutenant, and adjutant of the Plymouth Marines.

At his house in Hornsey-lane, R. Green, of Aylebury-street, Clerkenwell.

At Pentonville, aged 60, Mr. R. Shaw, printer, of Silver-street, Fleet-street.

In Sioane-street, aged 75, Mr. J. Hill.

At Stoke Newington, aged 75, Mr. Kinderlinen-draper, of Cheapside, greatly esteemed and regretted for uprightness and independence of character.

In John-street, Bedford Row, J. Le Coq, esq.

In Somerset-street, Goodman's Fields, Mr. J. Pycroft, sen.

In Dean-street, Soho, Miss Maria Franklin.

In St. Martin's, Mr. S. Girdler.

Mrs. Arrowsmith, of Rathbone Place.

In Bunhill Row, Moorfields, Mr. J. Simmons, stock-broker, great-grandson of R. Pendrill, preserver and conductor of King Charles II. after his escape from Worcester fight, 1651, who was honoured by that monarch with the appellation of Trusty Dick.

At Kensington Palace, Mr. James Pye, mews-keeper, and one of the governors of his Majesty's kitchen.

[Particulars relative to the late Dr. Blair of Edinburgh whose death was mentioned in our last.] He was born at Edinburgh, in April 1718, at the house of his father who was a Presbyterian clergyman of reputation. His more ancient descent was from the family of Blair, one of the most respectable in Scotland. To the University of his native city the Doctor was indebted for his liberal education, where he also took up his degree of M. A. and entered into orders in 1742. It was about this period that the Scots first began to discard their native dialect, and aspire to the composition of pure and classical English. Arbuthnot, Thomson, Mallet, &c. natives

of Scotland, then residents in England, had acquired the highest reputation for their composition of English literature; and the students of the University of Edinburgh fired by such examples, strove to emulate their fame. During the first years of the Doctor's residence at the University, he neither signalled himself by any peculiar love for literature, or the intenseness of his application. It was not till he entered on the study of theology, that his genius began to expand, and in some measure display that vigor which afterwards characterized his literary exertions. From that period his advances towards perfection, both as a writer and an orator, became very rapid, and when licensed as a preacher of the Presbyterian church of Scotland, his discourses from the pulpit were reckoned to excel all that had been hitherto heard in Scotland. By these exertions, Mr. Blair acquired the praise of the most distinguished judges of pulpit eloquence, and was esteemed a rising ornament to his country. In 1742, he was presented to the benefice of Colleslie, in Fifeshire. This promotion did but augment the Doctor's ardor, he familiarized himself more with the Greek and Roman classics, read the discourses of the most celebrated French and English Divines, and ever anxious to improve his powers of elocution, he neither betrayed confidence in his talents, nor contentment for his auditors. From Colleslie he was shortly translated to be minister of Canongate, in the city of Edinburgh, from thence he was successively advanced to other ecclesiastical charges in the city, till in the year 1758, he was appointed first minister of the High Church; the first clerical situation in the kingdom. At this period, he was complimented with the degree of D. D. of the University of St. Andrews, and in 1761, he became a Professor in the University, and delivered *Lectures upon the Principles of Literary Composition*, not dissimilar to those of Adam Smith (Author of the *Wealth of Nations*), on Rhetoric and elegant Literature. Dr. Blair's undertaking was patronized by every lover of taste and science, and by such general approbation added to the zealous endeavours of the well-known Henry Home Lord Kaimes, and David Hume, the Historian, his majesty endowed a Professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Letters in the University of Edinburgh, creating Dr. Blair first Professor. His students continually increased, and his Lectures, which were deemed the most beneficial to Society ever delivered, were most numerously attended. During twenty years he continued every winter the delivery of these Lectures; when he resigned and became Professor Emeritus*. While continuing to discharge

* It may be worthy of remark, that the Russian Prince D'Aschoff, who went through a course of Study in the University, never failed to attend these Lectures.

the duties of his ministerial capacity and Professor of the University, the Doctor also appeared in the character of an Author. His first publication being, "A Critical Dissertation on the Poems of Ossian," which is perhaps the most perfect critical composition extant in the English language. In 1777, he published a volume of Sermons, which had been so much admired when delivered from the pulpit. The MSS. was sent to Mr. Strahan, a celebrated bookseller, in London, who rather discouraged its publication, but by some accident, sent one of the Sermons for Dr. Johnson's opinion, who after the unfavourable letter had been sent off by Mr. Strahan to Dr. Blair, sent a letter returning the sermon, of which the following was a paragraph: "I have read over Dr. Blair's first sermon, with more than approbation:—to say it is good, is to say too little." Mr. Strahan had shortly after a conversation with Dr. Johnson, and then wrote to Dr. Blair enclosing Dr. Johnson's note, agreeing to give 50*l.* for the volume. The sale of the book was so rapid that a further present of 50*l.* was afterwards sent to Dr. Blair by the publisher. Her majesty on hearing one of these sermons read by the late Earl of Mansfield, the patron of Scottish genius, settled a pension of 200*l.* *per ann.* on the author, to which an addition of 100*l.* a year was made on his retiring from the Lectureship of the University. The unprecedented success of this volume, and the solicitations of the publisher, prompted Dr. Blair, to produce a second volume, for which he received 200*l.* But the whole sum since received for the two volumes made up 500*l.* On proposing a third volume, he was offered 600*l.* for the copy-right; and it is confidently reported, that his fourth volume produced him 2000*l.* These well known sermons have been translated into the French, Dutch, German, Hungarian, and Italian languages, the famous Zimmerman in his Treatise on Solitude quotes them as a model of the most perfect literary excellence. In 1783, being far advanced in years, Dr. Blair retired from the exercise of public duties, his salary however was con-

tinued for life. It was at this epoch, that he arranged his Lectures for publication, which have been read with the same avidity as his sermons, and translated into the before-mentioned languages. For this work, Dr. Blair received from Mr. Cadell, 1500*l.* In 1796, was published, "The Compassionate Beneficence of the Deity," a Sermon, preached before the Society instituted for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy, of the established Church of Scotland. We need only say, that this performance adds additional lustre to the author's fame, and has since been affixed to the fourth volume of his sermons. As a private character, Dr. Blair was no less deserving admiration; his manners were unassuming and his preferments the reward of virtue and literary attainments. For some years preceding his death, he preached but seldom, owing to his great age; Kaimes, Smith, Hume, Robertson, Boswell and Fergusson, were among the number of his friends and admirers; all the MSS. of Dr. Robertson were communicated to Dr. Blair, nor did he esteem himself secure from criticism, till they had undergone his strictures. Dr. Robertson lived in the habits of literary intimacy with Dr. Blair, and on the decease of the former, it was the general wish that Dr. Blair should succeed him as Principal of the University; but this he declined on account of his age. In his political opinions, he was zealously attached to the British Constitution, as an author no man had ever so few enemies; his library was well chosen, and one of the best in Edinburgh, and his fortune ample. He had but one child, a very accomplished and beautiful daughter, who was taken from him by a fever in the blossom of her youth and beauty. Mrs. Blair, nearly the same age as her husband, died some years since. It will be needless to add, that the man whose life was so exemplary, and whose talents reflected such glory on his native land, is universally lamented by his country-men, as well as every lover of virtue and literary pre-eminence.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a general quarter sessions held at Morpeth before the justices of the peace, resolutions were entered into to abstain from the unnecessary use of wheaten flour in pastry, &c. The use of every other species of grain was also restricted, particularly for the subsistence of horses kept for pleasure.

The Duke of Northumberland has ordered a quantity of mixed meal to be given weekly at Alnwick Castle to 135 industrious and labouring mechanics.

The Mayor and Corporation of Durham have subscribed 300*l.* to the soup and rice kitchen of that city.

The

The following is a statement of the number of men raised since the commencement of the war for service of the navy, distinguishing those raised in the ports of Newcastle and Sunderland.

November, 1800—Seamen.					
	Volunteers.	Press'd.	Landmen.	By the Civil Power.	Total.
Newcastle	- 1273	1892	173	32	3370
Sunderland	- 324	889	40	9	1290
	1597	2781	213	71	4661
By Act of Parliament, 1795					224
Total in Newcastle and Sunderland					4885

Number of men raised from the commencement of the war for the navy - 134,963

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced at Hexham: many houses were unroofed, and chimnies blown down, both in the town and neighbourhood. One house in particular, occupied by Mr. Newton, a saddler, was materially damaged; a stack of chimnies falling on the roof, penetrated into his bed-chamber, but fortunately he escaped unhurt. The house is completely unroofed, and the floorings broken to pieces.

Married] At Newcastle, Mr R. Young, watchmaker, to Miss Margaret Chicken.—Captain Harrop Pringle, of the Lord Hood, to Miss Margaret Taylor, daughter of Captain W. Taylor, of North Shields.—D. McQuin, esq. to Miss Summers.

At Felton, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, of Swarland, to Miss A. Atkinson, of Gower-street, London.

At Cowpen, Mr. Wm. Lawton, to Miss E. Debord, of North Blyth.

At Alnwick, Capt. Hutchinson, of the artillery, in the Hon. East India Company's service to Miss Lambert, of Alnwick.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Dixon, of Durham, to Miss M. Smith, of Bunker's Hall.

At Stockton, Mr. H. Busby, to Mrs. Atkinson, widow.

At Shields, Capt. Anderson, to Miss Swan.

At Berwick, Mr. Wm. Riddell, to Miss Edmondson

At Gainford, Mr. R. Garland, to Miss Myers.

Died.] At Newcastle, Margaret Robson, of the Flesh Market, at the advanced age of 103; who, except a weakness in the eyesight, retained her faculties unimpaired, and was never known to have been afflicted with sickness till that which terminated her protracted existence.—At the same place, Miss A. Pearson, of Seaton Sluice, aged 15.—The Rev. W. Graham of the Close-Meeting.—T. Alfey, of the Nungate, who hung himself in a fit of insanity.—Mr. Charles Mollison, baker, in Pilgrim-street.—Mr. Duncan, cabinet-maker, in the Pudding Lane.—At the Baths, Miss Sophia Campbell.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Stanfield, after a painful illness; she was the wife of Mr. Stanfield, manager of the theatre.—Mr. George Partis, glazier.—Mrs. M. Stephenson.

At the Ballast-quay, South Shields, Mr. W. Thompson.

At Dillington, Mr. D. Golding, aged 75.

At Heddon Mill, Mr. William Smith, aged 81.

At Ratcheugh, near Alnwick, Prideaux Wilkie, esq. aged 72.

At Durham, T. Taylor, esq. of Cornsea Hall, aged 57.—Mr. Wm. May, merchant, aged 23.

At Bishop-Auckland, Ralph Bowser, esq. alderman of Durham, aged 61.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Wilton, wife of Mr. Robert Wilton.—Mr. John Cheesmont, sail-maker.—After three days illness, Mrs. Hopton, wife of John Hopton, esq. Prussian consul for that port.—Mr. William Cart, agent to the Sunderland glass company.—Mr. R. Cole.

At Hexham, Mrs. Lowthian, in the 76th year of her age.—Mr. Thomas Nixon, of the Blackmoor's Head.

At Rothbury, T. Farquhar, esq.

At Norton, near Stockton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Wallis, author of the History of Northumberland.

At Stockton, after a long illness, Mrs. Norton.

At Lesbury, near Alnwick, Mr. Lawrence Gibbon, aged 73.

At Trimdon, Mrs. Smith, aged 78, mother of the Rev. Stott. Dennison, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Durham.

At Seaton, Mrs. Ann Milliken, relict of the late Mr. John Milliken, many years master of the brig Mary of Workington.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. J. Hodson.

At Irvine, Robert Smith, aged 101; he worked at his trade of weaver till within three weeks of his death, and was accustomed to travel three miles every Sunday to church; he could see to read the print of a pocket Bible with glasses: about twelve months ago he walked from Ayr to Irvine, twelve miles, in the space of three hours.

Mr. Benjamin March, aged 81, one of the people called Quakers.

At the Low Bridge, Newcastle, the wife of Joseph Jones, flax-dresser, being in child-bed, her mother prepared three white-herings, without the precaution of steeping them

them, which, though not generally known, seems to be very necessary, as she and five of the children eating of them became apparently poisoned; one of them, three years of age, died within an hour and a half after eating; but medical assistance preserved the other four. A coroner's inquest sat on the body, and returned a verdict of—Accidental death by eating unwholesome food.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In the course of the last year, at St. Mary's, Carlisle, there were 62 marriages, 193 christenings, and 182 burials. At St. Cuthbert's, 20 marriages, 93 christenings, and 136 burials: making together, 82 marriages, 286 christenings, and 318 burials.

The Earl of Carlisle, with his accustomed liberality, has distributed to the necessitous poor in the neighbourhood of Castle Howard 55 chaldrons of coals, 160 stones of beef, 16 quarters of good wheat, 15 quarters of good barley, 40*l.* in cash, and 10*s.* 6*d.* and warm cloathing to each poor widow on the estate of Lady Carlisle.

A soup-kitchen has been opened at Workington by voluntary subscription, from which 200 indigent householders are daily supplied with a pint of soup each, and a suitable portion of bread.

Married.] At Workington, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Robinson.

At Kendal, the Rev. T. Briggs, to Miss Threlfall.

At Askham, Mr. Bracken, to Miss White, both of Hilton.

At Bampton, Mr. Holme, to Miss Wharton.

At Underbarrow, T. Gregg, esq. of Lupton, to Miss M. Hervey, daughter of the Rev. T. Hervey, curate of Underbarrow.

At Burgh, by Sands, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, of Grinfdale, to Miss Mary Barwise, of Longburgh.

At Lanerust Church, Mr. T. Forester, to Miss M. Nixon.

Died.] At Carlisle, in the Abbey-street, Mr. John Carnaby, aged 70.—Mr. W. Dickson, of Epsom.—Mrs. Beck, of the Butcher-gate.—Mr. T. Egan.

Lately at Longburgh, Mr. J. Robinson.

At Knells, Mrs. Patrickson, wife of Mr. W. Patrickson.

At Sebergham, Mr. Samuel Rolph, at an advanced age.

At Kendal, in the 53d year of his age, Mr. John Wilson, one of the people called Quakers

At Witton le Wear, Mrs. Bell, of Sunderland, sister of Lieutenant-Colonel Bolés, of the Company's troops on the Bombay establishment.

At Brampton, Eleanor Liverick, widow, aged 100 years.

At Caterend, in the prime of life, Mrs. A. Young.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 70.

At Penruddock, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Wilkinton.

At Whitehaven, aged 68, Mr. T. Routledge, butcher.

At Burneside, aged 75, Mr. T. Smith.

At Wigton, in the 29th year of his age, Mr. Daniel Sanderson, draper, whose piety, and attention to business had procured him general esteem.

At Workington, Mr. John Barton.—Mrs. Westray, aged 75.

At Belville, George Duncan, esq. comptroller of the stamp-duties for Scotland.

YORKSHIRE.

Some gentlemen at Hull recently undertook to inspect and regulate the parochial expenditures in that town; in consequence of which the poor are better provided for, and the poor-rates have been reduced from 83*s.* 2*d.* to 44*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

At Wakefield, a very numerous meeting of merchants, woollstaplers, manufacturers, &c. took place the beginning of the month, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the King to procure a speedy peace, which was carried in the affirmative. Several resolutions were then entered into, the purport of which were as follow:

“That, from the alarming and unprecedented decay of trade, from the rapid increase of poor-rates and taxes, and the high price of grain, and other necessaries, that part of the kingdom was in a state seriously distressful, and which imperiously called for prompt and effectual relief.

“That the war was the principal cause of these evils.

“That an immediate peace was the only event that could effectually remove these increasing calamities, and restore confidence at home and abroad, which was so essential to the advancement of our commercial prosperity.

“That, impressed with this conviction, a humble petition should be presented to his Majesty, to make every exertion to restore peace to the suffering country.”

The petition, then read and proposed, was unanimously adopted.

John Wilkinton, esq. is chosen Lord Mayor of York for the present year.

At Bradford, a petition for peace was resolved upon by a very numerous meeting of merchants, manufacturers, &c.

Some of the newspapers attached to the *sympathant* party in this county find it necessary to support the sinking interest of Mr. Wilberforce, by detailing his speeches in parliament as articles of local intelligence, with vast encomiums on his wisdom and sincerity, on the prosperity of the country, and on the glorious success of the war!

It is lamentable to observe clergymen so much lost to every sense of shame, and a due respect for the precepts of their holy religion

as in the towns of Yorkshire, where the people evince a return to their senses by petitioning the throne for peace, to be stirring up a spirit of opposition, presiding at counter-meetings, villifying the friends of peace, &c. &c.

An advertisement has recently appeared in one of the Leeds papers relative to the completion of the Huddersfield Canal, of which 3475 yards still remain to be cut. When finished, it is stated that this canal will prove of infinite service to the manufacturers, &c. of that part of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Married.] At York, Mr. Williams, to Mrs. Southgate, both of the Theatre Royal.—Robert Cottam, esq. to Miss F. Maynard.—Mr. E. Colls, to Miss Ward.

At Sheffield, Mr. W. Thompson, attorney at law, to Miss A. W. Linley.—Mr. W. Weldon, merchant, to Miss Stacey.—Mr. William Fox, to Miss Hannah Carr.—Mr. Jonathan Hall, to Miss Mary Bedford.

At Helperby, Mr. T. Buttery, to Miss Stubbs, of Ripley.

At Hull, James Kiero Watson, esq. to Miss Hall.

At Wakefield, Mr. Barthorp, to Miss Whitworth.—Ralph Walker, esq. to Mrs. Beckett.

At Middleton, near Dicker, Mr. Collingwood Forster Jackson, of Newcastle, merchant, to Miss Cole, of Wretton.

At Holbeck, Mr. John Simpson, to Mrs. M. Taylor.

At Lowestoffe, Robert Macdonald, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Mary Douglas.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Watts, to Miss Parken.

At Sharrowhead, the Rev. A. Mackenzie, to Miss S. Wilson.

At Great Ouleburn, Lionel Place, esq. to Miss S. Thompson, of Kirby Hall.

At Rippon, Edward Oxley, esq. to Miss M. Lodge, of Willow Hall, near Halifax.

At Leeds, Mr. William Elmer grocer, to Miss M. Wayne.—Mr. M. Thirliff, to Miss Dickenfon, of Pontefract.

At Halifax, Capt. W. Stainland, of Selby, to Miss Naylor, of Brookfoot.

At Barnsley, Mr. T. Cope, butcher, to Miss E. Johnson.

Died.] At Leeds, Ensign Wales, of the first West York Militia, aged 57.—Mrs. Berwick.—Miss F. Reynolds.—Mr. T. Cooper, attorney at law.—At an advanced age, Mr. Cowell.—The Rev. John Hey, A. B. fellow and lecturer of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

At Hull, Mrs. Jane Holland, aged 74.—Mr. Robert Markland.—Mr. Frederick Stephenson, corn-carrier; having gone to rest, to all appearance in perfect health, awakened as the clock struck two, and, after asking his wife the hour, turned in the bed, and instantly expired.

At the same place, Mr. T. Mulcaster.—

Mr. Hick, aged 91.—Robert Montgomery, aged 18; he had complained for some days of a sore throat, and was no worse on the evening before his death happened.—Christopher Williamson, a fisherman, was found drowned near the South End.—Sir Samuel Standige, knt. once mayor of the corporation, and one of the wardens of the Trinity House, being the fifth time of serving that office; his loss is sincerely regretted.—Mr. Wm. Charlesworth.—Mr. Bamburgh, aged 53.—In the 66th year of his age, Michael Foster, foreman to Mr. Ferraby, printer; his integrity and zeal for the interest of his employer is rarely equalled.—Mrs. Dinsdale, aged 84.

At Warley, near Halifax, James Cooke, esq.

At Mayton Hall, the Rev. Sir Martin Stappilton, bart. who is succeeded by his only surviving son, the present Sir Martin Stappilton.

At Rippon, Mr. Terry.

At Barnsley, Miss Clark.

At York, Miss Cawood.—W. Markham, esq. brother to the Archbishop of York.—Mr. White, attorney.—Mr. Richard Raifin, aged 89.—Mr. T. Grice, aged 70.—Mrs. Watson, in her 81st year.—Mrs. Sturdy.—Mr. John Watson, aged 75.—Mr. E. Wilks.—Mr. Brotherton, a labourer; his death was occasioned by drinking spirituous liquors to excess.

At Halifax, in the 77th year of his age, much regretted, J. Holbyd.—Mr. J. Priefley, merchant.

At Warley, J. Cooke, esq.

At Kirkstall, Mr. Rothwell.

At Gledston House Craven, W. Hartley Curren, esq. aged 21.

At New Hill, near Wath, Mrs. Payne, aged 84.

At Beverley Mr. John Smith.—Mr. William Crabtree, aged 53.—Mrs. Carnaby, aged 91.—Mr. R. Bewick, aged 82.

At Dewsbury, aged 62, Mr. Jonathan Henningway.

At Doncaster, aged 78, Mr. Thomas Anderson.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Bayliff, aged 82.—Mr. John Bishop.—Mrs. Brammal.—The Rev. Mr. J. Reece, minister of the independent chapel.

At Wakefield, far advanced in life, Mrs. M. Smith, much regretted.

At Maltby, Mrs. Parnell, aged 85.

At Coulton, Mr. Croftland, late of New-fome Green.

At Brampton, Mr. John Birks, aged 65.—Also Mr. Peter Birks, brother of the above, aged 63.

At Sandfend, after a painful illness, Mrs. Smyth, wife of J. Smyth, esq. late a captain in the 31st reg.

At Barnsley, Miss Clarke.

At Barugh, Timothy Parke, in his 65th year.

At Whitby, Mrs. Ann Allen.—Mr. B. Johnson.

At Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Mrs. Wilfon.

At Heworth Grange, Mr. Wm. Emerson, aged 50.

At Marfleet, H. Dring, aged 79.

Miss Ellerton, daughter of Mr. F. Ellerton, of this county.

At Wansford, Mrs. S. Wise, aged 71.

At Clifton, Mrs. Elstone.

At Thorner, Mr. Clemishaw, aged 86.

At Leven, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Hall, vicar of Kirkburn, and curate of Routh.

At Halton, aged 82, Edmund Benson, esq.

At Hatfield, the Rev. F. Proctor.

At Huddersfield, Mrs. Armitage, aged 76.

At Hoth, near Criccieth, James Murray, esq. aged 80.

At Aberford, aged 71, Mr. Thomas Radford.

LANCASHIRE.

At Lancaster, the subscription for the relief of the poor amounts to upwards of 700*l*. but no mode of expenditure has yet been adopted.

A dreadful fire recently happened at Manchester, at the linen-yarn factory of Messrs. Kirby and Littlewood, near Oxford-street: the catastrophe was most tragical. A number of poor persons concerned in the works, and living in the upper part of the premises, to the amount of forty, were either burnt to death, or killed in the fall, in endeavouring to escape. The whole of the premises were consumed by the conflagration.

Another fire also happened at Knot-Mill, near Deangate, by which a large factory was nearly consumed. A young woman perished in the flames.

At Liverpool, upwards of 19,000 quarts of soup were delivered to the poor in the course of one week.

There has been lately imported into Liverpool 9958 barrels of wheat and rye-flour from America, a quantity sufficient for the whole consumption of that town for nearly three months.

Mr. R. Dodd, engineer, has lately addressed an Introductory Report, with a General Estimate, on the proposed Bridge across the River Mersey at Runcorn, to the nobility, gentry, and commercial inhabitants of the west part of this and the county of Chester. Mr. Dodd very ably proves that the proposed bridge is practicable, as nature has even facilitated the design. From the Castle Rock, on the Cheshire side, to the opposite shore, he finds that the river is 412 yards wide, which would be the length of the bridge from buttment to buttment, but at low water the river measures but 294 yards. From the situation, the toll, he conceives, would prove extremely productive, and amply repay the share holders, each of whom, he proposes, should advance 100*l*. payable by instalments, till the shares altogether amounted to 57,000*l*. a sum ade-

quate to raise a suitable structure, with necessary roads, &c.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Matthias Kirk, merchant of Manchester, to Miss Ann Sykes, daughter of the late J. Sykes, of Gateacre.—Capt. John Thomas, to Miss M. Evans.—Mr. Williamson, of Wrexham, to Miss Rawlins.—Mr. James Weetman, to Miss Lucy Reynolds, of Deritend.—Thomas Braslie, esq. to Miss S. Lea, of Chester.

At Manchester, T. W. Bridges, esq. cornet in the 4th Queen's Light Dragoons, to Miss E. Livesey.—Mr. James Pollard, to Miss M. Fearn.—J. Hawkes, esq. to Miss Marshall, of Loughborough.

At Salford, Mr. Charlton, to Miss Helen Redfern.

At Proftwich, Mr. John Whitaker to Miss H. Booth.

At Lancaster, Mr. G. Fisher, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Jepson.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Ann Ellwood, formerly of Carlisle.—Mrs. Hooper.—Mr. Thomas Taylor, attorney at law.—Mr. W. Marden, aged 75; a steady man, of great piety and integrity, who died beloved and regretted by his friends.

At Burnley, J. Peel esq. nephew to Sir R. Peel, of Bury, aged 24.

At New Church, at an advanced age, Mrs. S. Nicholson.—Mrs. F. Abbot, aged 80.

At Rochdale, Mrs. A. Haynes.

At Blackburn, aged 36, Mr. Wm. Barrow, attorney.

At Salford Court, Mr. Taylor, many years a steward there.

At Pendleton, Mrs. Withington.

At Golborn, Mrs. Leigh, in her 82d year.

At Winwick, Mrs. A. Swan.

At Liverpool, universally lamented, Mr. Lawrence Tyrer; he was the true philanthropist and honest man.

At the same place, Mrs. Lightbody, relict of the late Adam Lightbody, esq. a lady whose benevolence of mind was only bounded by the limits of her income; which, though ample, was by no means adequate to the generosity of her disposition. Numerous poor pensioners were in part supported by her bounty, who severely feel the loss of their benefactress. But those whom her kindness relieved are not the only persons by whom she is lamented: her sweetness of temper, and unaffected piety, will cause her long to be remembered with regret by a widely extended circle of connexions and acquaintance.

Mr. W. Hutchinson, aged 85; to the exertions of this worthy gentleman Liverpool is in a great measure indebted for its commercial port, and his having instituted a society for the relief of families of deceased masters of vessels will ever render his memory respected.

At Bury, Mrs. Serjeant.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Ralph Mauley, to Mrs. Sotherin.—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Bushell.

Bushell.—Jonathan Jackson, to Miss Hall.—S. Hill, esq. to Miss A. F. Wright, of Stanley Place.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Fleet, to Miss Moreton.

The Rev. Clement Leigh, M. A. late of Christ Church College, to Miss Miles, late of Leicester.

At Stockport, Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss M. Banks.

At Congleton, Mr. Monks, surgeon, to Miss Yarnall, of Knowsley.

At Farrier, Mr. Jones, of Borvens Hall, to Miss Chatterton.

At the Lowe, T. Arnott, esq. to Miss J. Stonhewer.

At Trevallyn, Mr. E. Blaylock, to Miss E. Richardson, of Plas Cock.

At Prestbury, Mr. S. Henshaw, to Miss Brofer.

At Christleton, Mr. T. Tickle, of Huxley, to Miss Dean, of Rowton.

At Astbury, near Congleton, John Follitt Powell, esq. of Farley, in Staffordshire, to Miss Frances Armett, youngest daughter of the late Charles Armett, esq. of the Lowe, near Congleton.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. Hugh Jones.—Mrs. Brown, aged 84.—Mr. John Meredith.—Mrs. Flood, of Northgate-street.—Mrs. Yoxall.

At Marple Hall, Henry Bradshaw Isherwood, esq. aged 27.

At Merehall, Master John Langford Brooke.

At Moorfield, Capt. J. Hughes.

At Stockport, Mr. Brown.—Mr. Robert Hirst.—Mr. Matthew Priestnall, whose social virtues had obtained him universal esteem.—Mr. Robert Cheetham, A. B. of Brazen Nose College, Oxford, aged 24.

At Portwood, H. Cardwell, esq.

At Halton, Miss S. Wright, in her 25th year.—Mr. T. Darwell.

At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Savage.

At Congleton, Mr. Wooley, aged 80.

Near Macclesfield, Mr. Ottawald Wood.

At Golborn, Mrs. Leigh, relict of Ashburnham Leigh, esq.

At High Leigh, Mr. John Newton, sen.

At Overton, the Rev. W. E. Page, vicar of this town.

DERBYSHIRE.

At a late General Meeting of the inhabitants of Derby, several Resolutions were entered into, and a Committee was appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of erecting a *General Workhouse*, and of consolidating the poor-rates of the several parishes within that borough, for the better support and maintenance of the poor.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Derhick, to Miss Ellen Clay, of Etwalk.—Also, Mr. Joseph Fletcher Trueman, of London, to Miss Daniel.

At Matlock, Mr. George Nuttall, to Miss Mary Melland.

At Gossop, Mr. Joseph Hadfield, to Miss Elliston.

At Longford, Mr. Emery, of Crick, to Mrs. Hellaby, of Longford Woodhouse.

At Chesterfield, Samuel Smith, esq. to Miss Lowe, of Calow.—Also, the Rev. John Clarke, to Miss White.

At Brampton, John Clay, esq. of Wingfield, to Miss Barnes, of Ashgate.

Died.] At Derby, William Bowyer Evans.—Mrs. Dudley, aged 45.—Mrs. Ann Roe, aged 78.

At Ripley, Anthony Turton, baker; who, while he was assisting to bring home a load of hay, suddenly dropped down and expired.

At Lane-side, near Chapel-en-le-Firth, aged 76, Thomas Bowdon.

At Duffield, John Mosely, who fell while descending the steps belonging to his hay-loft, and was killed on the spot.

At Kirk Ireton, after a long and painful illness, Mr. John Dawson, aged 50.

At Walton, aged 85, Thomas Scott, gent.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Salt, aged 72.

At Calow Park, Mr. Thomas Johnson, aged 60.

At Stapenhill, Mrs. Lea.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. T. Brewitt, to Miss Bellamy, of Basford.—Mr. T. Kirk, to Miss S. Hawkins.

At the Oaks Farm, near Mansfield, Mr. Bull, to Miss Naylor, of Pleasley-hill.

At Bingham, Mr. Stephen Oliver, of Alington, to Miss Sarah Hutchinson.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss E. Barker, aged 18.—Also, Mrs. Shaw, of the Swan-inn.

At Lowdham, in the 102d year of his age, Mr. Croke, publican: he retained his faculties till the last moment of existence, and about two years ago walked to Bingham, six miles distant, and returned home the same evening, with all possible ease. An unlucky fall from an ass caused his death.

Robert Webster, carpenter, of Exton; who, as he was returning from Barnack, in conversation with his brother, he suddenly fell down, and instantly expired.

At Gonalsford, Mr. Darby, a respectable farmer.

At Cropwell Batlier, near Bingham, Mr. Saxton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. W. Peak, to Miss Herring, of Humbleton, Rutland.—Mr. Bott, jun. to Miss Eliz. Gibbons.—Mr. Patrick, to Miss Reefby.—Philip Bullen, esq. Alderman, to Miss Frances Eastland.

At Stubton, Mr. John Gilbert, to Miss Mary Laughton.

At Bourn, Mr. T. H. Shippey, to Miss Thompson, of Tinwell.

At Boston, the Rev. Martin Sheath, to Miss Kenrick.

At

At Gringeley, Thomas Bingham, aged 80, to Miss Mary Dawson, aged 75.

At Louth, Mr. Charles Hudson, to Miss Smithson—Mr. Smith, conductor of the Louth Paper, to Miss Dunn of Kirton.

At Sleaford, Mr. Hutchinson, of Halefen, to Miss Richardson.

At Scawby, Mr. John Sowerby, of Twiggmoor, to Miss Hannah Cook, of Sturton.

At Grantham, R. Macdonald, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss M. Douglas
At Bracondale, the Rev. Charles Millard, jun. to Miss Berry, sister of Captain Sir Edward Berry, of the Royal Navy.

At Stamford, Mr. Monck, jun. to Miss Pulford.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Bromhead, aged 71, wife of Boardman Bromhead, esq. Lieut. Col. of the North Lincoln Militia.—Mrs. Ellis, of Bestwood Park, near Nottingham, aged 26.—Mrs. Hackerby, aged 78, formerly mistress of the Royal Oak-inn.—Mrs. E. Walls, widow, aged 65.—Aged 76, Mr. Thomas Browne.

Advanced in years, Mr. Garner, formerly an eminent farmer at Whittlesea.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson.

At Market-Deeping, advanced in years, Mr. Zacharias Bormer.

At the same place, Mr. Henry Butler, senior, aged 77; it is worthy of remark, that although he had been married nearly half a century, and had a large family, his own death was the first that happened in it during that extent of time.

At the same place, Mr. John Ball, aged 68, formerly keeper of the Toll-bar.

At Deeping, Mr. Conserve, in his 100th year.

At Edlington, Miss Mary Ann Harper.

At Holbeach, John Everfon, esq.

At Boston, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Parkinson, aged 60.

At Stainfield, Mr. John Aythorpe, at an advanced age.

At Louth, Mr. George Wilkinson.

At Boston, Mr. James Wedd, aged 74.

At Sleaford, Miss Parr.

At Balderton, Mrs. Birketts, aged 87.

At Tumbly, Mrs. Shepherd, aged 85.

At Moulton, Mrs. Meafure, aged 86.

At Stamford, Mr. Taylor, publican.—T. Brown, esq. aged 76.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Francis Watson.

At Tinwell, Joseph Pulford; who lost his life in a coal-pit, which he had incautiously undermined, and which falling in, buried him in the ruins.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

A very laudable plan has been proposed and adopted in Leicester, of establishing a Fund to purchase Books for the use of the Poor. We heartily wish to see the regulations of this establishment, that they may be generally known and adopted. Book-societies, and public libraries, are much wanted in county-

towns upon more popular plans than those hitherto set on foot. Shopkeepers and tradesmen do not want books of metaphysics, theology, abstract morality, belles-lettres, and criticism; but those on MATTER OF FACT and USEFUL subjects, as history, geography, biography, and voyages and travels. A library devoted to these kinds of books would be so generally encouraged, that a subscription of five shillings or half-a-guinea per annum would purchase every interesting and popular work as published, together with the most esteemed periodical publications. This idea is worthy of the notice and immediate adoption of any spirited bookseller in Leicester or in any other county-town.

Married.] At Leicester, Captain Wallis, to Miss Oliver.

At Loughborough, the Rev. J. Hawkes, to Miss Marshall, daughter of Mr. Marshall, a respectable draper.

At Castle Donnington, Mr. John Draper, to Miss Mellicent Sills.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Powell, to Miss Arnold, daughter of Mr. Arnold, of the same place.

At Uppingham, Mr. William Allen, to Miss Ebbage.

At Tilton, the Rev. Mr. Wildbore, to Miss Stimson, of Egleton, near Oakham.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Carpendale, to Miss Yardley.

At Seagrave, Mr. Bryans, of Six Hill, to Mrs. Richards.

At Bringhurst, Mr. Joseph Tirrell, to Miss Meadows, of Egleton.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Hanscombe.

Same place, after a short illness, in his 61st year, Mr. Edward Hodges, a Lieutenant of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, formerly a banker in Leicester, and a much esteemed and respectable tradesman. As the father of an amiable family, his loss will be deservedly lamented; as a sportsman, he was held in high estimation; and his social and convivial qualities will long be remembered with respect by his townsmen.

Same place, Mr. Alderman Dabbs, many years a considerable hofier, and mayor of Leicester in the year 1796.

At Market Bosworth, Miss Power, aged 17.

At Belton, Mr. W. Wortley, a respectable farmer.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Handle, in the Church-gate.—Mr. Thomas Clarke.

At Holt, Miss Maria Neville, daughter of Costness Neville, esq.

At Langham, Mr. Wm. Williamson.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Christopher, Stavelly, many years an eminent architect.

At Uppingham, the Rev. Mr. Kingman, many years rector of Horninghold, and curate of Bilsbrooke.

At Harlaxton-lodge, aged 81, Mr. Colcraft, senior, late an eminent farmer at Gonerby.

At Croxton Kerrial, Mr. Anthony Goode, gent.

gent. sincerely regretted by his relatives and friends.

At Walton, near Lutterworth, Thomas Scott, gent. aged 85.

Miss Bellamy, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Bellamy, of Leicester.

At Kilby, Mrs. Iliffe, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Iliffe.

At Brentingby, after eight years illness, Mrs. Simpson.

At Ticknall, suddenly, Mr. Wm. Sherwin, farmer.

At Ayton, G. B. Brudenell, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Handacre, Mr. Thomas Watton, aged 70, to Mrs. Matthews, aged 22.

At Redbaston-Hall, Mr. Joseph Holland, to Miss Wells, of Birmingham.

At Blymhill, Mr. James Austen, aged 19, to Mrs. Christiana Hamerley, aged 38.

At Litchfield, Mr. S. Morgan, surgeon, to Miss Salt.

At Walsall, Mr. Thomas James, jun. to Miss Nightingale.

At Wednesbury, Mr. John Constable, Lieutenant in the Wednesbury Volunteers, to Miss Boniface, of West Bromwich.

At Tettenhall, Mr. Randle Walker, jun. builder, of Wolverhampton, to Miss E. Shaw.

At Aston, Mr. John Knight, to Miss Mary Hemming.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Thomas Child, to Miss M. Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. Randle Walker.—Mr. Charles Beards, to Miss Eliz. Beckett, of Bilston.—Mr. Drummond, of Croydon, to Miss Chreese.—T. V. Holbeche, esq. to Miss E. Groves.

Dead.] At Litchfield, Mr. Alderman Fern.

At Hanley, Mr. R. Wilson, a respectable manufacturer of earthen-ware.—Aged 20, Miss Charlotte Shorthore, regretted by her relatives and a numerous train of acquaintances.

At Walsal, after a long and painful affliction, Mr. Archer Adams.—Mrs. Thornhill, wife of Mr. W. Thornhill, buckle-maker.—In his 71st year, Deykin Hemming, esq. one of the senior Aldermen of the borough.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Joseph Walters, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.—Thomas Foley, esq. aged 78, formerly Post-master of Bath.

At Burton-upon-Trent, at an advanced age, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Edward Hewitt, an eminent currier.

At the Meer, near Envil, Mrs. Caufer, and shortly after Mr. Caufer, of the above place.

At Weston, the Rev. Thomas Cotes, rector of that place, and of Harrington, in Northamptonshire.

At Tamworth, Mrs. Brown, aged 85.

At Brissall's End, aged 62, Mr. John Cooper.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a Special Meeting of the Proprietors of the Kennet and Avon Canal Navigation, held at Bath, Charles Dundas, esq. in the chair, it was resolved, That 4000 new shares should be created at 60l. each, in order to the completion of the canal, by which a communication between London and Bristol will be effected.

The situation of the silk manufacturers of the parish of Foleshil, in the vicinity of Coventry, is truly distressing, and contradicts, in a great measure, the vaunted prosperity of the country; neither is it confined to this place alone, but the neighbouring parishes are in a similar situation. This place, which before the commencement of the war, was flourishing, full of industrious manufacturers, and almost without a poor inhabitant, is now reduced to such a wretched condition, that all those who are enabled to pay the poor-rates, are determined, if not speedily relieved to quit the parish. Out of 641 houses of different rents in this parish, there are but 84 capable of paying poor's-rates. There are several small farms, but not one large one, and all are at advanced rack-rents. There are now two paupers for every house in the parish, and the amount of the poor-rates is one-fourth more than the total rental of both land and houses in the parishes. Such is the situation of the ribbon-manufacture in this part of the country, owing to the decrease of trade in that branch of manufacture since the commencement of the war!

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. B. Johnson, of Sambourn, to Miss Butler, of Feckenham.—Mr. Pardoe, to Miss M. Richards, both of Deritend.—Mr. J. Lucas, to Miss Hewlett.—Mr. John Williams, to Miss Lucy Phillips, both of Warwick.—Mr. John Newby, to Miss Sarah Greaves, of King's Coughton, near Alcester.—Mr. John More, to Miss Brandish.—Mr. Richard Jordan, to Miss Gardner.

At Solihull, Mr. John Butman, to Miss Smith.

At Coventry, Mr. Bowen, surgeon to the 17th Light Dragoons, to Miss Mellina Clay, of Kenilworth.

At Chilvers Coton, the Rev. B. Y. Ebdell, vicar of the above-mentioned place, to Miss Shilton, of Arbury.

At Edgbaston, Mr. James Collins, to Miss Jane Roden.

At Sutton Coldfield, Mr. T. Earp, to Mrs. Jane Lyons, both of Hill.

At Fillongley, Mr. George Garner, to Miss Ann Pearlon.

Dead.] At Birmingham, aged 101, T. Booty, tailor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.—Mr. John Marston, brass-founder.—Mr. Samuel Sketchley, school-master, distinguished for every domestic virtue.—Mr. T. Hodgkins, much regretted.—Mrs. Cooke.—Mr. John Sharp, taylor, aged

63, after a few days illness.—Mr. Turner.—Mr. Lloyd.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Bissel, late of Yardley, aged 80.—Mr. Morris, clerk of the Timber Company's Office.—Mrs. Hand.—Mr. Rubery.—Mr. John White.

At Coventry, Mr. Alderman Spell; he went to bed apparently in good health.—Mr. Matthew Cutts, a member of the Infantry Association.—Mr. Robert Grey.—Mr. Towers.—Mr. Morley.—Mrs. Johnson, after a long illness.—Mrs. Kevett.

At Maxitock Priory, J. Palmer, esq. The agricultural world is indebted to this gentleman for several valuable inventions, particularly the celebrated patent threshing machine, which he had just brought to perfection.

At Bancroft, near Hamstall Ridware, aged 76, Mrs. Moorcroft, after a long fit of illness, which she bore with fortitude and resignation.

At Warwick, Mrs. Hannah Stiles, aged 60.—Mrs. Parkes, much regretted.—Mr. William Allen, optician, who gained considerable reputation for ingenuity and mechanical abilities.

Mr. Ruberyfactor, late of the Birmingham Theatre.

In his 67th year, Mr. Richard Goolden, formerly of Birmingham.

At Temple Balsall, after a long and painful illness, Miss Harold.

At Radford-Semele, Mrs. Snow.

At Deritend, Mrs. Bradley.

At Wilnecote, much lamented by her friends and the poor, Mrs. Paul.

At Grendon, Mr. Malaby.

At Meriden, Mr. Wm. Harper, druggist, aged 62, while on a visit at his brother's, at Wolverhampton.

At Fillongley, the Rev. J. Illingworth.

At Digbeth, Mr. John Oldnall.—Mr. Charles Laurence, aged 16.

SHROPSHIRE.

At Chesterton, near Bridgenorth, in the year 1763, the proprietor of an estate planted a number of poplar trees on some low moist land, one of which was last week felled, and found to contain 55 feet of good timber, worth 12d. per foot. This tree appears to have increased one foot and a half in solid timber annually. Had an acre been planted with 400 trees at 12 foot apart, they would have doubtless measured equally with the above, which would produce a profit to the planter of 30l. per acre each year. *Query*.—How can the moist lands of England be planted to better advantage?

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Simmons, to Miss Sarah Rawlins.—John Wilson, of Cocksbut, to Miss Finch, niece of Francis Kemp, esq.—Mr. Samuel Harley, jun. to Miss Catherine Juson, of Nobold.—Mr. John Jones, to Miss Topham, of Edgmond.—Mr. Deake, to Mrs. Davies, of Frankwell.

At Wem, Mr. John Cliff, to Miss Davies.

At Drayton, Mr. Goodall, of Sutton, to Miss Cureton, of Northwood.

At Prees, Captain Hill, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue, to Miss Lumley.

At Edgmond, Mr. John Jones, wine-merchant, to Miss Topham.

At Cockshutt, John Wilson, esq. to Miss Finch.

At Wikey, Mr. John Bassett, to Miss Sarah Lloyd, of the Fords, near West Felton.

At St. Alkmonds, Mr. Simmons, grazier, to Miss Sarah Rawlins, of Shrewsbury.

At the More, Mr. Whitefoot, of Leighton, to Miss Whitcot, of the Radley, near Bishop's-castle.

At Ruyton, Mr. John Davies, to Miss Eliz. Williams.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Oakes, to Miss Lamb, of Worcester.

At Petton, Mr. Richard Sutton, to Miss M. Kynaston, of Kenwick.

At Little Wenlock, Mr. Edward Tipton, to Miss Sarah Jennings.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Edward Jeffreys, esq. aged 87.—Mrs. Abigail Evans.

At the Wyle Cop, Miss Baker.

At Sutton, in the prime of life, Miss Beeton. Her death was occasioned by changing her cloaths when hot.

At Oswestry, Mr. Corns.—Mrs. Sheppard, wife of the banker there of that name.—Mr. Sheil.

At Ellefmore, Mrs. Bickerton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Thomas Bourne, aged 40, after a short illness.

At Wem, Mrs. Bayley.

At the same place, Mr. John Henshaw, esq. attorney-at law. As a professional man he united distinguished talents with unfeigned integrity, which commanded a most extensive practice. Considered in a domestic light, his virtues endeared him to his relatives and the circle of his acquaintance. His piety was not only conspicuous in constant attendance on the duties of a Christian, but he also endowed an Independent Chapel at the place of his nativity. He was equally distinguished for beneficence and disinterested charity, as the poor were constantly his guests. He was brother-in-law to the late pious and celebrated Rev. David Simpson, of Macclesfield.

At the Walk Mills, Mr. Rogers.

At Brosely, at an advanced age, Mr. Rathbone.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Lucas, a descendant of the Ball and Shuckburgh families.

At Broughton, after a short illness, Mrs. Miles, an indulgent mother, a faithful friend, and a sympathizer with the distressed.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Married.] At Worcester, Henry Lowe, esq. of Broughton House, to Miss H. Hammond.—Mr. William Horsley, to Miss Humphrys, of Henwick-hill.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Lieutenant Marfden, of the 7th Dragoon Guards, to Miss H. Long.

At

At Kempsey, Michael Coltman, esq. of Stourbridge, to Miss Johnson.

At Dudley, Mr. Stinson, to Miss Russell, of Kidderminster.

At Bewdley, Mr. T. Lankester, to Miss B. Winter, of Bristol.

Died.] At Worcester, the Rev. Henry Wigley, of Penham, aged 72.—Mrs. Martin, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Martin, aged 27.—Mr. Nicholas.—Mr. J. Malpas, junior.—Mrs. M. Vernon.—Mr. J. Oates, junior.

At Bromsgrove, Mrs. Penn.

At Sutton, Edward Downs, esq.

At Doldy, at the advanced age of 101, Susanna Shugars

At Moseley, Mrs. Taylor.

At Evesham, Mrs. Suffield.

At Thornlow-House, Mrs. Eliz. Smith, relict of the late Ferdinand Smith, esq. formerly of the Grange, in the parish of Hales Owen, Salop, and nephew of the late Ferdinand Lea, Baron Dudley.

At Hayley, Mr. Wright, attorney.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Married.] At Hereford, the Rev. J. Clutton, M. A. prebendary of Hereford, and chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, to Miss Mary Wetherell, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, and Master of University College.

At Newport, Charles Morris, esq. to Miss Wingfield.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. John Thistleton, aged 37, formerly an eminent architect at Spalding—Edward Cox, esq. in his 80th year, one of the Aldermen of the corporation of Hereford.—Mrs. Ann Russell.

At Fownhope, John Scudamore Lechmere, esq.

At Presteign, Mr. Jenkins, attorney.

At Home-Lacy, Mrs. Dickinson.

At Bennall, Mrs. Lycett.

At Allenmoor, Mrs. S. Lewis, aged 81.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Brimsfield, the Rev. James Pitt, to Miss Pitt, daughter of John Pitt, esq. M. P. for Gloucester.

At Tetbury, Mr. C. Wickes, to Miss Pike.

At Stroud, the Rev. William Homes, Dissenting minister, to Miss Lydia Humpage.—Mr. Humpage, surgeon, to Miss Louisa Grazebrook.

At Huntley, the Rev. Richard Loley, to Miss Morse.

At Bitton, Mr. Palmer, of Keynsham, to Miss K. Smallcombe.

At Ogleworth, Mr. John Hunt Godwin, of Bradford, to Miss Chandler, of Ashcroft-House.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mr. Thomas Saunders, much regretted for his goodness of temper and useful qualifications.—Miss Rooke, niece to the Rev. Dr. Eyre, prebendary of Salisbury.—Mrs. Jones.

At Dumbleton, Mr. Richard Clayton, a member of the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

At Overbury, near Tewkesbury, the seat of James Martin, esq. M. P. Mrs. Elizabeth Molineux, of Wolverhampton, aged 63.

At Cheltenham, much lamented, Mrs. Jones.

At Ablington, Miss Frances Cotton Small, sister of the Rev. Dr. Small, prebendary of Gloucester.

Miss Susan Smyth, daughter of the Hon. David Smyth, of Methvin, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

At Croomhall, Mrs. Gardner, wife of Lieut. Gardner, of the Marines.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A subscription of 2000*l.* has been raised through the several colleges, which is to be expended by a committee for the relief of the distressed poor at this time of general scarcity.

That very ancient structure, the Market-house and Town-hall in Banbury, has been lately taken down, in order to its being rebuilt.

Married.] At Oxford, R. Cottam, esq. of St. Edmund's Hall, to Miss Fanny Maynard, of Malton Lodge.—The Rev. Dr. Sheppard, of Ampert, Hants, to Miss Sophia Routh, sister of the president of Magdalen College, Oxford.

At Woodstock, Mr. Prescott, to Miss M. Barnard.

At Banbury, Mr. Grubb, to Miss Jarret.

At Dorchester, the Rev. Mr. Floyer, to Miss Barton.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 58, Mr. Moses Keates.—Mrs. M. Bell, aged 80.

At Headington, Mr. William Sirnam, aged 98.

At Shifford, near Bampton, aged 75, Mr. J. Williams, farmer.

At Wroxton, Mr. Harris.

At Long Cromarth, Mary North, in her 109th year.

At Thame, of a decline, Master Henry Wright Hollier, aged 15.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. S. Slaughter, to Miss Allright.—Mr. W. Dodd, of Ipsden, to Miss Swallow.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Slaughter.—Mrs. Spratley.—In her 63d year, Mrs. Bourchier, late of Finborough Hall.—Mrs. Price, of Marsh Place.—The Rev. Mr. Bradley, rector of Choulderton, Wilts.—Mr. J. Williford, in his 80th year.—Mrs. E. Price.—Mr. C. Leaver.

At Wallingford, Mrs. Scoolt.

At Cheshunt, Mrs. Champion.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Olney, Mr. J. C. Sculthorpe, to Miss Cumington, both of Lincoln.

Died.] At Chesham, the lady of William Lowndes, jun.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Lately, as some workmen were setting down a fence, in the grounds of W. Wilshire, esq. near Hitchin, they discovered two perfect human skeletons, which, it is conjectured, from the place and position in which they lay, must be the remains of two persons who had been murdered; but no one has, within memory, been missed from the town or neighbourhood.—About 22 years since, a purse, with two bank notes, were found by some children near the spot, and, though advertised, were never claimed; the purse was thought to be stained with blood.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Mrs. E. Hinde, aged 70.—Also the Rev. Thomas Smith, minister of the second congregation of Protestant Dissenters; he had preached with unusual animation the preceding sabbath, a sermon as applicable to the occasion as if he had known it was to be his last. After riding out on the Monday, he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and in three hours expired, sincerely lamented by his family, congregation, and multitudes of all descriptions, who had long revered him for his many virtues.

At Tempsford Hall, Sir Gilleas Payne, bart.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Shaw, to Miss Thompson.—Also Mr. W. Dunkley, to Miss Hawkes, of London.

At Thrapstone, Mr. Isaac Young, to Miss Collier.

At Peakirk, E. Waston, esq. to Miss Falcon, of Borough Fen.

At Long Buckby, Mr. Charles Allen, of Weldon, surgeon, to Miss Freeman.

At Wellingborough, Mr. T. Vines, to Miss Houghton.

At Daventry, Mr. Cook, of Cheapside, London, to Miss Mary Huckell, of Cubbington.

At Staverton, Mr. Joseph Goodman, to Miss Phillips, of Badby.

Died.] At Oundle, after a few hours illness, Miss Mary Ann Haycock, aged 19, eldest daughter of Mr. Alderman Haycock, of Lincoln.—Also Mrs. Addenbrook, of Tanfor.

At Peterborough, Mr. Ash, keeper of the Saracen's Head Inn.—Also Mr. Jeremiah Gilbert.—Aged 98, Mrs. Grace Loftus.—Mr. Simkin, aged 67.

At Wansford, aged 71, Mrs. S. Wife.

At Maidwell, suddenly, Mr. Patrick.

At Guilsborough, Woodford Lambe, esq. aged 76.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. John Loff, many years master of the free-school.—Also Mrs. Arundel, aged 82, relict of the late Alderman Arundel.

At Sawtry, Miss Gamble.

At Norman Cross Barracks, aged 22, Mr. T. Gardiner.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 79.

At Ramsey, Mr. T. Belfhaw, many years master of the Crown Inn.

At St. Neots, Mr. Fowler, merchant.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The two annual premiums of 25l. each, bequeathed by the late Dr. Smith, master of Trinity College, in this university, to the two senior bachelors of arts, who should appear on examination to be the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy, were adjudged to Henry Martin, of St. John's College, and Wm. Woodall, of Pembroke Hall.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Berry, to Miss Phoebe Howard.—Mr. Cashburn, merchant, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. D. Hadley, of London, to Miss E. Hewlings.

At Wisbeach, Mr. Richard Baxter, to Miss Swaine.

At Ely, Mr. John Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Mayner.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Le Moine.—Mrs. Whittred, aged 91, relict of John Whittred, esq. late an alderman, and one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for this town.

Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter, formerly lieutenant and quarter-master in the Cambridgeshire Militia.—Mr. Thomas Huckings, formerly butler of St. John's College.—Mr. Huggins, aged 78.—Mr. J. James.—Mr. J. Hardman.—Mrs. Sturgeon, aged 74.

At Landbeach, aged 63, Mr. J. Foote.

At Little Port, H. Tansley, esq. aged 74, one of the commissioners for the redemption and sale of the land-tax for the Isle of Ely.

In the Isle of Ely, Mr. G. C. Crow.

At Borough Green, aged 77, Mr. Henry Elsdon, a respectable farmer of that place. He went in the morning to view a threshing-mill in that neighbourhood, and is supposed to have fallen in a fit upon the end of a shaft; he expired in the course of the day of the bruises he received. It is remarkable, that in the morning he informed his housekeeper of the different sums of money he had out at use, that in case of his sudden-death she might give an account of them to his heirs.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Fountain J. Elvin, esq. captain in the East Norfolk Militia, to Miss Woodyear, of Crookhill, Yorkshire.

At Lynn, Captain R. Pitcher, to Miss Ann Limmer.—Also Captain Perry, of the Royal Anglesea Fusiliers, to Miss Hales, of Runiton.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Eager, jun. to Miss C. Barbry, of South-Town.—Also Mr. E. Colls, to Miss Ward.

At Watlington, Mr. Richard Baxter, of Wisbeach, to Miss Swaine.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 90, Mrs. Roper, relict of the late J. Roper, of the India Warehouse, and the oldest member of the society of Quakers in that city.

Mr. J. Judd, aged 83, who was supposed to be the oldest parishioner in Norwich; having paid taxes in 1741, when the poor's rates were only 1s. 3d. in the pound.

At Thetford, James Mingay, sen. esq. father of Mr. Mingay, the king's counsel and mayor of the Borough, aged 84.

At Norwich, aged 28, Mrs. Foster.—Mrs. Mary Mingay, aged 75.—Mr. T. Wilfon, aged 65.—Mr. R. Brownsmith.—Mr. Robert Wood, of Anwick.—J. B. Devenish, esq. first lieut. of his majesty's 6th regiment of foot.

At Lynn, W. Bagge, esq. an alderman of that corporation.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Harman, aged 78.—Also Mrs. Clark.

At Holt, Mrs. Bell, aged 89.—Also Mr. J. Hipkins.

At Howe, Miss Mary Ann Sewell, aged 16.

At Aylham, James Curtis, gentleman, aged 77.

At Wells, aged 65, Mrs. Foster.

At Postwick, aged 54, Mr. W. Mitchell, about an hour after eating a hearty dinner.

Mr. E. West, aged 21; he was a midshipman in Admiral Nelson's Fleet, in the battle of the Nile, and accompanied captain Berry, in the Foudroyant; but unfortunately received a wound in the action with the Guillaume Tell, which occasioned a decline of which he died.

At Branthill-house, aged 33, Mr. T. M. Waller.

At Worstead, aged 89, Mrs. Thorisby.

At Paston-hall, Mr. Micajah Gaze, aged 46.

At Thornham, Mr. Clement Bell, aged 61.

At Wymondham, Mrs. Talbot, aged 82.

SUFFOLK.

An Urn containing several hundred pieces of Roman Coin, all in good preservation, was lately discovered by some workmen who were digging for gravel above Levington Creek, near the Ipswich River. They are apparently brads, coated with a mixture of silver and tin; and bear the impressions of Gordianus, Maximus, Posthumus, &c. with many of their empresses whose mode of dressing their hair about 1100 years ago, is plainly distinguishable.

At the late annual audit of Sir Charles Davers, at Rushbrooke-hall, the tenantry after having been hospitably entertained, were regaled with punch, which was made in a turnip, containing upwards of six quarts, and measuring one yard and seven inches in circumference. The turnip, when whole, weighed more than 26lbs. and was grown on the land of J. Warrell, esq.

Married.] At Ipswich, the Rev. S. Parker, to Miss Wright.

At Lowestoft, Lieut. Macdonald of the Horse Artillery, to Miss Douglas, daughter of the late Lord Douglas.

At Stansfield, Mr. B. Bigg, to Miss E. Plume.

At Lexfield, Mr. John Page, to Miss Judah Waters.

At Bungay, Mr. J. Bainbridge, of London, to Miss L. Gamble.

At Yoxford, Mr. Day, to Miss Denry.

At Nowton, Mr. J. Buckler, jun. of Warminster, to Miss S. E. Vardy.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. Maltby.—Also Mrs. Bamford.

At Dennington, the Rev. Wm. Wynne, 25 years curate of the Parishes of Dennington and Saxted.

At Lowestoft, Mrs. Wells.

At Naughton, the Rev. J. B. Leake.

At Beccles, O. Holmes, gent. aged 78.

At Palgrave, aged 88, Mrs. Elenor Page.

At Aldborough, Mr. Groom.

ESSEX.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament for inclosing the common and waste lands, within the Manor of Thorington-hall, under the direction of Alex. Watford, who has already staked out the roads, &c. for that purpose.

Married.] At Colchester, Lieut. Ball, of the Horse-artillery, to Miss Newell.—Mr. W. Bunnell, to Mrs. Farran.—G. Round, esq. to Miss A. Waller.

At New-Barnes-Shelly, Mr. D. Miller, to Miss Frisby.

At Shimpling, the Rev. T. Fiske, to Miss Smith, of Boreham.

At Leighton, T. Green, esq. of London, to Miss Brickwood.

At Feering, Mr. J. Woodward, to Miss Appleton.

At Bradwell, Mr. C. Rogers, to Miss A. Trayler.

At Stebbing, the Rev. Mr. Mills, to Mrs. Prichard, of Pittlewell.

At Dunmow, Mr. Smith of Clapton-hall-farm, to Miss Taylor.

At Saffron-Walden, Mr. S. E. Parke, to Miss Plowman, of Mildenhall, Suffolk.

At Shalford, Captain James Marriott, of the East Essex Militia, to Miss Judith Court.

At Coggeshall, Mr. W. Kirkham, to Miss M. Corder.

At Manningtree, Mr. E. Norman, to Miss Salmon.

At Maldon, Mr. Mallyon, to Miss Moore.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mrs. Smith.—Mr. Peter Read, whose death was occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel.

Mrs. James, aged 53.—Mr. J. Franc, aged 67, many years Master of the Charity School.

At the same place, Mr. W. Bradley.—Mrs. Davis.

At Halsted, Miss Susan Wood, aged 27.

At Whitehall, Chinkford, aged 92, Mrs. L. Territt.

At Moor-Hall-Writtle, Master J. Fitch.

At Great Henny, Mr. R. Russell.

At Earl's Colme, Mr. Samuel Tunbirdge, aged 27.

At Raileigh, Mrs. Chimery.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Brown.

At Harwich, Mrs. Bull.

At Little Waltham, aged 84, Miss Rachel.—Also C. Chalmers.

At Maldon Wick, Mr. H. Hance.
 At Great Dunmow, Mrs. Philpott.
 At South Church, Miss Elizabeth Nutman.
 At Walthamstow, Mrs. Maberly.
 At Witham, Mr. W. Johnson.
 At Copford, Mrs. Ambrose.
 At Forest Hall, near Ongar, Mrs. Westbrook.
 At Great Wakering, Mr. W. Foot.
 At Much Leighs, Mr. T. Hellin.
 At Great Caulfield, Mrs. Alger.

KENT.

A bill is intended to be brought into parliament during the present session, for enlarging and improving the cattle-market in the city of Canterbury, and for imposing certain tolls, duties and regulations on all cattle brought thither for sale.

At Seaton, in the parish of Wickham, the first barge was lately launched on the new navigation, belonging to Messrs. Kingsford, which is now nearly finished; and which, from their spirited endeavours, will not only be rendered beneficial to themselves, but of essential utility to this part of the country.

The quantity of land now sown with wheat in this county exceeds all former years, in such a proportion, that should the harvest prove favourable, it will give an increase of 30,000 quarters.

An experiment was recently made off Deptford, for the purpose of impelling vessels in a calm. It was made on board the Ferret sloop of war, granted by Government for the purpose; and against a very strong tide, it made way equal to three knots an hour.

By the first report on the tunnel at Gravesend, the committee, after having inspected the accounts found that no obstacle had occurred to prevent the work from being carried on and finished, according to the original intention of the subscribers, but that as the work advances, more water may be expected to be met with, and consequently the present power will be insufficient; the committee have therefore recommended that a steam-engine be purchased or hired as soon as the borings are completed.

From a second report, we find, that after the committee had assembled for the purpose of viewing Mr. Dodd's experiment of stopping out the lateral springs in the shaft, the depth of water in the shafts, carefully measured in presence of the committee, before the operation commenced, was four feet, six inches: in five minutes the water decreased 16 inches, in ten minutes it decreased 28 inches, and in seventeen minutes the bottom became visible. The committee, after waiting half an hour, could observe no visible increase of the water.

Married.] At Canterbury, James Hammond, esq. to Miss Mary Hills Gibbs.—Mr. Thomas Bradford, jun. to Miss Loop.—Mr. W. Goulden, to Miss Goodband.—Mr. Bandoek, to Mrs. Rogers.

At Folkstone, Mr. T. Abbott, of Selby, to Miss S. Sladen.

At Ramsgate, Mr. Sims, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe.

At Bromley, C. H. Turner, esq. to Miss Rhode.

At Challock, Mr. Baker, to Miss Young.

At Snave, Mr. John Wright, to Mrs. Dive.

At Wye, Mr. Thomas Barnes, to Miss Hall.

At Ospring, Mr. Richard Wraith, to Miss Clarke.

At Ash, Mr. Bradby, of Pandwich, to Miss Curling.

At Rochester, Michael Symes, esq. author of the Embassy to Ava, to Miss Pilcher.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. Underdown.—Mrs. Bryant, aged 60.—Mr. W. Cockell, aged 76.

At Ramsgate, aged 56, Mrs. A. Witherden.

At Dover, Mr. R. Westfield, aged 76.

At Margate, aged 17, Miss E. Baker.

At Chatham, W. Cayley, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship *Invisible*, and son of the late Sir George Cayley, bart. of Brampton, in Yorkshire.

At Rochester, Mrs. Thompson.

At West Malling, aged 29, Mrs. Dudlow.

At Petham, Mr. G. Cloke.

At Frinsburg, Mrs. Baker.

At Witherden, in a fit, Mrs. Kennet, aged 62.

At Acton Farm, in Charing, Mr. Robert Harrison.

At Wye, Mrs. Austen, aged 75.

At Rainham, Miss E. Hatch.

At Ashford, Mrs. E. Smyth.

At Barham, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Crofoot.

At Wincheap, Miss F. Sankey.

At Minster, in Thanet, Mr. Knott.

At Maidstone, Miss Edmett.

At Longport, Mrs. M. Chandler.

At Woolwich Academy, aged 16, Mr. J. Hartwell.—S. Remnant, esq. aged 79.

At Deptford, aged 54, Mrs. Wallis.

At Othan Paper-mill, near Maidstone, Mr. Colegate.

At Bridge, Mrs. Pope.

At Foot's Cray, aged 68, Richard Wright, esq.

SURREY.

Died.] At Bysfleet, the Rev. George Sewell.

At Leatherhead, Mrs. Durnford.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Bridge House, T. C. Granger, esq. to Miss E. Bannerman, of Aberdeen.

Died.] At Emsworth, Miss Elizabeth Holaway.

HAMPSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the gentlemen resident in Hampshire, held at Warnford, W. Powell, esq. in the chair. It was resolved, that for better improving the theory and practice

of agriculture, a society, consisting of fifty members be formed, to be called—The Experimental Farming Association—And that the Hon. Henry Hood having, as trustee, taken a farm consisting of 200 acres of enclosed land, &c. the same should be used for the purpose of making experiments; and that 2500*l.* should be raised in shares of 50*l.* each, for the various purposes required; the profits arising from the farm to be divided among the members from time to time.

Married.] At Newport, C. Morris, esq. to Miss Wingfield.

At Winchester, N. Blackwell, esq. to Miss Jarvis, of Antigua.

At Branshaw, Samuel Orr, esq. to Miss Eyre.

In the Isle of Wight, Capt. Thistlewayte, to Miss Bettessworth.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Cowcher, to Miss Richards.—Mr. H. Leggatt, to Miss Davidge, of Portsea.

At Nether-Wallop, Mr. I. Potheary, to Miss F. A. Noyes.

At Bury, Joseph Carter, esq. major of the Portsmouth Cavalry, to Miss Forster.

At South Weild, the Rev. Mr. Mills, to Mrs. Pritchard, of Prittlewell.

Died.] At Winchester, a person of the name of Squibb, while lopping a tree in the College Garden, the limb whereon he stood gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground, and killed on the spot. It is rather singular, that this man was apprehensive some accident would befall him, from a dream he had had the preceding night, which he repeatedly communicated to his fellow-workmen previously to the fatal event.

In the Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Clegg, late of Liverpool, school master, a man of respectable talents.

At Andover, Mr. C. Taplin, aged 41.

At Winchester, Mrs. Complin.

At Burton, G. Wagg, esq.

At Kilmiston, suddenly, Thomas Ridge, esq. one of the justices of the peace for the county of Southampton, and distributor of stamps for the Eastern Division of Hants.

At Portsea, aged 63, Mrs. E. Ward.

At Chicksgrove, Mrs. Bracher.

At Portsmouth, Lieut. Ellison, of the Fortunate.—Mr. Kent, one of the tide-surveyors.—Henry Roe, esq. collector of the lights for the Trinity Board.—Mrs. E. Bradshaw.—Mr. Jenkins.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Garland, one of the corporation.

At Catherington, Mr. J. Densly.

At Haslar Hospital, Lieut. Tuck, of the marine forces.

At Upper Kingston, John Brixey, gent.

WILTSHIRE.

The Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal is in great forwardness: twenty-two miles of it, to the Kennet and Avon, are already completed; and the coal canal, to transport the coal from the upper to the lower level, will be completed soon after Lady Day.

The importation of Scotch herrings has at length been carried into effect at Salisbury, a cargo of 10,000 herrings having been recently received there, on account of the subscribers, the whole of which were immediately disposed of to the poor of the city at prime cost.

Married] At Rowde, near Devizes, the Rev. S. Clift, of Marlborough, to Miss Rufs, of Chippenham.

At Dilton Chapel, Thomas Jeffries, esq. to Miss Orchard.

Died] At Salisbury, Mr. Pike.

At Berwick St. John, of a paralytic stroke, Mrs. Amey Wilton, aged 42.

At Cockhill House, near Trowbridge, Mrs. Chapman.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Mr. Weeks, of the Bush Tavern, Bristol, has, for some months past, been setting a most praise-worthy example, by selling to the poor upwards of fifty tons of beef and mutton, at three-pence and four-pence per pound, as well as large quantities of pease, and clarified beef and mutton suet, the pease at four-pence halfpenny per quart, and the suet at eight-pence per pound.

The executors of the late Basil Wake, esq. have paid into the hands of the treasurers of the Bath Hospital, and of the Casualty Hospital, the sum of fifty guineas, respectively, bequeathed to those institutions.

Married.] At Bath, Lieutenant Col. Jones, of the 18th light dragoons, to Miss Stanley.—Mr. William Ruspini, of Pall Mall, to Miss Lucy Jennings, daughter of Ross Jennings, esq. of Bengal.—Peter C. Malley, esq. of Portsea, in Ireland, to Miss R. Baddeley, of Bath.—Mr. Wm. Godwin, of Gillingham, to Miss Merrewether, of Mere Park, Hants.—Mr. Cyrus Symes, to Miss Mary Bond.

At Walcot, Tho. Hopper, esq. of Durham, to Miss Richmond.

At Taunton, Robt. Bullen, esq. to Miss Helen Wilks, of Broom, near Alcester.—Mr. Toulmin, to Miss Cranch.

At Rockbear, Charles Bidgood, esq. to Miss Sloane.

At Wrinton, Edward Green, esq. to Miss Bryett.

At Yatton, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Norman.

At Bristol, Mr. Thomas Lankaster, of Bewdley, to Miss Betty Winter.—Mr. Geo. Fisher, to Miss Jepson, of Lancaster.—Mr. James Jones, to Miss Rachel Matchin.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, to Miss Hughes.—Mr. John Morris, to Miss E. Bivan.—Mr. James Spencer, to Miss Masters.—Mr. Wm. Payne, to Miss Phelps.—Mr. John Rosever, to Miss Roades.

At Stoke, E. Green, esq. to Miss Bryett.

At Thornbury, J. Fewster, esq. to Miss Lackington.

At

At Whatley, by special licence, Sir J. C. Hipplesey, bart. late high sheriff of Berks, to Mrs. Hipplesey Coxe, of Stoneaston House.
At Chew Magna, Mr. John Vowles, to Miss Collneys, of Northwick.

Died.] At Bristol, John Collyer, esq. of the house of Collyer and Yates, Pottery Bank, Henley, Staffordshire.—Mr. Bartlett, surgeon.—Mrs. Hill.—Mrs. Ingram.—Mr. Moon.—Miss Bolfter.—Mrs. Gravenor, aged 83.—Mr. Robinson.—Mrs. Hopkins.—Mrs. Feek.—Capt. John Gall.—Mr. John Dunn.—Mrs. Patch, aged 90.—Mrs. Every.—Mrs. Watkins.—Mrs. Sewell.—Mr. Lord.—Mr. Henry Shellard.—Mrs. Simes.

At Downside House, near Bath, David Ackerley, esq.

At Bath, T. Hurst, esq.—The wife of John Fielder, sen. esq.—Miss Tyrwhitt Drake, daughter of T. D. Tyrwhitt Drake, M. P. for Amersham.—Mrs. Burroughs, of Bridgewater, aged 88.—The lady of Dr. Baine.—Miss Berry.

At Taunton, Mr. Joseph Gifford, Quaker, aged 74. This gentleman having by industry acquired a handsome competency, appropriated a considerable part of it to charitable purposes, his house being ever open to strangers, particularly of his own society. His latter end strikingly characterized the virtuous course of life he had led. His bequests were, without regard to kin, to those friends who were most deserving and stood in need of his assistance. As his fortune increased he added to the number of his legatees. Numerous as were his legacies, his liberality was also extended to the indigent of every description, and 400 of the poor of Taunton were made partakers of his munificence. After a solemn meeting held at the Friends' Meeting House, his remains were followed by the most numerous and respectful cavalcade of carriages, horsemen, and pedestrians ever remembered on a similar occasion at Taunton.

At Shepton Mallet, Miss S. Plummer.

At Clifton, of a decline, Mrs. Edmund Turner, of Stoke Rochford.—Miss Lindamira Mac Neal, of Ireland.—Mrs. Parrow.

At Cricket Malherbie, aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Palmer.

At Wincanton, A. B. Bennett, esq. capt. of the Grenadier Company of Somerset Militia.

At Froome, Mrs. Sheppard.—In the 70th year of his age, Mr. John Olive.—Mrs. Hawkins.—Miss Adlam.—Mr. Wm. Whitchurch.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Dorchester, to consider the propriety of enclosing the common fields of Fordington, but the measure, brought forward by the Prince of Wales's steward, was negatived. These fields comprise 4000 acres of singularly fine land, divided into 65 allotments, 1300 acres are under corn, and on the residue 4912 cattle are now fed.

Married.] At Crocombe, Mr. Job Gibbs, aged 58, to Miss Sarah Matthews, of Knole, in Somersetshire, aged 16.

At Chalbury, Benj. Pead, esq. to Miss S. Green.

At Dorchester, the Rev. Mr. Floyer, to Miss Barton.

DEVONSHIRE.

In the northern part of this county many hundreds of acres have recently been turned into tillage, which were never before appropriated before. Provisions of all kinds, except fish, are prodigiously dear; and the condition of the poor in many places is deplorable in the extreme. The poor's-rates in several parishes amount to 1s. in the pound.

At Barnstaple and Bideford a great number of inflammatory and threatening letters have lately been dispersed, but though considerable rewards were offered, no discovery of the authors could be obtained. At the latter place the liberality of the inhabitants in raising contributions for the distressed poor has been very great; and the assembly-house has been converted into a soup-house and granary for the poor.

The state of agriculture in this county, generally speaking, is very bad, and the prejudices of the farmers against improvements, the most obviously useful, very strong.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. M. C. Toulmin, of Taunton, to Miss Crouch.—Mr. Paddon, to Miss Degem.

At North Tawton, Mr. Budd, to Miss Wreyford.

At Plymouth, Captain Baynham, of the 4th regiment of foot, to Miss C. Pridham.—Captain Burton, of the North Devon militia, to Miss Worth.

At Exmouth, Captain Spicer, to Miss Riddle.

At Stoke Damarel, Mr. James Atkins, to Miss M. Ramsey.

At Tiverton, Lieutenant Nesbit, of the Bombardiers, to Miss Smith.—Mr. How, to Miss Wood.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. John Stabback.—Richard Rose Drew, esq. in his 58th year.—John Codrington, esq.—Aged 82, Mrs. Paterfon.—Miss Gould.—Mr. Dawe.—Mr. J. Aldridge.—Mr. Hutchins.

At Plymouth, of a decline, Alexander John Ross, captain-lieutenant and adjutant of the Plymouth marines.—Also Capt. Ormsby.

At Trinslonge, near Southmolton, Mr. Joshua Hole: the longevity of himself, his father, and three brothers, was very unusual, his father dying aged 111 years, his eldest brother aged 80, himself 81, William, archdeacon of Barnstaple 85, and Nicholas Hole 80 years.

At Mitcombe, in the 79th year of her age, the mother of John Shaddick, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, London.

At Stone House, the Rev. Mr. Davies who was chaplain to Earl Howe on the glorious First of June, 1794.

CORNWALL:

A singular and most affecting murder was recently perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Helston, on a poor lad, of 10 years old, which appeared to have been committed by his own sister, aged 15; from her own account, in her examination before the coroner's inquest, strong circumstances of suspicion appeared, and she was accordingly com-

mitted to Bodmin Goal, to take her trial at the next assizes. This unfortunate girl accompanied her brother the preceding day into the country a begging, but in returning home they quarrelled about the division of what they had collected, and in the heat of anger the girl tied a small piece of string round the boy's neck, and strangled him on the spot.

* * * The Marriages, Deaths, &c. in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, are deferred till our next for want of room.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE Swedes have retaliated on this country by an embargo on all our ships in their ports, but we do not hear that this measure has yet been adopted by Denmark. The treaty of armed neutrality between Russia and Sweden has for its basis the agreement entered into during the American war, and the most important article relates to the right of searching ships under convoy, with respect to which it is stipulated, that the declaration of the commander of a ship of war which sails as convoy to any merchantmen, that they have no contraband goods on-board, shall be sufficient without any search. The contracting powers engage at the same time to issue the strictest orders to all their captains and commanders to suffer no contraband goods to be brought on board such ships, or concealed in any manner, under the severest penalties.

The suspension of commercial intercourse with the Baltic, although it must produce inconvenience in some of its partial operations, yet on the whole is likely to be more distressing to the Northern States than to us, as the balance of trade has always been materially against us.

The returns for the last year are not yet completed at the Customs House, but although the trade has increased, the proportions between our imports last year, and in 1797 and 1798 are, with trivial variation, the same. We shall therefore state them as they stood on the 5th of April, 1798.

Russia—Linen, hemp, tallow, iron, deals, &c. imported	£.1,565,118	
Exports in British manufactures	178,303	
Colonial produce	273,804	
		£.2,017,225
Sweden—Timber, iron, &c. imported	£.152,707	
British manufactures exported	73,766	
Colonial and foreign articles	95,528	
		£.322,001
Denmark and Norway—imports	£. 94,821	
British manufactures exported	218,891	
Colonial or foreign	492,191	
		£.805,903

Our trade with Prussia and Poland must necessarily be interrupted, at least by British vessels, in the event of hostilities in the Baltic. The value of this branch of our commerce is however trivial in itself, and we shall continue to enjoy it in a certain degree, because the produce of our colonies must still be received by their own ships, or the agency of America.

Prussia—The imports are chiefly timber, from Memel, and some corn	£.220,827	
British manufactures exported	58,336	
East India and Colonial goods	163,326	
		£.432,489
Poland—Corn and linen imported	£.207,477	
Goods exported	35,468	
		£.242,945

With respect to our commerce with Germany, through Hamburg, Bremen, and Lunden, the balance is materially in our favour.

Goods imported to the amount of	£.2,658,011	
British manufactures exported	1,621,142	
East India and Colonial produce	6,393,118	
		£.10,672,271

The following statement will shew that we are by no means without resources for obtaining all the articles for which we trade with Russia, and if the new channels into which the trade may be thus forced should be found advantageous, it will probably never be wholly recovered by that country.

Of Iron, we take from Russia and Sweden about 50,000 tons annually; one-third is from the latter country. Our own forges produce about 50,000 tons more; a stop being put to the importation, will be an encouragement to our forges, or founderies, which it is known only wanted such a circumstance to furnish double the quantity they now do. It is the cheapness of Russian iron that caused it to be imported; a few years ago, when the late empress prohibited a

number of English articles, this government was strongly solicited to lay high duties on Russian iron, even by the merchants concerned in the trade; it was also represented, that we stood in no need of importation from Russia. Swedish iron, on account of its peculiar quality, is indeed very useful, but by no means indispensable.

With respect to *Hemp*, it is well known that the Italian hemp is the best in Europe, though it does not take tar so readily. Egypt has always been famous for hemp and flax, and supplied, till the French got possession of it, Leghorn, Syria, Asia Minor, Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. with large quantities; the East Indies can supply us with any quantity, as well as many other countries; nor is there any reason why we should not grow it at home. It does not impoverish land, as some have represented, more than wheat; perhaps not so much. In Russia, the best hemp grows in the northern parts.

There certainly exists no reason why we should import *Flax* from Russia, at least it is certain that we can do without it. Egypt produces the finest, but Ireland may grow much greater quantities than at present, and we may be supplied with it from many countries.

Tallow. Formerly we took none from Russia, this is now become an article of great importance to that country; in some provinces they kill their oxen merely to boil their meat to get out all the tallow. The higher the Irish sell their tallow, the cheaper they can afford to sell their beef. Oil of our fisheries might, in many instances, be substituted for tallow, and oil may be converted into a substance as hard as tallow. We take 12 or 15,000 tons, and it is duty free. Other nations together take about one third of this quantity.

Rauvends. We take 80,000 pieces, worth about 100,000l. sterling (at present more). Drillings, thirteen thousand pieces. Diaper, for 5000l. sterling. Broad and narrow linen, for about 5500l. sterling. Crash linen for about 7500l. sterling. Flems linen, 80,000 or 90,000l. sterling, about 40,000 pieces. Foreign nations, a quantity much less considerable. The prohibition of these articles would be very encouraging to our own manufactures.

Deals. We take for about 200,000l. though forty years ago we took none from Russia.

Other articles are of very little importance. The importation into Russia of British manufactures, which all pay enormous duties in their ports, are become, by the numerous prohibitions, very trifling, so that the balance in favour of Russia, and against this country, is two millions sterling.

In consequence of the Union it has been deemed necessary to impose various *Countervailing Duties* of customs and excise, on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of IRELAND, on importation from thence into Great Britain. The duties of *Customs* are as follow, viz: *Cordage*, to be used as standing rigging, or other cordage made from top hemp, 4l. 10s. 3d. per ton. Any other sort of cordage, cable yarn, packthread and twine, 4l. 4s. 4d. per ton. *Bottles* of common green glass 9d. per dozen quarts. Ribbons and stuffs of *Silk* only 5s. per lb. Two thirds of the weight of gauze, and one third of the weight of crape is to be deducted for gum and drefs. *Silk*, and ribbons of silk mixed with gold and silver 6s. 8d. per lb. Silk stockings, gloves, fringe, laces, stitching or sewing silk, 3s. per lb. silk manufactures not otherwise enumerated or described, 4s. per lb. Stuffs of silk and grogram yarn 1s. 2d. per lb. Stuffs of silk mixed with wool or cotton, 1s. 8d. per lb. Stuffs of silk and worsted, red, per lb. Stuffs of silk mixed with any other material 1s. 3d. per lb. *Refined Sugar*, called bastards, whole or ground, 18s. 2d. per cwt.; lumps, 34s. 0½d. per cwt. single loaf, 36s. 4d. per cwt; powder loaf and double loaf, 39s. 1d. per cwt.; sugar candy, brown, 34s. 0½d. per cwt.; sugar candy, white, 39s. 1d. per cwt.; refined sugar of any other sort, 39s. 1d. per cwt. *Unmanufactured Tobacco*, 6½d. per lb.

Such is the flourishing state of the commerce of the *Clyde*, that there were employed in the trade of Greenock alone, in the year ending 5th, January last, 175,551 tons of shipping, and the revenue of customs for the same period was 180,342l. 1s. 8½d.

The numerous forged one and two pound Bank of England notes, now in circulation, are most of them particularly discoverable, (independent of their not being so well executed as the good ones), by having a great many cuts and small holes round the edges, occasioned most probably, by the tools made use of to procure the appearance of the water mark; they are also very much soiled and worn, so as to create a belief of their having been in great circulation.

The city of London has passed some very proper regulations respecting the admission of *Brokers*, and as several brokers do contrary to the terms of their bond and oath, buy and sell on their own account, to the injury of regular merchants and dealers, and of the public at large, they have directed the city solicitor to enforce the penalty of 500l. against all persons offending therein, in order to put a stop to such illegal practices.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the season, during the whole of the month, has still continued favourable for carrying on such operations of husbandry, as are necessary to be performed at this period of the year. Much of the *seeds*, have, of course, been broken up, and put into a state of readiness for the out-crops; and the stubbles are beginning to be turned down. It has likewise afforded an excellent opportunity of putting the hedges into proper repair, and of cleaning and making up the ditches; but in the low and wetter districts, it has been rather too open for getting the dung upon the grass lands. Winter has now far advanced without much injuring the wheats in the southern counties of Scotland; though the late sudden changes from frost to thaw, and *vice versa*, have affected them a little during the last two weeks, and deprived them of that vigorous and vivid appearance they had assumed about the last week in January--upon the whole the aspect of this

crop is very promising. Excepting lands yet covered with turnips, in this district, almost every acre is prepared for receiving the seed intended to be sown thereon; and on dry loams some farmers have begun to drill beans. Was the weather to set in dry, sowing would become general both of beans and oats.

The few frosty nights that have occurred, have given a very necessary check to the over-luxuriant wheats of the low and richer sorts of land; and on the high grounds they have every where the most promising appearances. The grass lands of every description, are in an unusual state of growth in most of the districts, and in some they are said to be at present in that state of forwardness, which, in ordinary years, is common about April. But notwithstanding the ease and facility of keeping different sorts of stock on this account; cattle and sheep still fetch high prices, and are scarce. Such has been the quantity of green food in the Lamb-suckling Districts, that there has been hitherto little or no trouble in getting them forward and ready for the markets.

Grain. The price of grain of every kind is still extravagantly high, probably, much beyond what the state of the stock in hand justifies; especially under the limited consumption which almost every family has laid itself under. It is therefore but a fair presumption that we shall find those prices much lower, as we approach to another harvest. Wheat, throughout England and Wales, averages the enormous price of 145s.; barley, 89s.; and oats, 47s. In North-Britain, grain still continues very high priced; and the quantity in the stack-yards is less than ever recollected at this season of the year.

Cattle. In Smithfield Market, beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d. per stone; mutton, from 6s. to 7s. 4d.; and pork from 6s. to 7s. Beef and mutton, in North-Britain, which were extremely moderate, in comparison with other necessities of life, during the winter, have now begun to start in price.

Horses. Those of the saddle and carriage kind still fetch tolerable prices. In Scotland, owing to the scarcity of hay and straw, they are very unsaleable.

Hay is rather on the decline in price; in St. James's Market, it averages 106s.

Straw of the best quality is rather high.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

THE Barometer and Thermometer made use of, are constructed by JONES, of Holborn; the Thermometer (Fahrenheit's) in the open air, is fixed to a wooden building that looks to the east, and is never affected by the sun's rays. The Barometer will in future be kept on an airy staircase, facing the N. N. E. The observations are taken about seven or eight in the morning; again about two o'clock at noon; which, in general, is the warmest part of the day, and at nine in the evening, which is an hour more suitable to regularity with the observer than any other period, though it will not shew the greatest degree of cold in the 24 hours.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 25th of January to the 24th of February, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest	30	Highest	57°. 4th instant, wind S.
Lowest	29.04	Lowest	24°. or 8°. below the freezing point.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	From nine o'clock in the evening on the 23d, to the 4 th same hour on the 24th, the quicksilver rose from 29.16, to 29.56.		
		Greatest variation in 24 hours.	17°. { At eight o'clock in the morning on the 7th, the Thermometer stood at 47°. and at the same hour the next morning it had fallen to 30°.

The weather this month, with regard to the temperature of the atmosphere, has been very variable. The very severe frost on the 25th ult. was succeeded by twelve mild days, during which the mercury stood more than once something higher than temperate, though the changes in twenty-four hours were frequently considerable. In the morning of the eighth instant, the mercury stood two degrees below the freezing point, and from the 10th to the 19th, we had pretty severe frost, during which I twice saw the mercury seven degrees below the freezing point. The wind during these days was mostly to the east, or north-east. The rest of the month it has generally been westerly, or between the S. and W. points.

During this month we have had six or seven very bright fair days; rain or snow, in small quantities has fallen on fifteen other days, and the rest of the month has, in general, been cloudy hazy weather. On the 23d instant, about dusk, a severe, but partial shower of pretty large hail-stones fell in several parts near the metropolis.

All Persons, Book-sellers, &c. in America, who wish to be regularly supplied with the Monthly Magazine, may address themselves to Messrs. SWORDS, of New-York, or to Mr. TOWNLEY, at Boston.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 71.

APRIL 1, 1801.

[No. 3 of VOL. II.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE following passage of the *Paradise Regained* appears embarrassed by a considerable difficulty:

To whom the Son of God unmov'd reply'd:
Nor doth this grandeur and majestic show
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
More than of arms before, allure mine eye,
Much less my mind; though thou should'st
add to tell

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous
feasts

On citron tables or Atlantic stone.

Book iv. ver. 109.

What is *Atlantic stone*? Bishop Newton finds no account at all of it: and no such stone, I suspect, was in use among the ancients. Mr. Dunster observes thus:

"Milton, I apprehend, did not mean to celebrate any marble under the name of *Atlantic stone*. Indeed it does not appear, that the Romans ever used marble for tables. *Atlantic* must, therefore, have a reference to this *citron wood*, (mentioned in a passage quoted from Cicero against Verres, orat. iv. sect. 17.) which is said to have grown no where but upon Mount Atlas. It might, perhaps, be called *Atlantic stone* from its marble-like appearance, being curiously veined and spotted."

In my opinion, nothing can exceed the improbability and awkwardness of this solution. Could we allow such a poetical metamorphosis of *wood* into *stone*, a tautology is imputed to this noble genius, which is unworthy of the meanest poetaster:

On citron tables or Atlantic stone:

i. e. on citron tables or citron tables. A small alteration would render the verse, on this conception of the phrase, supportable, perhaps, but nothing more:

On citron tables of Atlantic stone.

In opposition to Mr. Dunster, I strongly suspect that *marble tables* were in use among the ancients; but I have no books with me to justify a more positive assertion. That *marble* was much employed in their convivial equipage, in the way of side boards, and other pertinent furniture, is certain: and may be collected from a passage in Horace:

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

Cœna ministratur pueris tribus; et lapis albus
Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet.

Sat. i. 6. 116.

However, till a more satisfactory explanation of this passage be supplied, I shall take the liberty of attributing the difficulty either to a misapprehension of the amanuensis, to whom the poet dictated, or to one of those typographical misrepresentations, which we experience every day, sometimes from the negligence, and sometimes from the officiousness, of the printers: in short, I am inclined to surmise, that Milton intended to give,

On citron tables or BASALTIC stone:

but shall willingly see my conjecture succeeded by an adequate explanation of the present reading, or a more successful emendation of it.

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol, March 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE analytical reviewer of Mr. Sotheby's Translation of Wieland's *Oberon* (see the Analytical Review, vol. xxvii. p. 283.) has noticed, that when Sir Huon, in the third canto, slips the magic ring, which imparted invulnerability to him who possessed it, from the finger of the giant Angulaffer—he keeps it himself! The reviewer proceeds to observe, that "if Sir Huon's courage had not been already established, he would have derived but little credit from the present combat: as it is (says he) we cannot feel very anxious about his future safety, till, in the bustle at the Caliph's banquet (Canto v. Stan. 41.), he presents the ring—not, indeed, to its owner Oberon, but to the prince's Rezia, in pledge of his betrothed fidelity."

But the ring extends its power beyond the person of the possessor; and of this the reviewer seems sensible; for, says he, "its magic influence, even whilst on Rezia's finger, operates in preserving her lover. (Stan. 32, &c.)." If his observation is a just one, then, that we can feel but little interested about the safety of Sir Huon, so long as this magic ring throws over him, as it were, the mantle of invulnerability,

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one half of the poem (from Canto iii. to Canto x.) becomes insipid! Nay, almost the *whole* of it loses its interest; for, at the very departure of Sir Huon on his journey to Bagdad, Oberon presents him with an ivory horn of no inferior potency, and thus acquaints him with its virtue:

Does but its snail-like spiral hollow sing
A lovely note, soft swell'd with gentle breath,
Tho' thousand warriors threaten instant death,
And with advancing weapons round encircling;
Then, as thou late hast seen, in restless dance
All, all must spin, and ev'ry sword and lance
Fall with th' exhausted warriors to the ground.
But if thou peal it with impatient sound,
I, at thy call, appear more swift than lightning glance.

It appears, therefore, that the Analytical Reviewer's objection lies against the greater part of the poem, on the general and particular merits of which, notwithstanding, he speaks in terms almost of rapturous ecstasium. To say the truth, I am half inclined to suspect that he well knew the extent of his objection, but rather wished that it might be detected by some other person than acknowledge it himself.

I am so little acquainted with the laws of the epic, that I feel aware of the presumption in offering an opinion on the present subject: I must, however, confess, that it appears to me a little *outré* for the hero of the poem to be invulnerable—aye at the very heel—and to know that he is under the guardianship of a god, whose tutelary presence, in case of danger, he could command “more swift than lightning glance.”

“All the ingenuity of united Parnassus (says an elegant writer in your Magazine*) has not been able to bring into consistent action beings possessed of such disproportionate powers as mortal man and supernatural existencies; beings of such totally unequal power cannot be introduced as acting either in union, or opposition, without palpable absurdity. Mere man must act by natural means; if he be *opposed* by a being aided by supernatural means, there is but one way for the contest to terminate; and if he be *aided* by such a being, his own action is totally unnecessary.”

Where, I wish to learn, where was the difficulty of carrying to the emperor four grinders from the caliph's jaws, and a lock of hair from his quadruple chin, if Obe-

ron presents Sir Huon with the one, and himself snips off the other as the tipsy sultan sinks upon his sofa, exhausted with the dance which the ivory horn of Oberon had excited? How should the caliph, his emirs and grantees, oppose the power of Oberon? In the stories of the “Arabian Nights,” the power of one fairy is opposed by the power of another: their disputes are conducted, and their battles fought, with such preternatural dexterity on *both sides*, that the scales of victory hang even, or keep in perpetual libration, till the end of the tale. But when the heathens beset Sir Huon, the faithful Sherafmin “sets to his lip the horn and loudly blows;” and the no less faithful Oberon descends into the hall of feasting, and shakes the castle with his thunders:

Loud rings the castle with re-bellowing shocks;
Night, tenfold mid-night, swallows up the day;
Ghosts, to and fro, like gleams of lightning play,

The stony basis of the turret rocks!
Terrors unknown the heathen race confound!
Sight, hearing, lost, they stagger drunk with fear;

Drops from each nerveless hand the sword and spear,
And stiff upon the spot all lie in groups around.

One cannot wonder that the poor fellows were sadly frightened! To complete the business, Oberon, while the enchanted pagans lie senseless on the ground, hurries into a fairy chariot the *intrepid* Huon and the lovely Rezia, who are wafted through the pathless regions of the air, and safely seated on the shore of Ascalon. The magic ring of Angulasser saves Sir Huon from destruction in his contest with the lion which had seized prince Babekan's courser, (Canto iv. *stanz.* 25); and, indeed, it proved an invaluable friend to him on many perilous occasions. Some one better acquainted with the laws of epic than I am, may decide how far such preternatural assistance against mortal enemies is legitimate.

T. S. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE motive for a design frequently occurs with me, as with many other persons, very long before I can find leisure, or even inclination, for its execution; and, perhaps, no description of men are more liable to interruptions, than they who would be thought the *constant correspondents* of a periodical work. I fully intended to have addressed you on the subject

* The author of some ingenious critical remarks on the principal Italian poets. Perhaps he will favour us with his opinion on the subject of the present article.

ject of the present letter a year ago; but I know not how many various avocations diverted me from it then; and my purpose might have been altogether lost, if the newspaper did not continue to present additional facts for me to build this proposition upon, "That many shocking and fatal accidents daily occur from persons being allowed to remain at large after they have exhibited symptoms of insanity." If this be just, it will follow that such neglect amply merits our most serious attention.

Perhaps you may suppose I am to take up the subject in a medical light; and some of your readers may pass on to the next article, as not having taste for "potecaries' stuff;" but this is not my intention, nor are disquisitions *secundum artem* in my way. It is more within my humble province, as a spectator of men and things, to remark that the public have fallen into a grievous error in supposing that Bethlem, St. Luke's, and a few private receptacles, in the vicinity of London, contain all the madmen within the bills of mortality. It is, no doubt, very flattering to think so; and what we think in our own favour, we do not scruple to say: "Vain man would be *wise*, though man be born like a wild ass's colt." Yet it is an egregious error; and I think the celebrated Montequieu was of my opinion; for he long ago remarked, "that, by building professed madhouses, men tacitly insinuate, that all who are out of their senses are to be found only in those places."* It would be a fine compliment to the majority of mankind, if it could be proved that neither Bethlem nor St. Luke's had any *out-patients*. A man would rather be thought to associate with the wise than with the foolish; but I strongly suspect, that, until our public receptacles are enlarged, he will find this extremely difficult as a matter of choice; nay, if he speak truth, he will allow that it is impossible to class himself among those who never stand in need of a little temporary confinement, salutary constraint, and lowering diet. For my own part, while I lament my inability to make the selection I could wish, I am obliged to listen to ravings as well as reasonings. I am not insensible that I may occasionally have had a *touch*; for I do firmly believe (with submission to the faculty be it spoken) that some kinds of madness are infectious and

endemic, if not *epidemic*. I have known a whole village, not far from London, quite *distracted* about a dispute which happened at an assembly, when the villages adjoining had nothing of the kind. In the city, a parish will often be out of its senses about the choice of a constable or churchwarden; and, not many years ago, all the inhabitants of the ward in which I live, had their heads turned about a common sewer. But these are partial frenzies: let us advert to the public at large.

It has always appeared to me to be a very inconsistent thing, that, while we are eager to catch the first symptoms of a bodily disorder, and apply for the best advice, we should be so negligent as to let mental disorders take their own course, and never become sensible of the absurdity of such neglect until some accident awakens us; and even then, all the atonement we make, is a *wise* recollection, an *ex post facto* enumeration of the remedies that ought to have been administered, and a thousand or two of tender pities that they were not administered sooner; nay, perhaps, in the insulence of compassion, we go a little farther, and assert our having foreseen all that has happened, as if foresight, and the means of prevention, ought not to be inseparable companions. Of all prophets, there are none so eminent as those who foretell things that have happened, and whose wisdom, like a will and testament, is never disclosed until the party is dead. But surely, Mr. Editor, some penalty ought to be attached to such *post obit* sagacity. We have a severe law against the concealment of treasonable plots, although we should not be concerned with them; and I verily think that *misprision* of madness ought to be punished with equal rigour. Why should it be thought unwarrantable and inhuman to allow a man to go out of doors with the symptoms of fever or inflammation upon him, and no crime at all to permit the same man to mix in society, with every appearance of a defective understanding? What I contend for, therefore, is, that we should carefully watch the first symptoms of lunacy, that we may prevent the fatal consequences of it to the party or his friends. *Venienti occurrere morbo* may be too trite to be repeated; but I hope it is too just to be despised: and I really believe the reason why less attention is paid to it than it deserves, is because we have narrowed the bounds and limits of lunacy. We have confined its *species* to a few enumerated in medical writings, and this, probably, out of compliment to the buildings above-mentioned,

* I quote from a quoter, and so cannot, like modern annotators, give you the *cap. sect. col.* or *lin.*

which can hold only a certain number, or to our incapacity to erect premises sufficient to confine the more common, and (I will venture to assert, in many respects) the more dangerous kinds of this disorder. The latter objection, however, I humbly conceive might be obviated in a great measure, because the species of lunacy which I shall notice, are principally incident to people of some considerable rank and fortune, who might easily spare a little of their wealth for their cure, provided it were attempted in time: they might then, when the *delirium* of Brookes's or Newmarket had come to its height, be able to say,

When house and land are gone and spent,
A madhouse is most excellent.

But to proceed to particulars, I shall exhibit the following case: A. B. aged 24 years, hale constitution, delicate shape, round head, &c. inherited a clear paternal estate of 5000*l.* a year, together with a very large sum of ready money which had accumulated during his minority. It is scarcely the space of four years since he came into the possession of this fortune; and it is all spent, and its survivor lives, if it may be called living, on precarious contingencies. And this large portion of wealth was dissipated in so short a time by the phrenzy of gaming.

Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask you, or rather let me ask those learned gentlemen, Drs. Monro and Simmons, whether they ever met, in Bedlam, or St. Luke's, with a more confirmed case of lunacy? If rational creatures are to be judges, if the eternal principles of reason, logic, propriety, with the natural bias and law of self-defence, are to decide, ought not this person to have been deemed a lunatic and put under proper care, and every thing hurtful removed from him, from a pack of cards to a blood-horse, until he had recovered his senses? Were not his friends very blameable to permit him to go about with such a disease on him, in the foolish hope that it would cure itself, until his unhappy case is past all remedy, and he has not only murdered his property, but laid violent hands on his character? What would have been more easy than to prevent all this? The first game ought to have been carefully watched; strong symptoms of anxiety about the *odd trick* might have given the alarm; frequent visits to the race-ground are almost always marks of derangement; and a subscription to one of the gaming-houses is a certain proof that the patient is in a very bad way. I have had some little experience in these matters, from a disposition,

perhaps often a disagreeable one, to give advice unasked. I have been able to point out the approach of lunacy in a *huff*; and I have seen it in a *suit of law*; sometimes I have beheld the fit coming on in St. James's-street; but of all places, the most dangerous for infection is a stable.

I have stated the above as belonging to the species of madness which are unaccountably shut out of the hospitals, and which are never the object of the Lord Chancellor. This is a vast injury to the public, because such cases are above all others the most infectious. There are many others which, however, it might be thought tedious to enumerate. I shall, therefore, instead of a dry detail of incurable cases, which stare us every day in the face, offer, with all due deference, a few directions for the prevention of such disorders, by timely interference; and, as nothing can contribute more to this desirable end, than the *semeiosis*, or knowledge of the symptoms, I shall briefly state what I have found by experience to be infallible marks and evidences of approaching madness.

When a young man of great wealthy expectations keeps, during his minority, a stud of horses, and frequents races, and in his conversation betrays much of that kind of knowledge which we expect more naturally from horse-dealers and jockies, it is a sure proof that he is a *little touched*.

When a young man has contracted, during his minority, more debts than he has the means to pay after coming to his estate, without selling some part of the same, and yet continues a subscriber to gaming-houses, and in all his bargains with tradesmen higgles about nothing but the day of payment, it is a sign that he is very much *deranged*.

When a lady sits up all night at cards, and either loses or wins (for there is in such cases no difference between losing and winning) a sum disproportionate to the interest of the money she brought to her husband, or to the settlement he has made upon her, or to the allowance he grants for her personal expences, or, finally, to his whole fortune; and if, upon a gentle hint of the impropriety of those risks, she drops any incoherent words, as "fashion—company—spit—snobby—poultry—genteel"—or any such expressions as have no kind of meaning, a *temporary confinement* is indicated in the clearest manner.

When a young married man spends more of his time *per annum* in subscription-houses, clubs, and on race-grounds, than with his family, and neglects his *wife*

for the company of ladies of suspicious and suspected character; if, when censured, his eyes appear inflamed, his speech quick and loud, and the word, "sword" be mentioned, it is a strong presumption, that if there is not already somewhat wrong about his head, there soon will be.

When a couple, just set up in business, by the assistance of their friends, and principally with borrowed money, launch out in an expensive style of living, giving fashionable dinners, keeping late hours, and frequenting public places, instead of finding or seeking comfort or quiet at home, you may be certain that the husband at least is *non compos*.

When you meet with a man who possessed an hundred thousand pounds acquired by trade, and yet will not be content, but risks the whole in a speculation (whether to enrich himself, or beggar his neighbour, is not material), and finds no happiness but in ideas of accumulation, in "adding house to house and field to field," without any purpose of public benefit, or enlarged benevolence, or even of private charity, it is high time that his affairs were put into the hands of *trustees* for the benefit of his family, and the mortification of the public executioner.

When a parent allows his sons as much money as they can spend, or are pleased to demand; when he delights to see them well mounted, rather than well-taught, and enter with spirit into the *arcana* and mysteries of fashionable life; when he considers keeping a girl as seeing the world, and the violation of confidence as an affair of gallantry; there is an immediate and very pressing necessity of applying to the court of chancery to appoint proper guardians for these forlorn youths during their father's *melancholy incapacity*.

When a preacher of the gospel is seen less in the pulpit than in the club-room, dealing more in cards than doctrines, exclaiming oftener in oaths than in pious indignation, denying in actions the virtues he recommends in words, disgracing the belief to which he has sworn, and fleecing the flock he was appointed to feed; I never entertain any doubt of *madness* in such a case, and the public good would require *stripping* and confinement; yet what should be the place of confinement has been a disputed point, because in this instance there is such a mixture of rogue and fool, that it would be very difficult to decide on the respective claims of Bethlehem and Newgate.

When a man, connected with another in partnership and a trade flourishing by

its natural progress, is seen whispering with a particular class of men in a certain Alley near the Bank, and that without the knowledge of his partner, his *lunacy* may be ascertained by his frequently using the wild and incoherent words, "bull account—bear account—an eighth—a quarter—scrip—omnium," &c. This species of madness is remarkable for being attended with *lamenefs*.

I might add to this list of symptoms a few others, but I perceive my letter is already extended rather too far; I should else, perhaps, have noticed some of our new philosophers; but they have taken so much pains to describe their own cases, that they are now sufficiently known, and some of them, I hope, in a way of recovery. I shall, therefore, only add, that if the public attention be drawn to the subject of this letter, it will be proper to consider of raising a fund for the erection of receptacles sufficiently capacious for the objects I have recommended; and this, I trust, will not be difficult. The liberality of the public is never wanting, when the object is that of pure benevolence; but here there would be such a return in the articles of public, family, and individual safety and happiness, that I cannot despair of a handsome subscription. But it is not necessary to dwell at present on this topic.

I am yours, &c.

Opposite Moorfields, OL. OLDSTILE.
March 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

I Sometime ago troubled you with a discussion upon the words *loyal* and *loyalty*, which I introduced with an observation concerning the particular inflection words receive in their meaning from the character and way of thinking of the persons using them. I intend at present further to illustrate this position by some remarks on the word *people* and its different significations.

The Latin *populus*, (whence *people* is obviously derived) like the Greek *δμος*, properly and strictly signifies the whole body of a nation or civil community. That this is its primary meaning cannot be doubted, when we observe its application to such a body spoken of in general terms. For though nothing is more familiar to a reader of Latin than the *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, yet this limited sense is posterior to the former; and the *populus* here only denotes a part of the community, because the *senatus* is taken out of it: it is, in fact, all the rest. In

the beginning of Livy's History, we find him proposing to write on the affairs *populi Romani*, whom he soon after terms *princeps terrarum populus*; conformable to which phrase is Virgil's

—Populum late regem, belloque superbum;

A people reigning wide, and proud in war.

This is, likewise, the first sense ascribed by Johnson to the word *people*, though I must observe that his quotation from Coriolanus, "What is the city but the *people*?" is not very conclusive, since it is spoken by the plebeian tribune Sicinius, who might use it in a party sense. Indeed there are some remarkable inaccuracies in Johnson's illustrations of this word. Thus, under the meaning of *vulgar*, he gives a quotation from Cowley:

I must like beasts or common *people* die, &c. in which it is evident that the adjective *common* fixes this peculiar signification on the word *people*. Again, as authority for the sense of "persons of a particular class," he quotes from Bacon, "If a man temper his actions to content *every combination of people*," &c. where it is the whole clause printed in Italics, and not the single word *people*, which expresses that sense. The same may be said of *country people* in his next quotation. With so little philosophical precision is this boasted work composed!

The proper use of the term *people* is preserved in the familiar phrase of Prince and People; and I conceive a prince, king, or supreme governor, holding his station for life, and not amenable to the common laws of the State, to be the only person not included in the enumeration of *people*. No particular class of the community is exempted from the number; and though we have *Lords and Commons*, both are equally part of the *people* of this realm. This conception of the term is the only one which accords with the genius of a free State; for to that it is essential that rights and laws should be common, and that no line of separation should be drawn between one part of the subjects and another, at least in matters really important. The patrician and plebeian distinctions in Rome, as they originally prevailed, were absolutely incompatible with the genuine republican spirit, and were perpetually the cause of tyranny on the one part, and sedition on the other. In reality, without a common appellation there cannot be a common interest; and every designation which excepts a portion out of the general mass, sets it up as an object of ill-will or suspicion, unless where

it implies some distinction clearly connected with the public welfare. "While the priest did eat, the people stared," says Dryden, where he certainly does not mean to represent the distinction between the two as being favourable to the latter.

It cannot have escaped an attentive observer, that in all the party contentions which have agitated this reign, a certain set of writers have constantly attempted to confound the term *people* with those of *populace* and *vulgar*. When the *people of England* have demanded certain rights and privileges which they conceived their natural and constitutional due, the advocates for aristocracy or pure monarchy have always chosen to represent them as *mob*, or *rabble*, though at the same time they knew that under this name were comprised many in the most respectable orders of society. It has been a curious thing to remark, how some of these writers, originally sprung from the very dregs of the people, have never used the word but in an opprobrious sense, and have pronounced the "*Odi profanum vulgus*" with as much emphasis, as if they had partaken of "all the blood of all the Howards." While debating upon every topic of political legislation in the most dictatorial manner, they have insolently told their fellow-people that they had nothing to do with laws but to obey them; and, with no other warrant than that of their own pen and paper, have assumed magisterial jurisdiction. Parts and talents, indeed, form the best title of natural superiority between man and man; but these venal writers, while they have taken consequence from those qualities for themselves, as in alliance with rank and power, have refused the same to others who have exercised them in the cause of the public. This artifice of degrading *people* into *populace* has been more successful, even with persons of some sense, than might have been expected; for in fact it is an extremely gross one, in a country where the benefits of education and instruction are widely extended, and reach a vast number who certainly have no pretensions to be exempted from the class of *people*, however it may be narrowed by misapplication of the term.

The phrase *majesty of the people* could never appear ridiculous if it were considered as the counterpart of *majesty of the crown*; and it would be difficult to point out any other majesty in this country. Either then (as some would probably wish to have it considered) here, as formerly in France, the king is *all*, and the subjects

subjects *nothing*; or people comprehends all the national dignity which is not in the crown. He who is ashamed of being *one of the people*, has no right to boast of the name of *Englishman*.

Yours, &c.
N. N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE very favourable and perhaps partial account of the *Flora Britannica*, given in your Magazine for January, is too intelligent in itself not to deserve assistance from those capable of adding to its accuracy; and too flattering to its author, not to excite in him a wish of exculpating himself from any censures it may seem to contain against him. Yet these two objects would hardly have occasioned my troubling you with the present letter, had I not thought it justice to the public to avow some mistakes into which I have fallen, and at the same time to account for a longer delay of the remaining volumes than I once intended; for both which communications I have judged your Magazine the most proper vehicle.

The reason assigned in the preface for publishing the work in an incomplete state is really and truly the only one that operated with me at the time; it was suggested by my publisher, and had the sanction of my most enlightened friends. I had then continued my manuscript far into the last class among the mosses and lichens, and had thought of nothing less than postponing that part, being determined to finish the work as completely as was then in my power. Since the publication however of the first two volumes, several new motives have presented themselves, which oblige me to defer the sequel longer than I intended. 1st, I wish to see Mr. Dickson's fourth Fasciculus of Cryptogamia, which is on the point of publication. 2dly, The *Prodromus Lichenographiæ Suecicæ* of Dr. Acharius takes the lead so much in that department, that it is absolutely essential to my purpose to compare specimens with that author; and this cannot be done, either in the winter season, or in the present miserable state of northern politics. 3dly, A general work of Mr. Persoon on Fungi, some sheets of which he has sent me, promises to be so important, that I wish to see it complete before I digest the British Fungi into order.

Whatever reasons therefore might occasion the first delay, these, which are analogous to what you supposed, make me hope the public will in the end have no

reason to complain of it. A still farther advantage will accrue from my having the benefit of two seasons more (the spring of 1800 and 1801) to investigate the difficult genus *Salix*, which I have already written twice over, and in which the work will be more likely to merit the praise of labour and originality than perhaps in any other part, though it will still contain only an imperfect sketch of the subject. I proceed to notice some of your remarks.

The order of Syngenesia Monogamia appears not to be founded in nature, nor useful in practice; because some *Gentiana*, *Viola*, and *Lobelia*, have the antheræ perfectly united, others not at all. I have more to say on this subject than can be admitted here.

The genus of *Potamogeton* I am aware is but imperfectly treated. I have more than one new British species.

As to changing names, *Radiola millegrana* is no "arbitrary alteration" or novelty, but the old generic name of Ray, retained as a specific one, and surely preferable to *linoides*, which I have proved to be false. My *Silene inflata* would certainly have been called *S. Behen*, had there not been *another already so called in Linnæus*! In the specific names of the genus *Glaucium*, I confess I have been tempted to follow Gærtner in preferring precision, elegance, and truth, to barbarism, confusion, and error. The name of the common wall-flower is not changed by me, but it is so called by Linnæus. On this subject, however, I entirely agree with you in principle, otherwise I might have changed half the names in the book.

I differed from M. de Lamarck in his ideas of *Juncus acutus* and *maritimus*, because analogy led me to judge the panicle must be terminal in one if in the other; but perhaps I may be mistaken, and have been led to think the two species more akin than they are, because of other authors having confounded them.

I am sorry to say I fear I have added to the confusion concerning the Dover Cam-pion, for Miller's pretendedly authentic specimen deceived me. Original ones in the British Museum, gathered at Dover, are a plant I do not know, and which is now said not to be found at Dover. We must wait in hopes of its being one day recovered, as was the case with *Ligusticum cornubiense*. I should claim no merit, even if I had corrected myself by the help of a much less able botanist than Mr. Curtis, on the subject of *Cerastium tetrandrum*. I have already found out my error in confounding two species under *Trifolium filiforme*,

forme, and shall correct that, and such farther errors as may be detected, in an appendix to the last volume.

I am yours, &c.

JAMES EDW. SMITH.

Norwich, March 2, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I Cannot refrain from a smile, on observing what a mighty buffle and turmoil has been excited among critics, commentators, and editors, by the bare omission of one poor tiny dot, which either some ancient copyist had neglected in transcribing, or they had themselves overlooked in examining the old MSS. The passage that has given so much uneasiness to so many learned scholars is a verse in Ovid, *Heroid. x.* 86, which those gentlemen found, or fancied they found, written as follows—

Quis scit an hæc sævas insula tigres habet ?

Here was, no doubt, a glaring error—the final syllable of the accusative *Tigres* made short, in open violation of the rules of Latin prosody. To remedy the evil, the following conjectural emendations, and God knows how many more, have at different times been offered by different hands—

Quis scit an hæc sævas *tigridas* insula habet ?

Quis scit an hæc *tigres* insula sæva ferat ?

Quis scit an hæc sævas fert, quoque terra *tigres* ?

Quis scit an et sævâ *tigride* *Dia* vacet ?

Quis scit an et sævam *tigrida* *Naxus* habet ?

Quis scit an et sævis *tigrisim* illa vacet ?

Such have been the laborious efforts of ingenious men to restore the corrupted passage to its original purity: but, Mr. Editor,

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta,

Stigmatos exigui *tactu* compressa quiescent.

I only propose—a very modest proposal, surely—to place a little dot over the latter vowel of the word *Tigres*, and thus convert it into *Tigris*. But here I am interrupted by some erudite prosodian, who exclaims that the *-IS*, equally with *-ES*, is long in the accusative plural, as *Urbis*, *Omnis*, which are merely contradictions, by crasis or synæresis, from *Urbeis*, *Omneis*.—I am ready to acknowledge that the Latin *-IS* of the accusative plural is long, but not quite so ready to admit that the Greek *-IS* stands in the same predicament. If any scholar entertain a doubt on the sub-

ject, let him turn to the *Anthologia*, book i, ch. vi, epig. 3, which—besides furnishing a most notable instance of alliteration in KOP seven times introduced into a single distich—will prove that the *-IS* of the nominative and accusative plural, formed by *syncope* from *-IEΣ* and *-IAS*, is short.

To save the trouble of reference, I here quote the epigram—

Οἱ ΚΟΡΙΣ ἀχρὶ κορυ κορεσαντο μού· ἀλλ'
ἐκορεσθην

Ἀχρὶ κορυ καυτος τοὺς ΚΟΡΙΣ ἐκοριστας.

Agreeably to these examples, since *Tigres* forms the genitive singular in *-IOΣ* as well as *-IACΣ*, the nominative and accusative plural will be *Tigres*, *Tigres*, and *Tigrias*, *Tigris*, with the *-IS* in both cases short. And, as the Romans, in adopting Greek terminations, generally retained the original quantity, we may to a certainty conclude that they made the final syllable short in the nominative and accusative plural *Tigris*, and other words similarly declined; although this Græco-Roman termination, with its quantity, seems to have been wholly forgotten by the Latin grammarians ever since the Augustan age, or at least since the Latin ceased to be a living national language.

Upon the whole, then, I must, for my own part, say that I perceive not the smallest occasion either for the adoption of *Tigridas* or *Tigride* or *Tigrida* or *Tigrisim*, or for the intrusion of *Dia* or *Naxus* or *Vacet* or *Ferat*, on the score of prosody alone. But there is another objection, viz. to the indicative *Habet* after *Quis scit an*. Those who feel a scruple on that head, may perhaps be inclined to remove it, by obliging *Alat* of the preceding line to change place with *Habet* of the line in question, and reading the entire distich thus—

Forſitan et fulvos tellus habet iſta leones:

Quis ſcit an ET sævas insula *tigris* alat ?

Had these ideas occurred to me in time, I should certainly not have quoted *Tigrisim* from this passage, when treating of the Latin prosody*: and I shall not hesitate to expunge it from an abridgement of my treatise, which I am now preparing for the use of schools, and intend soon to publish from my own press.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. CAREY.

Classical Printing-Office,

Merlin's Place,

Clerkenwell, March 20.

* "*Lat. Prof. made easy*," page 71.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Printed paper was put into my hands a few days ago, subscribed "D. Whitehead, No. 16, Charlotte street, Bloomsbury," recommending a revival of the old remedy for the gout, known by the name of the Portland Powder, which is here said to be improved, and is exhibited in the form of an expensive and lucrative nostrum.

As the effects of this preparation have long been recognized by professional persons as injurious and mischievous, and as the authorities cited in the paper which recommends it, are much misrepresented and perverted, I wish to lay before the public what I apprehend to be the true state of the case, and to caution mankind against the trial of a remedy at once so deceitful and so dangerous. From what is said in the paper above alluded to, we should be led to believe, that this remedy was purchased and dispersed by the present Duke of Portland*, whereas it was by his father, many years ago. The present nobleman owes his amendment, and indeed his recovery from this painful complaint, to a meritorious and steady adherence to an abstermious and regular course of diet, which consists nearly of vegetable substances; the mixture of animal food being very small, and that of the mildest kind. To this is joined a total abstinence from all fermented liquors; and it is to this judicious management, and not to any medicine, either regularly prescribed, or empirically recommended, that he ascribes his freedom from this hereditary malady. The powder which the late duke took himself, and of which he directed copies of the composition and the manner of its preparation to be given, gratuitously, to all who desired it, is as follows:

"For the Gout or Rheumatism.
 R Aristolochia rotunda or Birthwort } Root
 Gentian }
 Germander }
 Ground Pine } Tops and leaves.
 Centaury }

* "His Grace the Duke of Portland, who had, I believe, been personally an extreme sufferer from the gout, became acquainted with a medicine in Switzerland for the cure of that inveterate disorder; and, after the most in-dubitable evidence of its intrinsic worth, purchased the receipt for the benefit of his country. This medicine, in a highly-improved form, I beg leave to introduce to your notice, and hope that the sanction of the illustrious family by whom the receipt was first obtained, will secure an unbiassed attention to the necessary improvements now introduced into its composition." Mr. WHITEHEAD'S Handbill, p. 1.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

"Take of all these, well dried, powdered and sifted as fine as you can, equal weight; mix them well together, and take one drachm of this mixed powder every morning fasting, in a cup of wine and water, broth, tea, or any other vehicle you like best; keep fasting an hour and a half after it; continue this for three months without interruption, then diminish the dose to three-fourths of a drachm for three months longer; then to half a drachm for six months more, taking it regularly every morning if possible; after the first year, it will be sufficient to take half a drachm every other day. As this medicine operates insensibly, it will perhaps take two years before you receive any great benefit, so you must not be discouraged though you do not perceive at first any great amendment; it works slow but sure, it doth not confine the patient to any particular diet, so one lives soberly, and abstains from those meats and liquors that have always been accounted pernicious in the gout, as champaign, drams, high fauces, &c.

"N. B. In the rheumatism that is only accidental and not habitual, a few of the drachm doses may do; but if habitual, or that has been of long duration, then you must take it as for the gout: the remedy requires patience, as it operates but slow in both distempers."

The ingenious and learned Dr. John Clephane has given an excellent account of this very ancient preparation in the first vol. of the Medical Observations and Inquiries. It is mentioned, he observes, with very little variation from the above receipt, by Galen in the second century; by Coelius Aurelianus (from Soranus) who lived about the same time; by Aetius and Alexander Trallianus in the 5th century; by Paulus Ægineta in the 7th century; by Myrepsus in the 12th; by Franciscus de Pedemontio, A. D. 1400; by the prince of Mirandola, about 1480; by Tournefort in later times; and at a period still later it was transferred into the Paris Pharmacopœia, under the title of *Pulvis arthriticus amarus*. This powder was given in the dose of about a drachm daily, for a year, as many of those remedies called *antidoti** were, and these directions are nearly copied in those given for the use of the Portland powder; save that the latter is directed to be persisted in for a longer time.

But though it cannot be denied that the

† They were called, from thence, *Ansalia Medicamenta*.—CÆL. AUREL.

ancient writers recommended in some cases these bitter preparations as remedies for the gout, yet they advised them with considerable reserve, and an apprehension of danger.

Soranus, who * advised them, cautions against their being long continued, as he says they brought on some persons acute complaints, on others apoplexy, on others pleurisy, and peripneumony, and in some cases difficulty of breathing, or dyspnoea.

All of the writers on the subject caution against the indiscriminate use of it in all cases and habits, as they assure us that they are extremely hurtful in hot and bilious habits, and proper only in cold phlegmatic constitutions.

They also judged them to be very dangerous in cases of long standing, and advise no trial of them to be made where the complaint has existed *five* or at most *seven* years.

Such is the abstract of the accounts given of this remedy by the writers of antiquity. Let us now turn to the modern accounts, and particularly to that of the celebrated Dr. Cullen, who is vouched as evidence of the fact by Mr. Whitehead; wherein it will appear with what impropriety and under what misrepresentation this admirable physician has been introduced as encouraging a practice he always reprobated in his conversation, as I can testify, and in his writings, which are open to the perusal of every one.

"In every instance" (says Dr. Cullen in his *Practice of Physic*) "which I have known of its exhibition for the length of time prescribed, the persons who had taken it, were indeed afterwards free from any inflammatory affection of the joints, but they were afterwards affected with many symptoms of the atonic gout, and *all*, soon after finishing their course of the medicine, have been attacked with apoplexy, asthma, or dropsy, which proved fatal." In a later publication of the same eminent writer, he observes that "the effects of this powder in modern times have been very much on the same footing with the ancient. It is possible (says he) that several persons may have taken the Portland Powder and other bitters with seeming great advantage, but I have not had opportunity to know the sequel of the whole of such persons lives, so as to say positively how far in any case the cure continued steady for a life of some years after, or what accidents happened to their health.

"But I have had occasion to know or to be exactly informed of the fate of nine or ten persons who had taken this medicine for the time prescribed, which is two years. These persons had been liable for some years before to have a fit of regular or very painful inflammatory gout once at least, and frequently twice, in the course of a year; but after they had taken the medicine for some time, they were quite free from any fit of inflammatory gout, and, particularly when they had completed the course prescribed, had never a regular fit or any inflammation of the extremities, for the rest of their life.

"In no instance however that I have known was the health of these persons tolerably entire. Soon after finishing the course of their medicine, they became valetudinary in different shapes, and particularly were much afflicted with dyspeptic, and what are called nervous complaints with lowness of spirits. *In every one of them*, before a year had passed, after finishing the course of the powders, some hydropic symptoms appeared, which gradually increasing in the form of an ascites or hydrothorax, especially the latter, joined with anasarca, in less than two, or at most three, years, proved fatal. These accidents happening to persons of some rank, became very generally known in this country, and has prevented all such experiments since."* Such are the words of Dr. Cullen, and the reader will, I am certain, join with me in censuring the dissingenuous perversion of them in the printed paper alluded to.† Had the whole of the passages I have cited been inserted into Mr. Whitehead's recommendation of the remedy, who could have imagined Dr. Cullen could be introduced as bearing testimony in favour of its use? But the real opinion of Dr. Cullen is suppressed, and only so much of the effects of the powder is inserted on his authority, as may serve the purpose of persuading those who have not had an opportunity of knowing his real sentiments. In justice to him, and to mankind, I now lay them before the public, and I am confident the candid and benevolent part of the world will

* Cullen's *Mat. Med.* vol. ii. p. 65, 66.

† "This celebrated remedy, since its introduction into England, is acknowledged, by the most eminent of the faculty, to be capable of removing the paroxysms of gout, and we may fairly conclude the testimony of the celebrated Dr. Cullen of Edinburgh undeniable evidence of the fact."

* *Celli. Aurel. L. V. c. 2.*

† Section DLVII.

Mr. WHITEHEAD's *Advertisement*,
or *Hand-bill*, page 1.

think me fully justified in publishing this caution in the use of a remedy of this character.

But its ill effects were not known to our own countrymen only. Werlhoff, a German practitioner of eminence, and First Physician to his late Majesty for the Electorate of Hanover, agrees in condemning these bitter remedies for the gout. After saying that the return of the painful paroxysms is thereby prevented, he adds, "that, by the excessive use of these bitter remedies, he has known the digestive power of the stomach to be so weakened, as to produce a loss of appetite and proper concoction of the food, which has accelerated the death instead of restoring the health of those who used them, who thus paid the severe penalty attendant on the trial of these unlucky and mischievous remedies."*

Murray, the Göttingen Professor, gives, in his *Apparatus Medicaminum*, a similar account: and adds, "that the powder produced in many instances apoplexy, palsy, and acute disorders, together with difficulty of breathing, a dry cough, and tubercles of the lungs, which proved suddenly mortal."

The reputation of this medicine having declined before I had any opportunity of observing its effects at the time of taking, and its mischievous consequences having prevented its having many living vouchers of its success, I cannot say any thing of it from my own experience. I remember indeed one person, far advanced in years, who was, I believe, a Proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court at York, who was pointed out to me as a remarkable instance of one who had survived the effects of this remedy. He appeared in good health, and had not, I believe, experienced any ill-effects from the powder. But this is, as far as my information goes, a solitary instance, and no more to be depended on as an encouragement to the trial of the remedy, than an extraordinary case of excess in

* "Sed ex nimio horum amaricantium usu, fermentum stomachi adeo debilitatum esse meminimus, ut nonnulli appetitum amiserint, cibos non concoxerint, mortem hinc potius quam sanitatem accelerarint; malique et inaususti remedii sævas dederint pœnas."

WERLHOFF, *Caut. Medicæ*, p. 346.

† "Ex pulvere arthritico multi apoplexiam, paralyfin vel morbos acutos, senes præcipue, contraxerunt. Et in homine quodam, arthritidis quidem inde sedata, sed respiratio difficilis, tussis sicca, morsque subitanea successit, tuberculis pulmonum post mortem conspicuis."

MURRAY, Vol. i. p. 355.

spirituous liquors,* which still did not appear to abridge life or injure health, would be to encourage the indulging in that odious and poisonous beverage.

Bath, W. FALCONER,
Feb. 12, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME account of Fairfax, or his works, having been requested in your last Magazine, I send you the following memoranda, copied from some MS. of the late Dr. Farmer, in the first folio edition of Fairfax's *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, 1606; purchased by me at the sale of the Doctor's library, and now in my possession:

"M. Hill l'a traduit [viz. the *Jerusalem of Tasso*] en vers Anglois, & sa traduction a été imprimée à Londres en 1713." (qu?) Niceron. T. 25. P. 79.

Eusden, the Poet Laureat, left in M. S. a translation of the greater part of *Tasso*. Carter. p. 324.

A translation by *Hoole*, 2 vols. 12mo. 1764.

A translation by *Doyne*, 2 vols. 8vo. Dubl. 1761.

"This youth fell mad for the love of an Italian lass, descended of a great house, when I was in *Italie*." I. Eliot's *Orthopeia Gallica*. 1593.

N. B. *Hoole's* translation is in *heroics*, and *Doyne's* (*Philip*, elq.) in *blank verse*.

"The first part containing five cantos, imprinted in both languages—(See *Ames*, p. 412)—by R. C.† elq. 1594. The publisher says, that "the *doer* of them commanded a *staie* of the rest till *sommer*."—never printed. N. B. Same stanza with *Fairfax*.

"*Fairfax* has translated *Tasso* with an elegance and ease, and at the same time with an exactness, which for that age are surprising. Each line in the original is faithfully rendered by a correspondent line in the translation."—*Hume's History*, vol. I. p. 138.

N. B. The last observation is by no means true: there are indeed, except in the 7th canto, the same number of *stanzas*; but many lines of the original are transposed, and more omitted. In the 7th canto or book, *Fairfax* has a *stanza* more than *Tasso*.

* Bishop Berkley used to call the few who had drank spirituous liquors with impunity for a series of years—"the Devils Decoys."

† Perhaps *Carew*. It is printed for C. Hunt, of Exeter.

Fairfax was reprinted at Dublin, 2 vols. 8vo. 1726.—Modernized, 1749, (and in earlier edit.) *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1764.—Reprinted in folio, 1624, by John Bill, the King's Printer, by his command; and dedicated to Prince Charles, with a *Sonnet* to him, and the Life of Godfrey. See *Emanuel Library*."

Thus far from *Dr. Farmer's MS.*

I have a copy of Bill's edition, folio, 1624; but it contains no *Sonnet* to Prince Charles, nor any other verses besides the Poem itself; excepting four stanzas "To her High Maieslie." [Queen Elizabeth] signed "Your Maiesties humble Subject, Edward Fairefax;" that being the orthography of his name in the title-page to this edition; in that of edit. 1600, in which these four stanzas first appeared; and in the subscription to the stanzas in both. In the *Epistle Dedicatorie* to Prince Charles, by Bill, he says "All ornament I could adde to this edition, was to illustrate the chiefe subject of the booke, that is Godfrey of Bullen, the great Champion of Christendome, which I have done as well as I could, by prefixing his pourtraist, as it was brought from Hierusalem, and by a brieft description of his life, out of the best writers." The life, containing five pages, is inserted, but there is no "*pourtraist*" of Godfrey in my copy.

In the *Monthly Magazine*, it is said that the second edition, 1624, having been edited by Mr. Bill, is an indirect proof of the previous death of Fairfax.

The *Epistle Dedicatorie* in Bill's edition contains no intimation of the death of Fairfax; Mrs. Cooper, in her *Muse's Library*, says, that "the year he died in is uncertain; and the last we hear of him is, that he was living in 1631."

In the preface to the 8vo. edition, 1749, after specifying the editions of 1600, and 1624, it is said "a third impression of this work appeared in the year 1686, recommended to the public by Sir Roger L'Estrange, who at that time was the Licencer of the Press: but the scarcity of the first and second of the editions, the incorrectness of the third, and the excellence of the work itself, have given reason to imagine, that a new impression of it would not be unacceptable."

I am, &c. F. G. W.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I HAVE long thought that Homer was merely a *copyist* from the ancient poems of Hindostan, through the medium of the Egyptian priests; but not having at

present an opportunity to confirm or disprove the idea, I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents, possessing more leisure than myself to pursue such an enquiry, for their sentiments on the subject.

I also wish to devote a little time to translating from the Latin of the Pere Noel, printed at Prague, 1711, the three books of Confucius the Ta-Hio, Thong-Zong, and Yun-Lu, together with the additional one of Mentius (*his* "beloved disciple"), and called from him Mengtsee; but I wish for the advice of your correspondents, how I may procure those books, where the most authentic accounts of the lives of these two famous Chinese may be got, and how to obtain the best drawings of them as, at this length of time, is possible.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, J. CLENNELL.

Dec. 21, 1800.

For the *Monthly Magazine*.

Description of the COUNTRIES between the Rivers TEREK and KUR, on the CASPIAN SEA.*

THE Caucasus (*Kawcas*), an Alpine ridge whose highest parts are covered with ice and snow,—and which extends in length, from its western extremity at Ghaekæ to Targhu, 95 German miles, and in breadth on the side adjoining the Caspian sea 53, in the middle (where the river Terek to the north and the Arakui to the south form a division between the eastern and western half) 96, and in the western part, along the *Porta Cumana*, a celebrated narrow pass, 150 miles,—justly deserves to be reckoned, both in a geographical and historical point of view, among the most remarkable regions of our hemisphere. It was from time immemorial, and still is, the seat of bold and valiant warriors, who with determined resolution resisted the reiterated attacks of the Mongols, Arabs, Persians, Tartars, and Russians, and maintained their freedom and independence. On the ridge of Caucasus, and in the elevated and almost inaccessible valleys, we meet with a most singular mixture of small peoples, such as the Inqusch, the Kisti (with their tribes, the Zichetschens, Bilittli, Alti, Bassi, and Kighi), the Gigi, Karabulak, Burtunnaeh, Unzukul, Gumrah, Atibojunn, Karapdugh,

* Extracted from FR. AUG. MARSHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN'S "*Beschreibung der Länder zwischen den Flüssen Terek und Kur am Caspischen Meere*;"—mit einem botanischen Anhang."—Frankfort, Eßlinger, 1800, 211, pp. 1. 8vo.

Akuschä, Kubts, &c. to trace whose origin and languages is one of the most difficult problems of history, and which probably never will be resolved. The languages of the different nations are very numerous, and branch out into an incredible number of dialects; some of which deviate entirely from the known languages of Asia and Europe, so that they admit of no comparison therewith; others consist of a mixture of wholly unknown with known languages; others again are known ancient languages without any foreign admixture; others, in fine, are a mixture of several known ancient languages; to this class belong the Old-Georgian, Mongolian, Persian, Arabic, and Tartarian languages. Every new contribution towards a more intimate acquaintance with so remarkable a portion of the globe deserves attention; and that the more so, as by the marching of a Russian army against the frontiers of Persia, and the capture of the city of Derbent in the year 1796, the desire to gain a more accurate knowledge of those regions has of late greatly increased. The Marshal *von Bieberstein*, when the Russian army advanced into those countries, remained there a considerable time; and, possessing all the requisite scientific knowledge, and especially of natural history, did not observe in a cursory and superficial manner, but examined narrowly and accurately into whatever he saw. To his observations and researches we are indebted for a more accurate description of a great number of plants, which were before unknown to botanists, or at least were so indistinctly and superficially characterised in the catalogues of the more ancient, that in the systematical arrangements of the more modern botanists, especially of Linnæus and his disciples, they have been altogether omitted. Much valuable information likewise occurs relative to the other branches of natural history.—We hope then, that the following extracts, containing a topography of the countries between the Terek and the Kur, will prove acceptable to our geographical readers.

TOPOGRAPHY of the COUNTRIES betwixt the TEREK and KUR.

THE tract of land situate along the Caspian sea, between the rivers Terek and Kur, whose length, from the 39th to the 44th degree of northern latitude, amounts to 75 German miles, but whose breadth is various, and for the most part inconsiderable in proportion to its length, contains

somewhat more than 2500 French square miles; and is divided into three provinces, Kumük, Daghestan, and Schirwan, of which the first is more dependent on Russia, and the two latter on Persia.

The Province of Kumük, between the rivers Terek and Koifu (*Korsui* or *Koyun-Sui**) comprehends a fertile plain watered by these two rivers and by the Akfai and Kasma, and the next adjoining mountains to the west. It is under the government of several Kumük Begs, of whom the two most powerful reside in the cities Akfai and Endery (called by the Russians *Andrewka*) at the foot of the mountains; and is inhabited by the Kumük and Nogai Tartars, and by Armenian and Georgian merchants, who dwell in the cities. In winter the Leshians (*Leshbä* or *Leki*, in Russian, *Leshghinzi*) descend likewise with their herds from the mountains into the plain; for the liberty of doing which they pay a tribute. The Nogai Tartars keep numerous herds, and dwell in moveable felt-huts, near the wells and banks of the rivers and canals. The length of this province is about eleven, and the breadth eight, German miles.

Daghestan (or Mountain-land) between the Koifu and the rivulet Rubas, comprehends four small states: 1, the territory of the Schamchal (*Schamm-Ghal* or properly *Schabaa*l) stretches about 14 German miles along the shore of the Caspian sea from the Kuru-Koifu (a branch of the Koifu, which is destitute of water except when the snow dissolves in the mountains, and is therefore called the *dry Koifu*) to the rivulet Urufai-Bulak (Russian Spring); and is in breadth from seven to eight German miles. The plain is mostly in tillage and produces corn; being well watered and fertilized by the rivers and brooks which descend from the neighbouring mountains, and are divided into a number of canals. In it we find only houses or sheds for cattle: the dwellings of the inhabitants are situated in the mountains, which are covered with woods, steep and intersected by many narrow glens. Between the Oleni and Manassa (*Manas*), two uncommonly rapid and impetuous

* The names inclosed within parentheses both here and in the sequel are taken from *Dr. Reineggs's General Historico-topographical Description of Caucasus, &c.* (vol. I. Gotha and Petersburg 1796, with three plates vol. II. Hildesheim and Petersburg, 1797, with a coloured map)—a work which contains a number of important accounts and observations, from the papers of a man who three times travelled over Mount Caucasus.

rivers which take their rise in the most elevated ridge of the Lefgian mountains, lies Tarki, the capital, on the declivity of the mountain towards the plain. This city contains about 10,000 inhabitants, among whom are many Armenian and Georgian merchants. Another less considerable city Buinacki (*Boinak*) is situated on a rivulet of the same name, where it flows forth from the mountains.

2. The territory of the *Uzmey*, between the Urufai-Bulak and the little Darbach, is for the most part mountainous, about eight German miles in length along the coast, and equally broad. It is watered by three pretty considerable rivers, the Chamraseni; the great Buam (*Buamp*), and the great Darbach, which are divided into small canals for the purposes of irrigation; and by several brooks, the Intsché, Baschli (*Barschli*), the little Buam or Sheriff-river, &c. This tract of country produces wood and corn in abundance, and is well-inhabited. The *Uzmey* (*Uzumm*) resides in Baschli, a small town situated on the brook of the same name at the distance of four German miles from the Caspian sea. On the Intsché lies the city of Ottemisch, and many villages on the mountains. The inhabitants along the banks of the Buam are Kaidaks; on the Darbach, Karakaidaks; and between the mouths of the great Buam and Darbach, Bereközes.

3. The territory of Derbent (*Derbend*) is very inconsiderable in extent, being only four German miles in length on the sea-coast, and extending from one and a half to two miles inland; and owes its importance solely to the advantageous situation of the city of Derbent. The Darbach and Rubas form the northern and southern boundaries: between these rivers lies a broad and partly marshy level, intersected by many small brooks; on this plain we here and there meet with beautiful and well cultivated corn-fields. The city of Derbent forms an oblong square on the declivity of an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall built of hewn stone, which is at least five fathoms high, in many places 10 feet thick, and fortified with a number of round and square towers. On the highest point lies the fort, Narin Kalé (*Narium Kaläsi*) which is separated by an uncommonly narrow and almost perpendicular cleft in the rock from an eminence which commands the city. The walls of this castle are every where six fathoms, and the towers eight fathoms high. "The walls of Derbent," says Reineggs, "are built for eternity, and a

bold piece of architecture,"—and speak of Narin Kalé: "The fort and its construction is indeed worthy of the attention of the architect and engineer: but it here never answers the purposes of a regular defence, as it lies too high to defend the city, and too far distant to cover the harbour." According to the latest observations Derbent is situated in $41^{\circ} 32'$ northern latitude; and on the 16th of June 1796 the variation of the magnetic needle was there $11^{\circ}, 41' 20''$ to the east.

4. Tabasseran (*Tabasseran*) lies between the Darbach and Rubas, towards their sources; extending about six German miles inland from above the territory of Derbent as far as the highest ridge of the Lefgian mountains, which is here very rocky and woody. Reineggs calculates the strength of the different tribes inhabiting Tabasseran, who besides the Tartarian speak another language peculiar to themselves, at about 10,000 families; and according to him the reigning family have held the sovereignty over the country for more than six hundred years.

Schirwan is more extensive and important than the two preceding divisions; and therefore deserves to be more fully described. It is about 43 German miles in length from the mouth of the Rubas to that of the Kur; the breadth, from the sea-shore, is various: on the Rubas $3\frac{1}{2}$ German miles, in the neighbourhood of Kuba $8\frac{1}{2}$, from the mouth of the rivulet Ata above 11, from the point of the peninsula Abscharon to the Kur, where the road from New-Schamachi leads across it to the city of Ganscha, about 34 miles; and thence along the Kur to the mouth of that river it gradually becomes narrower.

With regard to the natural state of the country, Schirwan may be divided into four districts: 1, the plain at the foot of the mountains, between the Rubas and the Ata; 2, the dry and naked ridge of mountains from the Atatschai* to the plain on the left bank of the Kur; 3, the plain on the Kur; 4, the more elevated mountainous region which bounds the three other districts.—With regard to its political division, Schirwan comprehends, 1, the territory of the Chan of Kuba; 2, the tract of country conquered by the Chan of Kuba on the other side of the Atatschai; 3, the territory of Sallian; 4, the territory subject to the Chan of Baku; 5, the territory of the Chan of Schamachi;

* *Tschai* signifies a rivulet; *Atatschai* therefore is the Rivulet *Ata*.

machi; 6, the territory of the Chan of Scheki.

NATURAL DIVISION OF SCHIRWAN.
Plain between the Rubas and Atatschai.

THIS plain extends about 18 German miles in length along the shore of the Caspian sea; in breadth about seven miles; and is inclosed in the form of a bow by the high ridge of mountains which from Derbent gradually recedes from the coast, and at the mouth of the Alatschai again approaches it. The numerous little woods and thickets, and the villages interspersed between them, and surrounded with the most beautiful orchards and vineyards, and fine plantations of mulberry-trees, give a most pleasing aspect to this part of Schirwan; which is watered by a number of rivers that take their rise in the neighbouring ridge of mountains, whose summit is throughout the year covered with snow. On leaving the mountain, these rivers which are rapid and impetuous in their course, and impregnated with fine earthy particles in solution, branch out into several arms: but their beds are of no great depth, and filled with large fragments of rock. The most considerable of them are: the Gurgeni, somewhat more than two German miles distant from the Rubas; the Samur, somewhat more than one mile distant from the Gurgeni, which rises very high and flows with great rapidity in summer; and has this remarkable property, that its depth and the force of its current varies according to the different times of the day; and moreover that at a considerable distance from its bed, in places situated higher, hollows and ditches are frequently on a sudden filled with water, though not a trace of it was there to be seen a moment before. About two miles farther south, several arms of the Kefartschai flow at various distances, through a tract of country about two German miles broad. From the southern branch or proper bed of the Kefartschai there is a distance of more than three English miles to the Deli: on the right bank of the latter, at its efflux from the mountains, lies Kubain 41°, 24' north latitude; and at its mouth the village Nizabad with a small and inconvenient harbour. Then follow, at intervals of from four to five English miles, the Aktschai, Karatschai, Dschagidschich; three English miles from the last, the Belboh; and at an equal distance from it the Schabran, on whose left bank formerly stood the im-

portant city of the same name: but of which only a few ruins are now visible. Then follow, at the distance of about 10 English miles and a half the rivulet Ewitschê; eighteen miles farther the rivulet Güjjen, and about 10 miles from it the Atatschai.

The dry and naked mountainous Region from the Atatschai to the Plain on the Kur.

THE western boundary runs over the more elevated ridge, covered with trees and abounding with springs, which varies but little in its whole course through Schirwan. Thence to the Caspian sea the breadth of this tract is very considerable in many places, where the shore projects in the form of a promontory: e. g. above 14 German miles from the mouth of the Seguté or Kosutschai to the heights near New-Schamachi. In length it is about 17 German miles. The tract nearest to the sea is the most sterile and arid, especially in the neighbourhood of the city of Baku, where the argillaceous soil is impregnated with salt, petroleum and naphtha. To Baku however this is a source of wealth: as it draws a considerable revenue from the sale of the naphtha, petroleum, and salt. This city is situated on a peninsula called Abscharon, on which there are not only the most numerous and best sources of naphtha and petroleum, and salt-lakes; but the surface is almost every where inflammable. Of all the rivers in this mountainous tract the Pirsagat only falls into the sea to the south of Baku: all the other rivulets which take their rise in the more elevated ridge fall into the Kur.

Plain on the Left Bank of the Kur.

It stretches up the Kur 28½ German miles; and its greatest breadth is from eight to ten miles. The above-described mountainous tract, and farther inland a part of the more elevated ridge, encompass this plain. In the vicinity of the river, the land is subject to inundations, and overgrown with high reed-grass: towards the sea it is brackish and barren; but fertile towards the mountains. About 14 miles upwards from its mouth the Kur receives from the right the Aras, and there on the left bank is situated a large village named Dschawat. After its junction with the Aras, the Kur is above 70 fathoms broad, and only so far navigable: the rocks in the bed of the river obstructing the navigation higher up. At about 4 German miles from the sea it branches out into a number of arms, the northernmost

most and southernmost of which are the most considerable. The islands formed by them belong to Schirwan. On the northern main-arm lies the town of Sallian, which properly consists of a number of villages extending along the river, and owes its prosperity to the uncommonly productive fishery in the Kur.

The more elevated Mountainous Region.

This is the most extensive of the four districts. The highest ridges of mountains in it are: the Schachdag behind Kuba; in the territory of the Khanbutai, who reigns over the numerous tribe of the Kafi Kumuks inhabiting the high mountainous tract between the Samur and Deli;—and the Khalader, behind Old Schamachi, in the territory of the Uma Chan, (*Umm Kan*), to whom the Avars, a Lefgian tribe, are subject. The summits of these mountains are continually covered with snow. The many springs, brooks and rivers which arise in the mountains fertilize the narrow glens. The most fruitful of all, and presenting the most beautiful and agreeably varying landscapes, are the mountains in the vicinity of Kuba. Behind Old-Schamachi, which is situated on the river Akfu about four German miles from New Schamachi, and in whose extensive ruins scarcely a hundred families now dwell, the southern declivities of the mountains are planted with vines.

POLITICAL DIVISION OF SCHIRWAN.

Territory of the Chan of Kuba.

IT comprehends the more elevated mountainous tracts between the Rubas and Atatschai as far as Lefgistan, and the above-described beautiful and fertile plain, and is the best and most populous part of Schirwan. The capital, Kuba, situated on the high and steep banks of the Deli, is a small place, and fortified with a wall and towers. Hassan, the present Chan, who is not yet of age, is under the protection of the Russians. He was raised to the throne by them, after the flight of his brother Tschich Ali, in the year 1796.

Conquests of the Chans of Kuba and Derbent beyond the Atatschai.

BEFORE the time of Feth Ali Chan*,

* He died on the 26th of April 1796. His son Achmed Chan succeeded him, but died on the 20th of Nov. 1790. Then succeeded Feth-Ali's second son Tschich (*Scheik*) Ali, who made his escape in the year 1796. after having been obliged to give up Derbent to the Russians.

who possessed the territory of Kuba by hereditary right, and added to it by conquest, besides the city of Derbent, almost all Schirwan, the possessions of the Chans of Baku and Schamachi began on the right bank of the Atatschai. The former possessed the tract on the coast to a certain distance inland; the latter all the lands thence to the border of Lefgistan. But Feth Ali took from the Chan of Baku the greatest part of his territory, and left him only the city of Baku with a very small district adjoining to it. This conquest is however of little value, as it consists only of barren and thinly peopled mountainous tracts.

The Territory of Sallian

COMPREHENDS the city of Sallian and the neighbouring plain on the left of the Kur, and is subject to the Chan of Kuba, who sends thither a *saib* or vicegerent to govern it. The fishery in the Kur, which is chiefly carried on by Russian subjects from the city of Astracan and other parts of the government of the same name, is said to bring in annually about 50,000 rubels in silver.

Territory of the Chan of Baku.

AT present it is reduced to the peninsula Absharon situated on the left side of the Suguite (*Sugaite*); and is one of the most barren and arid parts of Schirwan; but is of importance on account of the large quantities of salt and petroleum which it produces, and of the commodious and spacious harbour of Baku, the only one for a great extent of coast on this side of the Caspian sea. The salt goes for the most part by land to Schamachi; but the naphtha is exported chiefly to Ghilan, where, on account of the silk-worms, they burn it instead of oil in their lamps. The district of Baku contains, besides the city, about thirty villages. The name of the present Chan is Hussein Kuli.

Territory of the Chan of Schamachi.

THE whole of the tract of land beyond the Atatschai, as far as the territory of the Chan of Schiki and Lefgistan, and the upper part of the plain on the left side of the Kur, compose this formerly important and powerful Chandom, whose population and prosperity has been much diminished by continual feuds and commotions since the time of Nadir Shah. The ruins of the former capital Old Schamachi evince the wealth of its inhabitants; we there find beautiful moschs built of hewn stone, and with vaulted cupolas, and other

its situation was still worse. The predatory bands of the Scots in the time of peace, and the armies of Scotland in the time of war, occasioned the inhabitants of Carlisle and the neighbourhood to live in a continual state of trepidation and alarm. Its walls were scaled, its buildings destroyed, and the country around frequently laid waste. But these times, so productive of mutual animosity, outrage, and danger, have passed away; and the present witnesses two countries, which had been united by local situation and language, now cemented for the purpose of mutual friendship and improvement.

The short space of half a century has produced the most beneficial effects in the city of Carlisle: manufactories were erected and were productive of profit; the spirit of indolence gave way to a spirit of enterprise, some of the most opulent inhabitants set forward print-fields, factories for spinning and weaving cotton; to these branches of trade was added the making of whips, hats, and fish-hooks. In a little time the poor depopulated city began to exhibit marks of internal improvement, its streets were thronged with inhabitants, and its suburbs extended to a considerable degree; meanwhile the population increased to more than three times the number of inhabitants.

At the period we are speaking of (perhaps about 1780) literature, the arts and sciences had made little or no progress: the principal inhabitants were still those remains of gentility, who think themselves the very apex of fashion with a fortune of 200 or 300*l.* per annum; with ideas drawn by descent from their gothic ancestors, which only enabled them to distinguish the taste of their wine from the flavour of their tea; they held their card parties, their assemblies, and their routs. The citizens were still as lethargic, and as far from receiving any mental improvement; content to doze away their evenings in discussing the merits of the American War, or in anticipating the excesses of a contested election. About this period the state of literature experienced a sensible change: the occasional residence of Bishop Law and his family had given a kind of patronage to the few literary characters that lived in Carlisle; but a love of letters was scarcely kept alive, till Archdeacon Paley made himself known to the world as a moral philosopher. A considerable period before this, the ingenious family of Gilpin, who then resided in Carlisle, encouraged a taste for the fine arts; especially painting, and music. But the father being dead,

and the sons removed; the taste they had encouraged soon declined. The residence of Dr. Paley however gave a kind of re-animating effect to the genius of the people of Carlisle. As a philosopher, he was admired and revered; as a preacher, universally followed.

Ignorance gave place to a well-formed taste, a desire to be informed, and a wish to be gratified. From the period that Dr. Paley published his *Philosophy*, the press of Carlisle began to be respectably employed, and it has given to the world (with some crudities) works of merit in many branches of science, history, divinity, and poetry. Another acquisition to the inhabitants of Carlisle was the late Mr. Howard the mathematician. The obligations of the people of Carlisle to Mr. Howard are beyond expression: as a teacher of mathematics and those branches of education which concern the business of common life, his labours were productive of the most salutary effects; and it must be confessed, that he was repaid with persecution and neglect.

When a spirit of literary inquiry is begun, it is not easily repressed; future years saw some of the youths of Carlisle actuated by those enthusiastic wishes that lead to painting and poetry. The country around was highly favourable to these studies, its woods, and its rivers, and the pastoral manners of the rural inhabitants. The poetical world is not unacquainted with the beautiful specimens of oriental poetry by Mr. Carlyle, the polished verse of Mr. Sanderson, or the paintings of Mr. Smirke, Mr. Head, and Mr. Smith. These were preceded by others still more celebrated: Dr. Brown the author of *Barbarossa*, Mr. Gilpin the tourist, and his brother the celebrated painter. Besides there are others who by their compositions and their drawings merit not only the praise of their fellow-citizens but likewise of the public at large.

There is one thing that is certainly the subject of regret; the public schools in Carlisle have not sufficient patronage from the magistrates: the teachers are suffered to languish in poverty, and the momentous business of education is neglected and forgotten. The Greek and Latin languages are certainly very well taught in the grammar-school, but the youth have no opportunity here of acquiring a knowledge of the higher branches of the mathematics, natural and moral philosophy, astronomy, or logic.

While we are taking a view of the progress of literature, &c. in Carlisle, it would

would be invidious not to notice Mr. Jollie, the proprietor of the History of Cumberland, and also of the Carlisle Journal: it must be confessed that it is greatly owing to his public spirit and liberality, that a taste for books and for literary conversation so universally distinguishes the inhabitants of this city. Unassisted by the titled or the great, he undertook at his individual expense the publication of a valuable and extensive County History; by which he called forth into action the talents of many ingenious correspondents, and rendered the county at large an essential obligation, by rescuing it from oblivion, and the memory of its great men from neglect. Sometime after the History of Cumberland was finished; Mr. Jollie set forward the Carlisle Journal, for which undertaking (as it adds to the respectability of the place, and is highly serviceable to the merchant and manufacturer, as a vehicle for advertising) he certainly has great claims to the encouragement of all who wish for the improvement of the city of Carlisle. Mr. Jollie is the centre round whom all the young men of genius revolve; his shop and his library are the lounge, where topics of science and polite literature are discussed; and the constant supply of new books of merit, which he keeps, is an acquisition the value of which is unspeakably great.

The manners of the people of Carlisle, thus attenuated by philosophic study, thus refined by reading and reflection, have assumed a character of late, particularly social, elegant, and agreeable. It is not a spirit of false philosophy and speculative inquiry, that distinguishes the people of Carlisle, but good sense directed to the noblest purposes; the study of CHRISTIANITY and sound morality. A circumstance that has tended to diffuse the most amiable construction of Christianity, and to make it the delightful task of the young and the old, the gay and the severe, was the appointment of the celebrated Dr. Milner to the deanery of Carlisle. His Sermons, so masterly, so evangelical, and so pathetic, attracted the attention and admiration of all ranks, and of all persuasions; his sermons were eagerly listened to, the admirable principles of Christianity, described with all the fire and sublime animation of genius, took hold of the minds of his auditors; and it is but just to notice, that the labours of this celebrated divine have been the means of spreading that belief, which cannot fail to render people happy, content and peaceable, and in-

spired with the glorious prospect of immortality.

The people of Carlisle are divided into three classes: those are what are called the *Gentry*, the manufacturers, and the trades-people. The manners of the first class are too much tinged with the antiquated rust of family pride and ostentation, to render them either pleasing or useful members of society; with some of these, genius or learning has no claims to that admiration, which the world has assigned them. But these strictures are only applicable to a very few. There are many of the leading characters in Carlisle, and a considerable portion of these of the fair sex, who are distinguished by the christian virtues, good sense and easy affability; who encourage merit, promote virtue, and relieve distress. The second class, by far the most opulent, is animated by public spirit, the desire of improvement, benevolence and intelligence; and it is to them that the people must look up to as the promoters of the improvement and encreasing prosperity of the city. The third class are ingenious, laborious, and distinguished by integrity. Between the two last mentioned classes, there is no barrier; the rich man associates with the poor man, and the sensible and intelligent require nothing but good behaviour, to introduce them to the intimacy of their superiors in wealth and consequence. One spirit so much animates the people of this town, that they resemble an extensive family; they are not congregated together for the purpose of taking mutual advantage of each other, but for the purpose of smoothing down the difficulties of life, and rendering civil society what it ought to be, the means of mutual happiness, confidence, and esteem.

Having given a sketch of the present state of the city, I cannot quit the subject without indulging a wish for its farther improvement and extension. The old decayed wall still circumscribes this improving city, and confines its limits. Will not some auspicious period see this nuisance removed, by which the town would assume a different appearance? Tho' the situation of Carlisle is healthy, yet its crowded lanes and alleys render the lower class of the inhabitants liable to the visitation of continual epidemic fevers: the improvements in medicine and chemistry, aided by cleanliness and openness, would quickly extirpate this pest; and the poor, squalid with confinement and want of air, would bloom with the floridness of health. This, if the

only consequence which would result from the proposed removal, is sufficient to incite the inhabitants to effect so desirable an object: but the advantages would be innumerable; new streets would be opened, elegant buildings erected, where exhausted industry might refresh itself with the loveliest prospects of nature; villas would embellish the approaches to the town and ornament its appearance; the value of the adjacent land would increase, and agriculture would feel an additional incentive. But while we are indulging in these fancied improvements, we must stop to remark the neglected state of its public buildings: the town-house and guildhall are awkward and inelegant; the bridges are mean, dangerous, and narrow. The taste for music is so much degenerated that even the Cathedral can scarcely be said to possess an organ. Its public libraries are not supported with the spirit they require, and the strength of constituted authority sometimes slumbers over petty vices and mischievous depredation.

I have indulged, perhaps, on this subject with too much prolixity; if it be uninteresting to general readers, and appear swollen with imaginary consequence, my apology must be,

‘That little things are great to little men.’

Tho’ this essay will escape the notice of many, it will claim, it is to be hoped, the notice of some whose youthful days were passed amid the scenes here described, who, tho’ now dwelling, like me, in a distant country, yet still retain a lively impression of all that can endear rural beauty, friendship and benevolence, to the human heart!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE propriety of giving women the same pay as men, for acting with equal success in the same station, has long been so forcibly impressed upon my mind, that I cannot resist my inclination to give you the reasons for the opinion I have formed on the subject, in reply to the inquiry of your correspondent S. S.

First, It is obvious that the absurdity of custom can never overthrow or diminish the authority of the immutable law of justice, which directs that women should receive equal rewards with men, for the same services equally performed.

Secondly, The sound policy of calling forth the abilities of every individual of the community, for the benefit of the whole, by the stimulus of an adequate

reward, is a principle that should be extended to both sexes; a change that would improve the female character, and convert its present insignificance into usefulness. The stage, the fine arts, and literary composition, are the principal departments in which an equality of honour and profit is to be obtained by the competitors of either sex; the good effects of which are visible in the greater proportion of female excellence in these, than in the other professions of life, notwithstanding the usual obstacles to success, from the want of a classical education.

Thirdly, Humanity unites with policy, in enforcing the advantage of providing resources for women of all ranks, whereby they may gain an honourable support, when deprived of the customary protection of male relatives.

These reasons appear to me sufficiently conclusive, to authorize S. S. and his coadjutors to pay the teachers of the school, over which they preside, in proportion to their merits only, without regard to sex. The probability of exciting the mistresses of the school to unusual exertions by this extraordinary act of justice may be added, and if successful, by a proportionate improvement in the pupils, will do away the imputation of misapplying the funds of the institution. The inequality of the wages of men and women for the same services, is a glaring evil, which stands greatly in need of reform. This disproportion doubtless had its origin in the early periods of society, when laborious works and military achievements were alone held in estimation: but in the present advanced state of civilization, the case is altered, and intellect and skill have superseded the brutal efforts of mere strength; the multiplied wants of our day have given value to a variety of talents, which may be advantageously exercised by either sex.

The interests of morality require the abolition of this absurd and unjust depreciation of female talent, as it certainly operates as a check to the exertions of women, and tends to multiply the herd of those unhappy frail-ones, who fall a prey to seduction; and who, in their turn, become seducers, and inveigle our sons, our brothers, and our husbands, into the paths of destruction.

Jan. 15, 1801.

P. W.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING frequently been instructed as well as amused by those ingeni-

ous sketches of Society and Manners, with which the public has been from time to time favoured through the medium of your valuable miscellany; the perusal of a very inaccurate delineation of the inhabitants of Sunderland in your last number was not unaccompanied with the strongest feelings of astonishment and regret. Fully aware of the difficulties which must ever attend these characteristic descriptions, the scanty materials of the passing traveller, and the partial bias to which a resident, uninfluenced by acrimonious motives, will be naturally inclined; I should not have entered the lists of controversy with your late correspondent, had trifling or immaterial mistakes alone pervaded the tenor of his account. But, Sir, the reputation of a very respectable society is publicly arraigned, crimes, unknown to its members, are charged upon a large community, and unqualified assertions or mistated facts, which uncontradicted will acquire the stamp of authenticity, demand an early refutation. Aware, indeed, of his own insufficiency, your correspondent R. H. calls on some more competent writer to *perfect those features, the outlines of which alone he attempted to portray*. But if these outlines convey but a very imperfect resemblance of the original, or in fact would apply to any other original of a similar species with equal aptitude, their delineation rather encumbers the canvass than assists towards the completion of a more perfect design.

It becomes, then, a duty, before any further description of this vicinity is attempted, to rectify several mistakes into which your correspondent has fallen, to contradict some assertions which he has very confidently made, and to generalize a few particulars which are stated as distinctively characteristic of this town. After premising that *the town of Sunderland has been rising for several years into a state of respectability, on account of its commercial importance*, it is somewhat singular that R. H. should sarcastically observe that *the accumulation of wealth, to the exclusion of nearly every other pursuit, appears to be the principal object of its inhabitants*. Is not this the natural characteristic of the many in every commercial town; and to what must we attribute the boasted superiority of Britain over other nations in her fabrics or her trade, if not to the ardent activity of the inhabitants in their several professional pursuits? The philosopher may, indeed, investigate with scientific precision the principles of agriculture, manufactures; and commerce, and important

discoveries frequently reward the labours of his diligent research: but the mass of mankind must ever guide the plough, the loom, and the sail, and their exertions alone can give the due effect to his more comprehensive plans. The love of gain is, I believe, the grand axis on which the wheel of public interest revolves. Remove its all propelling force, and by what other stimulant shall a spirit of general industry be excited? The acquisition of wealth, when it degenerates not into avarice, nor instigates to oppression, ought never to be deemed an unworthy motive. It raises the individual in the great scale of society, and furthers the performance of the noblest social duties. The recreations of a commercial or indeed of any other society must necessarily vary; uniformity of taste cannot pervade numbers, and a multiplicity of amusements are the natural consequences of increasing wealth. The inhabitants of Sunderland are allowed to derive their secondary enjoyments from the *theatre, assemblies, and routs*. Is there any thing distinctively peculiar in this? Dramatic representations have been a favourite and certainly a laudable resource in almost every age and country of the civilized world. Is there a town of equal consequence throughout the British Empire where they are not at the present moment in equal vogue? Assemblies and routs are the fashionable propensities of every polished society, where they are not restrained by enthusiasm and bigotry; and in Sunderland those meetings are conducted upon the most liberal plan. *That barbarous and inhuman diversion of cock-fighting*, which your correspondent so confidently declares *to be in high estimation*, is absolutely unknown. In Sunderland or Bishop Wearmouth a single cockpit does not exist, nor are any of the principal inhabitants addicted to this reprobate amusement. The active engagements of trade afford but little leisure for literary acquirements or the advancement of intellectual excellence, and the man of science rarely fixes his residence in a secondary commercial town:—that *the society in Sunderland is inferior in these attainments to that of almost every other town of equal importance in the kingdom*, is however a hardy assertion, inadmissible from the pen of a writer who has proved himself so incompetent to the subject he has voluntarily attempted to discuss. Like Liverpool it may not boast the classic elegance of a *Roscoe*, the critical acumen of a *Currie*; nor with Bristol lay claim to the soaring genius or enraptured muse of a *Southey*, a *Coleridge* or a *Cottle*; yet it has

been dignified with the residence of men of comprehensive understandings, cultivated intellect and scientific research. A spirit of inquiry pervades a considerable portion of the inhabitants, nor ought the generality to rank below the level of any other commercial town. If we are to believe your correspondent, *reading of all descriptions meets with but little encouragement here.* Circulating libraries, however, are allowed to exist: and I can assure you, sir, that novel readers have given such ample support to one of these, that its librarian is continually augmenting already considerable collection. A reading society is at the same time alluded to, but declared to contain very few works of any intrinsic value; yet it is afterwards admitted that since its establishment a rising spirit of literary emulation has been partially excited; nay this spirit is even allowed to be, though faintly, increasing with the exertions of some of the most active and intelligent inhabitants to encourage and promote it. To what good purpose could all their encouragement tend, if we admit with R. H. that their library contains *but very few works of any intrinsic value?* The subscription library, to which R. H. alludes, was established on the 2d. of February 1795, and originated in a small but intelligent portion of the community. The worthy gentleman to whose auspices its establishment is attributed was not an original member, nor at the period of its formation an inhabitant of the town, but he has since repeatedly filled the office of president with activity and zeal. The success which has attended it has far exceeded the hopes of its founders, and its members are continually upon the increase. The collection of books is certainly not large, but it merits the character of as choice a selection as any institution of a similar extent. To the productions of several of the best writers of the present day in history, philosophy, and the belles-lettres, some standard works of an earlier date, and approved translations from ancient and foreign languages are added, forming, if not the best possible library for its size, certainly the best practical when dependent on a variety of tastes.

To the merits of an eminent moralist and divine *much and deserved eulogium* is undoubtedly due, and we believe that during his parochial residence the duties of his station are strictly fulfilled. His discourses from the pulpit must generally instruct whilst they delight every rational christian, and the respectability of his private character claims very distinguished regard.

But those *spirited measures for the improvement and benefit of the place, those active exertions as far as the moral reputation of the town is concerned** with which he is complimented by R. H. exceed the means of any individual efforts, and the worthy archdeacon would undoubtedly smile at the exaggerated praises of his inflated panegyrist.

Mr. Editor, I now conclude with hoping that when the ingenious writer again undertakes to *extend your instructive views of local topography* by any other statement of the *society and manners* of a provincial town, he will be more fortunate in the selection of his materials, more candid in the execution of his design.

Feb. 18, 1801.

M. Y.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY of ASTRONOMY for the YEAR 1800, by JÉRÔME DE LALANDE, DELIVERED on his ENTRANCE into the FRENCH COLLEGE.

THE last century has produced many remarkable events in astronomy: telescopes indeed and Kepler's laws and attraction will place it before every other. Nothing was before achieved, and the century when astronomers began to labour should be that of discoveries. We have been furnished with twelve memorable epochs,—A new and principal planet, eight satellites discovered, the return of comets known and demonstrated, with sixty-eight new comets observed; the aberration and nutation of the stars, Venus's transit, with the precise distance of the sun and all the planets; the form of the earth with its irregularities; calculations as to inequalities produced by attraction, and principally with respect to Jupiter and Saturn, which have afforded correct tables of each planet, and its satellite; lunar tables, the most important, so precise as to ascertain its motion within a quarter of a minute; and lastly 50,000 stars observed: to these may be added, improvements on astronomical instruments: sectors, meridian telescopes, whole circles, reflecting circles, Short's and Herschel's telescopes, compensation-balances, and marine time keepers, all of which have assumed a new face during the last century.

The conclusion of the last century was remarkable on many accounts. Some days before the conclusion of 1799, C. Mechain made the discovery of a comet in Ophiuchus; Messier likewise observed it. Mechain and Burckhardt took an early opportunity of calculating its elements.

What was deemed difficult fifty years since, is now but the labour of a few hours. This

* The cock-fighters, according to R. H. seem to have escaped his notice; but no wonder—non-entities cannot injure the moral reputation of a town.

comet

comet was only perceivable for a few days, and to the naked eye appeared as a star of the fifth or sixth magnitude. This makes the 91st whose orbits have been calculated. Its calculation was also made in Germany by M. Olbers and M. De Wahl.

The arduous labour with regard to the stars, which commenced August 5, 1789, has been vigorously continued and happily terminated by Le Français Lalande. He has determined the places of 50,000 stars, from the pole to two or three degrees below the tropic of Capricorn; and with Burckhardt has commenced a review of the zodiacal constellations, in the hope of discovering some new planets. Madame Le Français having reduced 10,000 stars, has commenced the reduction of the whole number with unexampled spirit.

The close of the century has also been particularly distinguished by the theory of the moon.

June the 13th Laplace made known a new result of the theory, which is a nutation of the lunar orbit, the result of the earth's oblate form. By this inequality we may infer, that the lunar orbit, instead of moving with a constant inclination to the ecliptic, moves in a plane, and passes the equinoxes between the equator and ecliptic, inclining to the latter at an angle of six or seven seconds. He finds also an inequality of the moon, depending on the longitude of the node, which is six seconds.

The course of the moon for 1002 years was attended with a difficulty now removed. The observations of the Arabians in the 10th century were of the greatest importance in this respect.

The Institute proposed, as the subject of a prize, the comparison of numerous observations of the moon, with the tables to fix the epochs of the lunar longitude, of the apogee and the node. Burg and Bouvard, who shared the prize, have given new determinations of the moon's motion, so well founded, that there is reason to believe their tables will never vary more than fifteen or twenty seconds; viz. one half or a third less than Mason's, published in England. Dr. Maskelyne made him undertake them by determining the co-efficients of twenty-four equations of Mayer's tables by comparison with Bradley's.

The equations discovered by De La Place, have brought them to greater perfection, and nothing now remains but the latitude.

Burg has made a calculation of 3233 of Maskelyne's observations, to certify the epoch of the moon. He also determined with more correctness Mason's twenty-four equations of the moon. Madame Lavoit calculated upwards of 500 places of the moon for Bouvard's researches.

That able astronomer Burckhardt, calculated lunar tables, according to Burg's results, for the use of astronomers setting out on a

distant expedition; as there may be situations when it will be important for them to have exact calculations of the longitude.

The French Board of Longitude has offered a prize of 250l. for more perfect lunar tables, which will shortly be obtained. This branch, so important to astronomy and navigation, which has occupied full 100 years, is thus terminated in the most satisfactory manner.

De Parceval has concluded the grand analytical theory of the moon, giving precise formulæ for more equations than are mentioned in the before quoted tables. De La Place is likewise occupied on the theory of the moon. He has finished a memoir of the satellites of Saturn and Herschel's planet. He proves that the satellite of Saturn has an inclination, and ascertains the motion of its nodes.

Vidal has sent the rarest observations on Mercury, made at Mirepoix. This astonishing observer, who has done more in this respect than all the astronomers in the known world, has forwarded upwards of 500 observations on Mercury. He has been appointed Director of the National Observatory at Toulouse.

Michel Le Français Lalande, my nephew, finding Mars to be the only planet whose tables were still erroneous, calculated anew the observations on that planet. Le Français has presented the Institute with new tables of Mars in tenths of a second, from which it is apprehended a few seconds error only will be found.

Triesnecker has begun a similar work at Vienna, and Oriani at Milan. Wurm also made a calculation of the perturbations of Mars, by Klugel's method, to be found in the Memoirs of the Gottingen Society.

The transit of Mercury over the sun enabled me to verify the place of the aphelion, and by my result there appears no necessity for changing the tables of Mercury.

As to Jupiter, we find the correction to be made in the tables $+34''$ in the opposition and $+30''$ in the quadrature.

For Saturn the opposition correction is $10''$, nearly the same as the preceding year.

For Herschel's planet I found $9''$; and Von Zach had the same result after his observations.

As to the solar tables, I find 8 or $10''$ too much in our longitudes: whether this arises from a retardation in the earth's motion for 20 years past, or from some error as to the mean motion in the construction of Delambre's and Von Zach's tables. However this may be, in cases where precision is requisite, I deduct $10''$ from the sun's place.

Bernier has deduced his observations on the stars up to the year 1800 they will soon be printed.

Delambre is observing with a circle the declinations of the stars of the 1st 2d and 3d magnitude.

The account of the astrolabe planisphere discovered by Gail in Synæsus, has prompted Delambre to give a long Memoir on the history of astrolabes.

Burckhardt has discovered a formula representing the magnetic needle's declinations, observed at Paris since 1530. It appears, its declination at Paris is 860 years; that the greatest declination west is $30^{\circ}.4'$ and takes place in 1878: the greatest eastern is only 23° .

The printing of tables of sines to thousandth parts of the circle has been completed. Delambre put the last hand to them.

Pröny, at the *Bureau du Cadastre*, has also calculated more fully the decimal tables.

In the Ephemerides at Vienna, for 1800 and 1801, Triënecker has made a collection of all the calculations of eclipses observed since 1747, from thence to deduce the longitudes of the European and American cities, and the errors in the tables. Never was so great a calculation of eclipses; this able astronomer has by this rendered government a most important service.

Goudin has by his Analysis fully determined the eclipse of 1847, the most considerable of the new century. Duvaucel, who has delineated eclipses for 30 years past, has likewise delineated this for every country on the globe. By his diagram it appears that it will be annular in England, France, Turkey and even Cochin China.

Duvaucel has also delineated the eclipse of February 11th, 1804, which will be total and in some countries annular, according to the sun's altitude. It is supposed some voyages will be undertaken on this occasion for determining the differences of the sun's and moon's diameters, the irradiation and inflection. The diagrams of eclipses have hitherto appeared in the Ephemerides of Paris terminating with 1800; and in those of Bologna, which extend as far as 1810: there is but one diagram for 1804; four are wanting, viz. 1802, 1803, 1806, and 1807. Duvaucel proposes to construct them, particularly the two last.

The Memoirs of the French National Institute, vol. ii. contain calculations of two comets, and several eclipses; the theory of the moon's secular equations, by Laplace, is also to be found in the *Mécanique Céleste*, that important work from which several extracts were published by Briot, in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1799 there is a new method of discovering the longitude by two altitudes of the sun, and the interval of time elapsed, by Mr. Lax, Astronomical Professor at Cambridge. Also a fourth catalogue of stars, by Herschel, in order to ascertain their degree of light.

The Transactions for 1800 contain a very curious Memoir by Herschel, on the power which telescopes possess of penetrating into space; viz. rendering visible very remote and faint objects, which, by their want of

light, would be imperceptible were it not for the assistance of instruments; useful remarks on the difference between that force of light and that of enlargement; on the several cases to which either may apply and the means of procuring a proper degree of light. Herschel likewise calculates the loss of light occasioned by mirrors. To him it appears that the greatest amplification does not exceed what is produced by a telescope of from 20 to 25 feet. The opinions of such a celebrated optician are worthy of credit. In the Transactions for 1800, Herschel gives a paper on the different influence of solar rays; the yellow rays, he remarks, illuminate most, while the red communicate the greatest degree of heat. In vol. v. of the Edinburgh Transactions. Mr. Playfair has given a formula for the figure of the earth.

Among other works which deserve a place in the history of astronomy, is a geometrical work by Arbogast. It contains an application of the calculus of derivation, to series proceeding according to the sines or cosines of the multiples of the same angle.

I have received the Ephemerides of Milan for 1800: the perturbations of Mars are calculated by Oriani; his tables of Mars will form a part of the ephemerides for 1801. I have likewise received the ephemerides of Rome, by Oddi, who occupies the observatory Gaetani, and the Nautical Almanack for 1804, transmitted to us by sir Joseph Banks, with his accustomed zeal.

During the commencement of the revolution the National Observatory was neglected: as soon as I became Director, I solicited new instruments; and Mechain on his return from his voyage, sedulously employed himself in seeing the necessary reparations made. By the month of July the new instruments were erected, but not until the 22d of August was Mechain enabled to begin his observations of the moon. Bouvard supplies his place with zeal, and Paris may shortly boast a series of observations equal to those made at the Observatory of Greenwich.

The mural quadrant, of $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet procured by Bonaparte, has been erected. To the centre Lenoir has added an ingenious machine, which eases the central axis of the weight of the telescope, varying as the elevation of the telescope is changed. A mural of five feet, constructed in England, by Sisson, in 1743, and which I possessed at Berlin in 1751, has been placed on the northern side. An excellent transit-instrument, by Lenoir, has been placed in the meridian, and sights have been fixed up, north and south, at great distances, so that the telescope be precisely in the meridian. It is to be hoped that a column will be raised in the plain, with a light kindled in the evening, to serve during the night.

C. Caroche has finished a telescope of 22 feet, and fixed it without the small mirror, in the manner of Lemaire and Herschel, and he

he is now occupied in making one of platina, seven inches and a half in diameter.

C. Tremel has begun a new stand for the 22-foot telescope, on a more eligible and solid construction. A new terrace is erecting to the south, which is to be level with the lower chamber of the observatory, on which the telescope is to stand.

Father Noël, the Benedictine, in 1772, completed a telescope, the reflector of which had 24 feet 4 inches focus, and 22 inches and a half diameter. He affirmed that it magnified 430 times; but Mr. Shuckburgh estimated it only at 200. Noël valued it at 80,000 livres; but Louis the XVth expended more than 500,000 livres in its construction. The small reflector was convex, having 5 feet estimated focus, which diminished the length of the telescope. The eye-glasses of 8 and 24 inches focus magnified 528 times; but they did not well support such an enlargement.

Noël despised all astronomers; he would not permit me to see Jupiter through his telescope. "If," said he, "you find it good, you will add nothing to my credit, for I have already acquired all I wish for; if, on the other hand, you find it bad, you would injure me considerably."

Father Noël had formerly been a tallow-chandler, at Amiens, where he became a bankrupt. He was known to the Duke de Chaulnes, who, imposed on by his loquacity, introduced him at court, in order to display a microscope, which he most probably never made. He had apartments allotted him at the Abbaye, where he associated with Navarre, a pretty good optician, and then he proposed to the King to undertake a telescope, twice the size of those in England. The Hôtel-de-Passy, near the chateau Muette, was accordingly assigned him, where he worked till his death, in 1781.

Rochon, who succeeded him, employed Caroché, who prepared the mirror, and rendered this telescope as good as Herschel's, according to his own assurance given to C. Méchain and myself, in 1788. The observatory will henceforth be one of the best furnished that we have.

C. Janvier, the celebrated clock-maker, has presented a beautiful clock to the Institute, in which are represented, by his ingenuity in mechanism, the most difficult things; the nodes of the moon, the precession of the equinoxes, and the two parts of the equation of time. He has also presented another machine, which includes new inventions for eclipses, the tides, the satellites, the annual parallaxes, the true movements, and in which machine the motions are not increased so as to affect the moving power of the regulating wheel.

The King of England gave 3000 guineas to M. Schröter for his instruments, which are to be regarded as the property of the university of Gottingen.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 71.

The Duke of Gotha has procured for his observatory a three-foot circle, made by Troughton, who actually rivals Ramsden. This circle cost 10,000 francs. He has ordered a great sector to observe the zenith, and a 16-foot telescope of M. Schröter; and, he has so far extended his zeal and munificence, as to order a seven-foot telescope for M. Wurm, to enable him to satisfy his thirst in astronomical researches. In fine, the Duke has ordered from Paris one of Ramsden's equatorials, the circles of which measure 10 inches in diameter, and give the precision of 30". It is the same which was made for Bergeret, and purchased by Patu de Mello, who, though uninformed, was singularly remarkable for possessing rare instruments and good books. Among others, he had the Observations of Hévélius, of which 90 copies only are in existence, the edition having been burnt, in 1679, through the malice of a villain. This volume was purchased by C. Labbey, Mathematical Professor of the Central School at the Pantheon, with all the other works of Hévélius, of which he is now the worthy possessor. Troughton has already made 50 circles, in imitation of ours, with some useful alterations. He did not conceive, that from the circumstance of his being an Englishman, he should be debarred from profiting by an invention for which the world is principally indebted to France.

The King of Prussia has granted 20,000 francs for the observatory at Berlin, where M. Bode was in want of many necessary articles. He has purchased one of Dollond's meridional glasses, three feet and a half, and has appropriated a new chamber above that in which I had placed the mural in 1751.

The Adjutant-General d'Abancourt, by order of the Commander in Chief, is occupied on a map of Bavaria, on the same scale as the great map of France, and he has sent us the foundation of his work. This map will bind with that of Suabia, which was formed on the same scale by M. M. Bohnenberger and Amman.

The map of Westphalia is forming by M. Delecoq; that of the Low Countries has already been executed on the same scale. Thus the example of France becomes fruitful, and even the English prepare to imitate us.

The Swedish Academy has sent M. Svanberg to Torneo, to examine the station where the French Academicians made their observations in 1735, for the admeasurement of a degree. As this degree appears too great, some errors have been apprehended, and a new admeasurement is deemed requisite. M. Melanderhielm has sent to Paris for a circle, on which workmen are now occupied. But as there have been discovered palpable irregularities in the meridional degrees, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, it will not be surprizing if such are found in 66° of latitude.

The King of Denmark has established a longitudinal office, of which M. Buggé and two others are directors. M. Loowenöern

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principally forwarded this establishment. The ephemeris for 1803 is calculated, wherein the distance of the moon from the planets will be found. Lessons on astronomy are given by M. Wurbiere, and some students are to be sent to make a chart of Iceland.

M. von Zach, who is accustomed to make in autumn, a geographical and astronomical journey in Germany, has ascertained the situation of Brunswick, $52^{\circ} 15' 43''$ and $32 37''$ to the east of Paris. At Mr. Von Ende's, in the duchy of Lunenburg, he found a well-furnished observatory, and determined the situation at $52^{\circ} 37' 47''$ and $30' 5''$; at Bremen, at M. Olbers's, $33^{\circ} 4' 37''$ and $25' 48''$. He is also convinced that, with a nine-inch sextant, the situation of the moon might be determined within 5 or 6" as well as with the largest and best instruments. The free and great city of Bremen has afforded M. Olbers an opportunity of forming an association of opulent merchants, who have established a museum, a physical cabinet, and an observatory with professors, among whom M. Olbers is the Professor of Astronomy.

At Lillienthal, M. Zach was astonished to find such an immense collection of instruments in the possession of M. Schröter. There is a 27-foot telescope; but, above all, one of 13, which is perhaps the best in existence; it produces effects which have astonished our most experienced observers. M. Schröter's gardener has displayed great talents in the science; he casts the mirrors and polishes them with astonishing address. His seven-foot telescopes stand in competition with those of Herschel. He has established a surprising manufactory where you may purchase a telescope-mirror of four-feet focus, with the small mirror for 120 francs; and those of 15 feet for 700 francs, which is not the tenth part of the price which it has hitherto been the custom to demand at London and Paris. M. Schröter has some observations of Mercury, of which he believes the period of rotation to be 24 hours five minutes. He may be said to have a privileged sight for astronomy, for he can, without glasses, discern Mercury in open day; he has frequently observed, through his telescope, small stars, which appear as a faint spot of light, and last two or three seconds; this proves that the hydrogen and oxygen extend many leagues in the depth of the atmosphere; meteors and globes of fire, which astonish when at some hundred fathoms distance, become passing stars when distant one league, and stars for observation by the telescope when three or four leagues removed.

Prince Adolphus, the seventh child of the King of England, is very well informed, and contributes to the special protection which his father gives to astronomy, in the Electorate of Hanover; he visited the beautiful observatory at Lillienthal, at the same time as M. Zach.

Mr. Harding has received appointments from the king, and is made partner with M. Schröter.

M. Bogdanich has also made a similar journey, and given a report of a number of determinations.

The geography of remote countries has received much aid from Vancouver's and Marchand's voyages round the world. The latter was lately published by C. Fleuriere, in 4 vols. quarto. Let us also notice the travels of Symes, in Asia; Mungo Park, in Africa; Brown, who has been as far as Darfour, in the interior of Negroland; and Hornemann, for whom Bonaparte has provided means to penetrate Africa, and who has already sent his Journal; likewise Damberger's Travels; who spent several years in Africa.

The C. Vaillant proposes to return into Africa, where he has already signalized himself; and an association of merchants of Marseilles, announce an establishment on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

By the Spanish Marine Deposit, established in 1797, seventeen charts of the American Southern Coast, and of the Gulf of Mexico, have been published. Navigation Tables have been published by M. Mendoza; Memoirs on Navigation, by M. Lopez Royo and M. Galiano. Nothing has been neglected to render this Deposit useful by M. Joseph de Spinosa, Captain of a King's ship, who is its director, and from whose zeal and experience much may be expected.

We have received the account of the voyage to the Straits of Magellan, in 1785 and 1786 by D. Antonio de Cordova, D. Dionisio Alcalá Galiano, and D. Alexandre Belmonte, with many charts and observations.

M. Rossel is occupied in England, in arranging the Journal of his Voyage with Entrecasteaux, and proposes to publish it. M. Lagrandiere, another officer of the same expedition, has likewise a journal; and the English Government, who were apprized of it, will doubtless make use of it, in their chart of New Holland.

C. Meignien, now at Madrid, has translated four Spanish works into French, relating to Navigation, he has forwarded the MSS. to the Marine Deposit at Paris.

We have received from M. Humboldt, observations made in the South of America; whither his love of the sciences led him. His knowledge in anatomy, medicine, and natural history; his zeal and fortune, equally contribute to render his travels interesting.

The Memoirs relating to the Marine, by Vice-admiral A. Thévenard, contain various geographical articles, and among the rest one upon Cape Circumcision, which gave rise to a controversy which I held with the celebrated author in the *Connaissance des Temps* for 1798.

J. B. Le Chevalier has published a Description of the Propontis; of the Euxine Sea,

of the Bosphorus, and the canal at Constantinople, where he made observations, when he was with Choiseul Gouffier, the French Ambassador.

Nouët has sent drawings of the positions of 35 cities of Egypt, as far as Syene, which he finds to be $24^{\circ} 8'$, although generally supposed to be under the tropic.

A notice sent by C. Corabœuf, engineer in Egypt, informs us that the Egyptians had marked the solstice on two zodiacs, discovered at Henné by 25 north latitude, and at Dindara by 26 ; the solstice being formerly placed in the constellation Virgo, then in Leo in approaching to Cancer.

C. Grobert, chief of brigade of artillery, has published a description of the pyramids of Ghizé and of the City of Cairo; there has been found an astronomical note of C. Burckhardt, who, having been to see the drawing, made by C. Denon, of the zodiac of Dindara, found that the solstice was there advanced 60° more than it is at present, which leads to a conclusion that its antiquity is 4000 years. On studying the surrounding figures this may be more positively ascertained. But we know that C. Fourier has presented further details to the Institute of Egypt.

The Zodiac of Henné or Esma is much more ancient: for there the solstice is in the constellation of Virgo; which makes an age of 7000 years. But the solstice is there more vaguely expressed, and an uncertainty may arise of some hundred years; but this still appears to give some degree of probability to the hypothesis of C. Dupuis, quoted in vol. iv. of my *Astronomy*, which ascribed our zodiac to the climate of Egypt, when the summer solstice was in Capricorn, 14 or 15 thousand years prior to our epoch, and who discovered that the Indian zodiac which Bailly has caused to be engraved, was of 7000 years antiquity.

General Desaix discovered the zodiac of Henné with C. C. Fourier and Costas, after the departure of C. Denon. But C. Corabœuf says in his letter, that this zodiac places the solstice in Virgo. General Menou announces a new journey 150 leagues farther; where he is assured there are more Egyptian antiquities, and the learned who go, may perhaps discover a zodiac more ancient than that of Henné.

When C. Corabœuf says that the great pyramid of Memphis declines twenty minutes to the north-west, he adds that Picard found a deviation of eighteen in the meridian of Tycho.

The voyage of the geographer and naturalist Captains Baudin and Hamelin is one of the generous acts of government for the advancement of science. Captain Baudin having four years ago brought a quantity of plants and insects from America, the naturalists of Paris were desirous that he should undertake a voyage of more consequence.

In February he came to Paris to solicit this

enterprise; the astronomers united with the naturalists to display the advantages likely to result from such a voyage. Geography has so many points in which to excite emulation, that we could not fail to seize the opportunity of filling up some gap, and the French people, who are desirous of possessing a navy are eager to know every sea, and enable themselves to succour the navigators of all countries; the discovery of a few plants and insects do not hold a parallel with the importance of the design of this voyage. Some desired to wait for peace; but the First Consul in order to make difficulties vanish, when great objects are in contemplation, was eager that their immediate departure should take place, and the 19th of October at ten in the morning the navigators set sail from Havre de Grace making for the north; at ten at night, they had sailed from thirty to thirty-five leagues, notwithstanding a visit from the English which detained them an hour. M. Belsin, who accompanied them till two in the morning, was pleased with their concord and the high spirits which they evinced. Captain Hamelin is generally beloved; in short, it seems as though the *Naturaliste* sloop was manned by one family.

The Longitude Office in concert with the commissaries of the Institute has chosen two astronomers, Frederic de Bissy, born at London, May 10, 1768; who had assisted from 1795 to 1798 at my observatory in the military school; and Pierre François Bernier, born at Rochelle, November 10, 1779, who, after exerting himself at Montauban with C. Duc Lachapelle, has employed himself during eight months very usefully, in my observatory in the French college, and has exercised himself in nautical astronomy with extreme assiduity; he will shortly be accustomed to the observations on ship-board; his zeal and knowledge give assurance of success, and I have already seen his panegyric in the *Journal de Paris*.

This young astronomer is not unmindful of the care I have taken of him; I recognized his gratitude on reading in the journals; that in the middle of a feast which the officers gave to the *Savans*, when after giving as toasts, the Republic and the Navy, Bernier in a tender effusion of gratitude exclaimed, "To those who have guided our steps in the career of the Sciences." This sentiment worthy of his feelings, was applauded by all the assembly.

I proposed another astronomer, C. Louis Ciccolini, a chevalier of Malta, born at Macerata, November 22, 1767, who has studied with me for two years, and several of whose calculations I have published; but he is not a Frenchman. This reason was decisive, especially when we were desirous of displaying the zeal of the French. I strove in vain to combat this national prejudice. As to the others, I observed with pleasure that they were extremely desirous to undertake

the voyage, in spite of the dangers of every kind which are inseparable from such an undertaking. General Bougainville has had the courage to embark one of his sons, Hiacinte, born the 26th of December, 1781, who thus begins in an honorable manner to walk in the steps of his illustrious father. We did hope that C. C. Maingon and Quenot, well known navigators and astronomers, would have been partakers in the voyage, but sickness prevented the first, and the second would not depart without him.

Naturalists say that the flax of New Zealand will be sufficient to defray the expences of this expedition, and the astronomers would be repaid by taking some positions southward of New Holland, or on the Coasts of Africa. But a two or three years voyage cannot fail to furnish many new results with regard to science.

The most singular meteorological phenomenon was the hurricane of the 9th of November, which caused devastation from Brittany to Holland, and from Burgundy to England, and destroyed a great number of vessels in the Channel. But our circumnavigators had failed a considerable time prior to that event.

The loss I experienced by the departure of C. Bernier has been replaced by Michel Chabrol, native of Riom, the 18th of November, 1777. He came to Paris in the month of May to assist astronomy; he has already calculated many eclipses, and the positions, longitudes, latitudes, and angles of position of 600 principal stars, which is the fundamental catalogue inserted in the *Connaissance des Temps*, and which C. François Lalande has further perfected this year, by observing the right ascensions and declinations of those not perfectly known.

In observing the scarcity of astronomers, C. Lancelin, professor at Brest, demands our applause; he propagates nautical astronomy with the greatest zeal, and already has students who will prove of infinite service when the activity of government has given that strength to our navy, which it is now about to receive.

C. Henri has left Petersburg, on his return to France. The decree of the 9th of October, so favourable to the French who, under the name of emigrants were expelled their country, has procured the return of this able astronomer; and already has the minister granted me a reception for him.

Slop, the celebrated astronomer of Pisa, has been arrested during the train of troublesome events in Tuscany. But the French, who have penetrated there, will, it is thought, restore that astronomer to his observatory.

On the 14th of July, some fire works being placed on the summit of the observatory at Dijon, the building caught fire, which did much damage to the instruments, and particularly to the mirror of one of Herschel's telescopes which was there; but Professor

Jacotot has still apparatus enough remaining to make useful observations.

Such have been the improvements of a year, and it is with infinite pleasure we observe so many lovers of the science still employed, who possess the highest degree of merit, and from whose indefatigable zeal we may entertain the fairest hopes of new successes. In respect to other sciences, Astronomy may be said to be complete: comets excepted; every other celestial body is subjected to calculation; and it seems that little more can be expected. But as Seneca wisely said, something always remains to be done. "*Et post mille sæcula, non decrit occasio aliquid adhuc adiciendi.*"

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to lay before you two or three specimens of the traditional Triads of the ancient Britons, with respect to history, and the bardic system; which I deem some of the most curious and extraordinary memorials, that are to be found, perhaps, in any language in the world.

But, before I proceed, it is very necessary to say a few words of that traditional institution of the bards, because men in general consider every thing preserved orally as extremely uncertain and futile. These traditions, however, were of very different complexion; therefore I would present to the reader, for consideration, a short account of these things, reduced to a system, as it were, recorded in, and promulgated by, the public memory. The methods pursued by the bards, for preserving memorials of importance, connected with their order, were these: According to the analogy they discovered in the various matters to be recorded, a classification was made; every class was then digested into sententious triads, verses, apophthegms, or aphorisms, with the strictest attention to phraseology and character in every respect.

There were held public conventions, at stated periods. Of these there were four principal ones, on so many grand divisions of the year: and, they were called the ALBAN ARTHAN, the winter solstice, or their new year's day; the ALBAN EILIR, the vernal equinox; the ALBAN HEVIN, the summer solstice; and the ALBAN ELVED, or autumnal equinox. The most conspicuous spots were fixed upon for these great assemblies; or, as the phrase is, *in the eye of the light and in the face of the sun*; and always within circles of stones, upon which not any work of art was admitted.*

The

The three principal circles of the isle of Britain, according to a particular triad on that point, were BRYN GWYZON, or Avesbury †; BEISGAWEN, identified in the present remains at Boscawen, in Cofnwall; and MOEL EVOR, the situation of which is not known, unless *Din Evor* Castle, in South Wales, be built upon the site of it.

At such meetings, the first business that took place was the public recital of the institutional and theological triads; which was done three times successively, by as many different persons appointed for that office, with a view of guarding against errors and innovations. The reciters were bards regularly admitted into the order; and none were ever initiated without undergoing a course of discipline, which lasted many years, so as to obtain a knowledge of, and to be able to recite *viva voce*, the whole code relating to the institution.

It would exceed the limit of the present article, were I to enter further into this illustration; but the curious may refer for more information to *Williams's Poems, Lyric and Pastoral* ‡; and likewise to *Owen's Heroic Elegies of Llywarc Hen*, where are to be found many details and specimens of bardism, or druidism as it is improperly called, in general. I shall therefore proceed to select a few such triads as may be thought interesting; and which, at the same time, are so unconnected with the general system, as not to suffer much by being given detached from the rest.

TRIAD I.

TRI ENW á zoded ar YNYS PRYDAIN oc y degeuad: cyn ei cyvannezu y doded arni CLAS MERZIN; a gwedi ei cyvannezu y doded arni Y VEL YNYS; a gwedi gyru gwladogaeth arni, y gan PRYDAIN AB AEZ MAWR, y doded arni YNYS PRYDAIN. Ac nid oes dylyed i neb arni

* This is one amongst other proofs that Stonehenge, as we now see the remains, was not erected until the bardic system became relaxed, by the introduction of christianity; that is, as our chronicles assert it, about the middle of the fifth century; yet I believe that there was a more ancient circle there, of which some traces remain.

† One of the grandest remains of antiquity to be found in any country, which the vandalism of the proprietors of the land, whereon it stands, has nearly destroyed within the memory of people now living.

‡ Edward Williams the bard has, in the course of several years, made a most extensive collection of materials for a History of the British Bards, which he is now digesting and preparing for the press.

namyn i genedyl y CYMRU; can ys hwy ai gorefsgynafant gyntav; a cyn no hyny nid oez neb o zynion yn byw ynzi; eithyr llawn o eirth, a bleiziau, ac evainc, ac yçaïn banawg ydoez.

Translation.

Three names were given to the isle of Britain from the beginning: before it was inhabited it was denominated the *Sea-defended Region*: after it was inhabited it was called the *Honey Island*; and after it was brought under a political system, by Prydain son of Aez the Great, it was called the ISLE of PRYDAIN. And there is claim to none upon it except to the nation of the Cymry; for they first possessed it; and before then there was no race of men in it; but it was full of bears, and wolves, and crocodiles, and moose deer.

Observations on the above Triad.

In some manuscripts *Y Wen Ynys*, or the *White Island*, is substituted for the *Honey Island*.

There are several triads wherein Prydain is mentioned: the name implies literally *abounding with fairness of aspect*; therefore it may be used either as the appellation of a man or of a country; so that Ynys Prydain implies Fair Isle.

There are many traditions of the *Avanc*, all making it an amphibious animal of a very terrible nature; therefore it is not probable that it was the beaver, as it has been supposed, which is one of the most harmless of the animal creation; and besides, *Llofshydau*, or spattle-tail, is the name of the beaver, and made use of in the laws of Hywel. It is possible that there might have been a species of crocodiles here; and it is even propable, according to the account of the late discovery of the skeleton of such an animal near Maestricht.

The *Yçain Banawg*, or oxen with prominences, are also an extinct race, about which we have a variety of curious traditions. As the name may be applied either to high horns, or to hunches; there is a difficulty in saying whether these were Moose Deer, Buffaloes, Bisons, or Camels.

TRIAD. II.

Tair RHAGYNYS gysevin Ynys Prydain: ORC, MANAW, a GWYTH. A gwedi hyny y tores y môr y tîr, onid aeth MÔN yn ynys; ac yn unwez ynys ORC â dored, onid aeth yno liaws o ynysoz; a myned yn ynysoz â wnaeth manau ereill o ALBAN, a thîr CYMRU.

Translation.

The three original adjoining Islands of the Isle of Britain: *Orkney, Man, and Wight*. And afterwards the sea broke the land, so that *Anglesey* became an island; and

and in like manner the isle of *Orkney* was broken, so that in that place there became many islands; and other places in *Alban*, and in the land of *Cymru* became islands.

Observations.

The separation between *Anglesey* and the main land has the strongest appearance to corroborate the above record: those who are well acquainted with the *Orkneys*, may perhaps be able to find similar evidence there.

TRIAD III.

Tri GWRTHRYM ARDWY Ynys Prydain: HU GADARN, yn dwyn cenedyl y CYMRY o WLAD YR HAV, â elwir DEFROBANI, hyd yn YNYS PRYDAIN; PRYDAIN AB AEZ MAWR, yn gyru gwlad a rhaith ar YNYS PRYDAIN; a RHITA GAWR, â wnaeth izo ei hun ysgin o varvau breninoz, â wnaeth eve yn eillion, am eu gormes ac eu divrawd.

Translation.

The three opposing energies against tyranny of the isle of Britain: *Hu the Mighty*, leading the nation of the *Cymry* from the *Country of Summer*, which is called *Defrobani*, to the *Isle of Britain*; *Prydain*, son of *Aez the Great*, bringing the *Isle of Britain* under polity and law; and *Rhita the Gigantic*, who made for himself a mantle of the beards of princes, whom he made shaved ones, on account of their usurpation and injustice.

Observations.

Defrobani is identified thus—"where Constantinople now stands" in a copy of the Triads by *Caradoc o Lancarvan*, in the twelfth century; but upon what authority I do not know, as the evidence is now lost; however the weight of probability is much in favour of the above record.

Rhita's making the princes "shaved ones," means, reducing them to the condition of servants: *Meibioneillion*, or shaved children, is the common term, in the Laws, for vassals.

TRIAD IV.

Tri CYNOVYZ Cenedyl y CYMRY: HU GADARN, â wnaeth glud a gogorz gyntav ar genedyl y Cymry; DYVNVAL MOELMUD, a wnaeth zosbarth gyntav ar gyvreithiau, a breiniau, a devodau gwlad a genedyl; a THYDAIN TÂD AWEN, â wnaeth drevyn a dosbarth gyntav ar gôv a gadw cerz davawd, ac ei ferthynasau; ac o y drevyn hōno y dycymygydd breiniau, a devodau dosbarthus ar veirz a barzon-iaeth Ynys Prydain gyntav.

Translation.

The three PRIMARY ORGANIZERS of the nation of the *Cymry*: *Hu the Mighty*,

who first formed the nation of the *Cymry* into a compact body and society: *Dyvnval Moelmud*, who first made an arrangement of the laws, and the rights, and the customs of a political community and nation; and *Thydain Father of the Muse*, who first made order and arrangement of the records and preservation of vocal song, and its requisites; and out of that order were originally invented the rights, and particular customs of the bards and bardic institution of the isle of Britain.

TRIAD V.

Tri CYNTEVIGION BEIRZ Ynys Prydain: PLENNYZ, ALAWN, a GWRON; fêv oeynt y rhai hyny â zycymygafant y breiniau, ac y devodau, y fyz ar veirz a barzon-iaeth; ac am hyny eu gelwir y tri cyntevigion. Hagen yz oez cyn no hyny beirz a barzon-iaeth; ac nid oez arnynt zosbarth drwyzedawg; ac nid oez izynt na breiniau, na devodau, namyn â gaid o azwynder a syberwyd, yn nawz gwlad a genedyl, cyn noc amfer y tri hyn. A rhai â zywedant, mai yn amfer Prydain ab Aez Marwr y buant; ereill â zywedant mai yn amfer Dyvnval Moelmud ei vab ev y buant, ac yn rhai o yr hen lyfrau y gelwir ev Dyvnvarth ab Prydain.

Translation.

The three primitive Bards of the isle of Britain: *Pleennyx*, *Alawn*, and *Gwron*; that is, to say, these were they who invented the rights and privileges, which regulate the bards and the bardic institution; and for that reason they are called the three primary ones. Nevertheless there were bards and bardism before that; but they were not under a liberal regulation; and there were to them nor rights, nor privileges, except what was obtained through civility and courtesy, under the protection of the country and nation, before the time of these three. Some say that they flourished in the time of *Prydain* son of *Aez the Great*; and others say that they were in the time of *Dyvnval Moelmud* his son, and in some of the old books he is called *Dyvnvarth* son of *Prydain*.

Observations.

I am of opinion that *Alawn* is to be identified with *Olen*, *Olenus*, *Ailinus*, or *Linus*, whom the Greek writers style an Hyperborean. *Olen* the Hyperborean is said to have been the first prophet of Delphi. Pausan. l. 10.—*Bao* the female hierophant sings of *Olen*, as the inventor of verse, and the most ancient priest of Phœbus.

The concluding part of the Triad relating to the period when the bards mentioned therein flourished, has every appearance

pearance of being an addition by *Caradoc*, or some other transcriber.

TRIAD VI.

Tri MADGYRVINYZ, Ynys Prydain : CORVINWR, barz CERI HIR LYNGWYN, á wnaeth long, hwyl, a llyw, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY ; MORZAL GWR GWEILGI, faer CERAINT ab GREIDIAWL, á zyfges waith maen a galc, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY ; a COEL ab CYLLIN ab CARADAWG ab BRAN, á wnaeth melin, rhod, ac olwyn, gyntav i genedyl y CYMRY : A thri meib beirz oeynt.

Translation.

The three *Good Artisans* of the isle of Britain : *Corvinor*, the bard of *Ceri of the Long White Lake*, who first made a ship, sail, and rudder, for the nation of the *Cymry* ; *Morzal the Man of Torrent*, the wright of *Ceraint* son of *Greidiol*, who first taught the work of stone and lime, to the nation of the *Cymry* ; and *Coel* son of *Cyllin*, son of *Caradoc*, son of *Brân*, who first made a mill, a cogwheel, and wheel, for the nation of the *Cymry* : and they were three initiated bards.

Observations.

With respect to the time when *Morzal* flourished, there are inserted after the sentence, the words—‘ At the time when Alexander was bringing the world under his sway’, which appears to be the annotation of *Caradoc*.

The *Caradoc* mentioned in the triad is the celebrated *Caractacus*, the general of the Britons, who with his father and the whole family were carried to Rome. Another triad says that *Brân* was kept for seven years, as hostage for his son ; and when liberated that he introduced Christianity into Britain, by bringing some Christians home with him.

TRIAD VII.

Tri DEIVNOGION CERZ a CEUDAWD cenedyl y CYMRY : GWYZON GANHEBON, á wnaeth gerz dawawd gyntav oc y byd ; HU GADARN, á zodes gyntav ar gerz dawawd gynnal cõv a ceudawd ; a THYDAIN TAD AWEN, á zodes gelvyzyd gyntav ar gerz dawawd, a dosbarth ar geudawd : Ac õr á wnaethant y triwyr hyny y cavawd beirz a barzoníaeth ; a dodi yn nosbarth baint a devawd y pethau hyny, y gan y tri beirz cyntevigion ; nid amgen, PLENNYZ, ac ALAWN, a GWRON.

Translation.

The three *Cultivators of Song and Imagination* of the nation of the *Cymry* : *Gwyzon Ganhebon*, who made vocal song the first in the world ; *Hu the Mighty*, who first applied vocal song to preserve memory and

imagination ; and *Tydain the Father of the Muse*, who first reduced vocal song to a science, and arrangement for imagination : and out of what those three men did, were had bards and the bardic institution ; and the putting of those things under the regulation of right and privilege, by the three primitive bards ; namely *Plennyx*, and *Alawn*, and *Gwron*.

Observations.

There is a Triad, intitled the three Grand Achievements ; one of those being the ‘ stones of *Gwyzon Ganhebon*, whereon was to be read all the sciences and knowledge of the world.’ This Triad relates events anterior to the peopling of Britain ; consequently those written stones are to be sought for in some of the first stations of the *Cymry* : who knows but that this passage relates to the *Written Mountains*, on the borders of *Natolia*, which have been mentioned by travellers. The appellation of *Gwyzon Ganhebon* is singular, and seemingly bestowed in consequence of the abovementioned achievement : as nearly as it can be rendered, it implies, *One that gives cognizance concomitant with speaking*. *Hu Gadarn*, according to other Triads, was the first civilizer of the *Cymry* ; also the leader of them into the west of Europe, with a view of finding an uninhabited region, to settle in without committing injustice to others, or of waging war ; and he taught the *Cymry* the use of the plough. The latter poets of Wales give the name of *Hu Gadarn* often to the Supreme Being.

To give the pronunciation of *Hu*, it must be written *He*, in the English orthography : and I have little doubt of *Heus* being the same personage, to whom divine honor was paid in Gaul, according to the information of Roman writers.

TRIAD VIII.

Tair CENEDYL á lygrasant á vu ganzynt ar zyfg õ varzoníaeth beirz Ynys Prydain, trwy gymmysgu overbwyll, ac õ hyny ai collasant : y GWYZELOD, CYMRY LLYDAW, ac yr ELLMYN.

Translation.

Three *Nations* corrupted what was taught them of the bardism of the bards of the isle of Britain, by blending with it vague notions, and on that account they lost it : the *Gwyzelians*, the *Cymry of Llydaw*, and the *Almans*.

Observations.

The *Gwyzelod*, *Ysgodogion*, *Gwyrcelyzon*, and *Celtiaid*, are synonymous names for the Irish people.

Cymry Llydaw, are the people of *Brittany*.

The *Elmy* were the *Cimbrie* nations of Germany, which writers generally confound with the Gothic race. The remains of the *German Cymry* remain unmixed to this day, in the mountainous parts of Saxony, on the river Elbe, under the name of *Wendi*, but generally called *Welshmen* by their neighbours, and speaking a filter dialect of the Welsh language.

The above Triads are extracted from a work now in the press, called the *Myrridan Archaeology of Wales*, vol. ii. page 60. Mr. Edward Williams, already mentioned, is preparing for the press a translation of all the Triads, with other valuable documents of British History, hitherto unknown to the world. I am, your's, &c.

March 1, 1801.

MEIRION.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A MASQUE, by GOETHE; translated from the original Manuscript by Mr. MELLISH, of Weimar.

Introduction.

THE 24th of October has been, these 40 years, a day of great rejoicing to all the polished inhabitants of Weimar. It is the birth-day of the Dutchess Amalia, of Saxe Weimar, mother of the reigning Duke, a lady who in the most intimate confidence of the Graces and the Muses, from an intercourse of so many years with the first writers and poets of her country, from her journey to Italy, and munificent protection and patronage of all which has ever been regarded by the most enlightened as the sublime and beautiful in antient and modern times, will ever remain immortal as Olympia (with which name Wieland in many poems addressed to her has saluted her) and as Princess, in the annals of German Literature. Göthe, amongst whose earlier poems there is more than one, which owes its origin to the birth-day festival of this beloved princess, thought he could not weave a fairer garland for this day, which was to be celebrated by the representation of a little dramatic performance in the private theatre of the Dutchess, than by writing an allegorical mask which should at once remind the spectators of the mimetic arts of antiquity, and present to their eyes as it were a moving, animated, and plastic work. The reflections upon antient and modern time, which so naturally occur at the beginning of a new century, furnished the genial poet with an opportunity of introducing two masks, who, passing from the most direct opposition to the most cheerful unity, present with respectful homage the rosy garland of youthful joy and the oaken chaplet of mature desert, to a princess who has equal claims on both. The first mask, NEOTERPE, represented modern time. She was the very model of Hebe and eternal youth, and was performed by a beautiful young lady, with all the grace which played before the poet's fancy as he conceived the idea. The other mask, PALÆOPHRON, was the living symbol of antient, yet not antiquated time. The idea of the Indian, or, as he is also called,

the bearded, Bacchus, such as have been here and there preserved amongst the monuments of antique art, appears to have been present to the poet's mind in the composition of this figure. The flowing curls of his head and beard were brown, not grey or bleached by age. The whole keeping of this vigorous figure denoted the fullness of complete manhood, stopping as it were in its career and not declining. The white long-flowing tunica was bound by a red girdle, and a red cloak fell in rich folds of drapery from the left shoulder. The assistance of the cothurnus and other embellishments of the antique drama was not forgotten. It was played by a young man of more than usual stature, who answered thoroughly the wishes of the poet. To each of these principal masks the poet gave two mute attendants, who contributed very much to the grouping and keeping of the whole. Neoterpe appeared attended by two children of different ages, whose comic masks declared at once, at least in the original, their names. The first was called *Blancetec*; the second the translator was obliged to render, *Saucebox*. In the original it is *Nasferweis*: Dr. Donne indeed, speaking somewhere of faucy critics, calls them, *nosferwise* critics; but the translator thought this authority too weak to rest upon. Palæophron entered leaning upon two male figures, whose attributes were fully signified by the masks they wore. Every one immediately recognized the grumbling Croaker and obstinate Ever-right. The poem, which has this peculiarity that it is written in regular iambics, a measure as little attempted by German as English writers, has been rendered into English in the same metre by the ingenious translator of Göthe's Hermann and Dorothea, and Schiller's Mary Stuart, whose skillful exertions for rendering the well-chosen works of the most eminent German poets now living, familiar to his countrymen, lays claim to the highest praise of all who are not blinded by prejudice.

The translation of this masque has been read to, and approved of by, the celebrated author of the poem. A copper-plate from a beautiful coloured drawing by Professor Meyer, exhibiting

hibiting the most characteristic scene of this masque, has been engraved at Leipzig.

PALÆOPHRON AND NEOTERPE ;

A MASQUE for the FESTIVAL of the 24th of October, 1800.

SCENE—A Field—On one side an Altar—before it a Sanctuary, denoted by a low wall—Without the Sanctuary a Seat of Stone.

(NEOTERPE with two Children masked in Character)

I FIND a gallant company assembled here
To celebrate this happy day's festivity,
And boldly onwards press, in hopes that they
perchance

May yield my little ones and me security,
Which much we need—When I approach in-
deed to beg

Your hospitality, you also might demand
My family and name: yet 'tis to answer this,
Believe me, much more difficult than you
suppose.

How to behave I know—yet know I not my-
self;

But what so many people say of me I know
Full well—by some I am saluted Novelty,
And often Genius of the Age—suffice it
then

To say that I am still the newest ev'ry where,
Unwelcome still and welcome I pursue my
way,

And, were I not, then nothing would be
ev'ry where.

Yet, tho' my presence be as needful to man-
kind

As 'tis delightful, still an Elder follows me
Behind, who would destroy me, could his
lingering

And solemn steps o'ertake me—yet he hunts
me thus

From place to place, that, with my pretty
play-fellows,

I can no more with unsuspecting sympathy
Rejoice so heartily in cheerful life's delights.
Now hither have I fled, where I behold you
all

Assembled to rejoice in this glad festival,
And hope for shelter here against this cruel
man,

And Justice, tho' indeed he be the mightier.
For this, before the altar of the Gods, who
guard

This house, I throw myself a humble sup-
pliant :

Kneel also, lovely children, who, to me at-
tached,

May confidently hope to share my destiny.

Enter PALÆOPHRON, leaning on two old Men
masked in Character: as he enters he ad-
dresses them.

Well have ye traced me out the fugitive, my
friends,

And not in vain our steps direct we hither-
wards;

For lo! before this place she kneels a sup-
pliant,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

And touches now the altar which we rever-
ence.

But, tho' it shelter her and her detested brood,
Yet will we here besiege her, that she shall
not dare

To quit this refuge, if she would not instantly
Yield up herself a pris'ner to our custody.

Then lead me to the seat, that opposite to her
I may consider how, if gentle means should
fail,

I may conduct her to her duty forcibly.

(He sits down, and addresses the spectators.)

And ye, who under your protection too per-
chance

Have taken her, since she looks so lovelily, is
free

And easy, and appears to each as he desires,
Learn what a right I have to persecute her
thus—

I will not say she is my daughter, yet may I,
As uncle, o'er her surely claim a father's
rights ;

And can maintain that she, descended from my
blood,

Is mine before all others, she belongs to me.
I commonly am call'd Antiquity, and those
Who with me very well will often title me
The Golden Age; and each maintains I was
his friend,

In days of yore, when I like him in youth-
ful prime

And vig'rous was, 'tis said incomparably
fair ;

Besides, where'er I go, where'er I turn my
ear,

I only hear my own great praises rapt'rous
sound ;

Yet all men turn their backs on me, and
greedily

Direct their eyes tow'rd's Novelty, that little
chit,

Who with pernicious flattery ruins ev'ry one,
And presses thro' the people thus with silly
train.

For this have I thus far, with these two trusty
friends,

Pursued her, and methinks have straiten'd
all her means ;

I hope you will not be displeased, if I at last
Should stop the growth of such irregularities.

She—Gentle Lares of this dwelling,
Whom the native, whom the stranger,

Seeks alike with grateful offerings,
On the pure, the spotless altar ;

Have ye ever giv'n protection
To the banish'd ? have ye ever

Help'd the erring, and promoted
Sportive youth's innoxious joys ?

If at this auspicious threshold

Ever meat was brought to hunger,
Ever drink refresh'd the thirsty,

And benevolence and goodness
Gladden'd more than richest gifts !

Hear ! O hear ! then our petition !
See th' tender children's sorrow !

And against our foes protect us,
Save us from this savage man !

H h

He

He—When ye have so long avoided,
Frowardly, the laws of order,
Planless wand'ring up and down;
And at length, when want and sorrow
Drive you to this frigid marble,
Think ye that the Gods, attentive
To your call alone, will hasten
Hither from their high repose?
No, my pretty little moppet,
Tow'rs the innermost recesses
Of your bosom turn the glances
Which you cast about unsteady.
Feel you then that you're unable
To advise yourself in trouble,
Turn you sideways, turn you hither,
All your sorrows, your petitions
Turn to me your antient kinsman,
Who tho' stern am still indulgent;
Hope then comfort and success.

She—If but this man, whom face to face I
ne'er beheld
Till now, had not such marvellous ill-favour'd
men

As his attendants, who so peevish seem and four,

He well could like me, for he speaks so courteously

And looks so good, so noble, that one needs must feel

His presence fair and cheering, as it were a
God's!

Methinks I'll turn me round again, and speak
to him.

He—If but this maiden, whom, till now, I
never saw

But far from me, and fleeing, did not lead
about

With her such flimsy company, which I
detest,

Well could I wish to see for ever at my side
This lovely form, which gay and blooming

pours the cup
Of youth-like Hebe from her fascinating eyes.

She turns, and speaks she not, I will myself
begin.

She—If we appeal to the immortal ones, it sure
Is not surprizing, since on earth such sufferings

Are our allotted portion, and I find the
strength

Of a respected honour'd man, which should
have been

My succour, as my most inveterate enemy—
As my antagonist—I never should indeed

Have thought of this; for as a child I always
heard

That age was youth's conductor, and that hap-
piness

Belong'd to neither, dwelt they not in unity.

He—I needs must own such sentences sound
prettily,

Yet much might be advanc'd against what
thou hast said,

Which now I will not touch upon; but tell
me, pray,

Who are those animals, who thus attached to
thee,

So closely up and down attend thee? trust me,
child,

Thou do'st thyself no credit by such company.

She—These harmless little-ones have both
this quality,

That they, as quick as I, accusom'd to per-
vade

All obstacles, divide the crowd which I may
meet.

This youthful pair has not one mark of idle-
ness,

And always are they sooner at the goal than I.

But if I must explain their names and charac-
ters,

The first is Blancbec—he advances cheerfully
And has no thought of guile in this so guileful

world.

Saucebox they call this little one, officious he
And pert in ev'ry corner pokes his little nose.

How canst thou then be angry with these in-
nocents,

Who with no common graces gladden human
life.

But to return thy confidence, I pry'thee say
Who are those men, who, not exactly form'd

for love,
Stand thus beside thee with such dismal savage
looks?

He—A proper gravity is savage in thine eyes
And dismal; us'd to empty hollow cheerfulness

Alone, thou canst not feel the moments conse-
quence:

But, on the contrary, this worthy man's con-
vinc'd,

And but too feelingly, that little in the world
Can e'er contribute to a sage's happiness.

Hence Croaker is his name, and he beholds,
what I

Cannot disprove, the glorious bridal orna-
ments

Of this so fair enamel'd earth, and starry
sphere

With extraordinary, with most wond'rous eyes;
The sun is red, wither'd and brown the leaves

of spring,
At least this is his language, and he seems to

be
Convinc'd that heaven's dome will shortly

burst:

But this man here, whose rightful name is
Ever-right,

Is of his own profound infallibility
So thoroughly persuaded, that, tho' I am

Lord

And Master, he ne'er yielded the last word to
me;

I therefore use him as a mean to exercise
My eloquence, my lungs, and, if you will,

my gall

She—These so peevish, frightful faces,
As attendants of my kinsman

Sure I never shall be able
To behold with confidence.

He—Could I for a while deliver
To some friend my worthy followers,

Where

Where they would not be affronted,
I could gladly spare them now.

She—If I knew to whose protection
I could give my little darlings,
Who would take them out a-walking,
I should think myself oblig'd.

He—My worthy Croaker, I at length must
now reveal.

What I so long have hid, howe'er it trouble
you:

A shameless fellow wanders up and down the
town,

And cries, "Ye Citizens, receive the word
of truth:

Activity alone to man is happiness.

'Tis this creates whate'er is good, and then
converts

E'en seeming ills with godlike virtuous
touch to good.

Then up betimes to-morrow—aye—and tho'
ye find

What yesterday ye built, already overturn'd—
Begin again, like ants, and briskly clear away

The rubbish; lay another plan, try other
means—

Thus shall ye, tho' the joints, which knit
the world

Together, should be torn asunder, and itself
Sink in one mighty ruin, build it up again

The wonder and delight of all eternity."

Thus speaks the silly fellow, and stirs up the
town,

And on the road is heard no voice of misery,
And no one creeps into the corners sorrowful.

I know I need not bid you hasten forth to
stop,

If possible, the progress of this growing ill.
[*Exit Croaker.*]

But thou art, I must own it, honest Ever-
right,

More grievously attack'd; it is not to be borne.
For listen—in the porches on the market-
place

A stranger propagates this heresy; he swears
That Ever-right is, for this reason, never right,

Because he ever is, and ever will be right.
He says that no one's right, but he, who knows

to solve

All seeming contradictions with sagacity;
Who understands another, tho' perhaps he be

By others nothing less than understood.—
These heretodox opinions he disseminates.

[*Ever-right hurries away*]

Thou hasten'st forth!—I recognize old Ever-
right!

She—Thou hast, as it should seem, dismiss'd
the savages

For love of me—that has indeed a friendly
look--

And I too for my part am well inclin'd to
send

Away these little creatures which displease you
so,

Were I but certain, that they would not be
expos'd

To want or danger 'mongst the people here
alone.

He—Come hither—I will give them both a
safe escort

[*The Children advance from the Sanctuary*]
Go forth, my children—yet I charge you to
fulfill

This rule of conduct strictly which my pru-
dence gives:

Blancbec, avoid old Croaker; Saucebox, ever
shun

The ways of Ever-right;—and thus I think
we have

Security for peace in this good town.

She—leaving the Sanctuary and seating her-
self at the Old Man's side.

"Now safely quitting my retreat

I can with confidence approach;—

O! look on me, and tell me true

Is such a change then possible!

Thou seem'st to me in youthful prime—

Thou seem'st an active, vigorous man,

This rosy chaplet in my hair,

Would fure become thy brows as well.

He—At sight of thee I feel myself

More vigorous in my inmost soul;

And now that thou'rt so near to me,

Thou seem'st to be a modest, staid,

And lovely being; and forsooth

The civic crown upon my head

Entwin'd of plaited oaken leaves,

I should behold with extacy

Upon thy brows, and in thy hair.

She—Then let us try it, and exchange

The chaplets, which, too obstinate,

We both exclusively have worn:

See mine already I renounce!

[*Taking off the Garland of Roses*]

He—taking off the Oaken Crown.

I also mine—twixt us then be,

With this mysterious exchange,

An everlasting covenant

Concluded, which shall bless the town

[*He places it upon her Head.*]

She—This oaken chaplet's dignity

Shall ever warn me not to spare

The glorious pains, with every day

To merit this sublime reward.

[*She places the Roses on his Head.*]

He—This rosy garland's gaiety

Shall aye remind me, that, as once

So now, for me there blossoms still

In life's fair garden many a joy.

She—rising and advancing.

I honour age, which has already liv'd for me.

He—rising and advancing.

I value youth, which now for me begins to
live.

She—Wilt thou be patient, if it ripen tardily?

He—When ripe it will be sweet, tho' now the
fruit be green.

She—Mine be the kernel, sweet altho' the
shell be hard.

He—My duty 'tis from my abundance to bestow.

She—And mine, to glean that I hereafter may bestow.

He—Good is the purpose, but the practice difficult.

She—A great example softens all that's difficult.

He—Full well I know whom this allusion signifies.

She—What we but promise, she has long ago performed.

He—'Tis she, who founded our alliance in the town.

She, (*presenting her chaplet*)

I take this chaplet from my brows, and reach it her,

He, (*presenting his*),

I also mine.

She—Live long, thou object of our vows!

He—Live happily! this rose betokens happiness.

She—Long may she live! exclaim each loyal citizen.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DOCTOR SOUTH.

DR. South, when he resided at Caversham in Oxfordshire, was, one very cold winter's morning, called out of his bed to marry a couple who were then waiting at church. He hurried on his habiliments, and went shivering to the church; but seeing only an old man of seventy, and a woman about the same age, asked his clerk in a pet, where the bride and bridegroom were, and what those old folks wanted? The old man replied that they came there to be married. He looked sternly at them, and exclaimed,—*'Married!'* *'Yes, married,'* said the old man hastily, *'better marry than do worse.'* *'Get you gone, you silly old fools,'* said the Doctor,—*'get home and do your worst,'* and then hobbled out of the church, abusing his clerk for disturbing him on so silly an occasion.

AN ANCIENT EXACTION.

One of the most curious instances of ministerial rapacity which we have upon record, is the exaction of two hundred pullets from a woman of fashion, for leave to pass a single night with her own husband.

"Uxor Hugonis de Nevill dat Domino Regi ducentas Gallinas, eo quod possit jacere una nocte cum Domino suo Hugone de Nevill."

Maddox, Hist. Exch. c. 13, p. 326.

THIRTIETH OF JANUARY SERMONS.

The myriads of sermons which have been preached on this anniversary, and afterwards published, would form a curious collection of examples of *Ecclesiastical moderation*. One of them from the following text, is loyal in the extreme.—*"But the Children of Belial said, how shall this man save us? and they despised him, and brought him no presents, but he held his peace."*

The reverend gentleman explains, *brought him no presents*, to mean, *paid him no taxes*: and that the king held his peace, *because*, he knew that *words* would not have half so good an effect, as putting these contumacious and wicked *sons of Belial* into the *Star-chamber*, which, **AUTHORISED BY THE POWER HE RECEIVED FROM ON HIGH**, he accordingly did.

HOLY ORDERS CONSIDERED BY THE MAGISTRATE AS A DISGRACE.

In the seventh century, if a factious subject became troublesome in France, the king would order his head to be shaved, and oblige him to take the vows of a monk. Ebroin and Thierry were served thus under Clotaire III. To belong to the ecclesiastical order was considered as a disgrace and inflicted as a punishment. There are men in England, who incline to employ ordination in this way: the church should excommunicate them.

CURIOUS TENURE OF BRIANSTON IN DORSETSHIRE.

The lands of Brianston, a village near Blandford, were held by a tenure which obliged the proprietor, when the king marched to war against either Scotland or Wales, to furnish a man to walk before him, without any other cloaths than his shirt and drawers; holding in one hand a bow without a string, and in the other, an arrow without a feather.

PATENT OF THE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

IN the Royal Patent of King Henry the VIIIth for Incorporating of the Honourable the Artillery Company, granted A. D. 1537, is the following clause, viz. *"That for their dysport and pastyme from tyme to tyme, for ever hereafter and perpetually, may use and exercise the shotyng yn theyr* Long

Long-bowes, Crofs-bowes, and Hand-gonnes, at all manner of markys and buttys and at the game of Popyemaye, or other game or games, as at Fowle and Fowles, as well as yn oure Citye of London, the suburbes of the same, as yn all other places wheresoever yt be, wythyn thys oure Realme of England, Ireland, Calyce, and oure Marches of Walyes and ellys where wythyn any of oure Domynyons, oure forestys, chacys, and parks, without oure special Warrant, and the Game of the Heyron and Feyfaunt wythyn two miles of any of oure manners, castellys, or other placys, where we shall fortune to be or lye, for the tyme onely excepted and reservyed." Query, what is the Game of Popyemaye?

JOHN THE ESSENE.

Fabricius says, (Cod. Apoc. 953,) that in the imperial library at Vienna exists a manuscript Apocalypse by Saint John the Theologue, where mount Thabor is the scene of vision, and Antichrist a prominent character. Perhaps this is the original Apocalypse which, according to Tertullian and Epiphanius, was rejected by the Cerdonians, the Marcionites, and the Theodotians. In which case what would it contain? No doubt an hieroglyphic history of the Christian church prior to the siege of Jerusalem: Nero would be his Antichrist, and Josephus his archangel Michael. It might enable us therefore to ascertain how far the Christian opinions favoured, and in what degree the Christian interest formed the nucleus of that party, which, with the connivance of Agrippa's dissembled loyalty, rebelled against Nero, and was chieftain'd by Josephus. It might assist too in ascertaining whether that John the Essene who was killed in battle near Acalon, be the same with our John the Evangelist. (*Jos. War.* iii. 2.)

A GHOSTLY SCRUPLE.

In all languages the words having a metaphysical meaning gradually acquired such abstract signification; but designated originally some concrete quality of substance. Thus *anima* meant *breath*, before it meant *soul*; and *life* meant *body*, before it meant *vitality*. *Love* is derived from *lip*; *language* from *tongue*; and *courage* from *heart*. *Vigor* springs from the *foliage*, and *stubbornness* from the *root* of wood. *Ardor* was applied to natural *heat*, before it became descriptive of a passion of the mind. A word, therefore, which originally signified *wind*, may in process of time signify *spirit*, or *disposition*; and a

word, which originally signified *fire*, may in like manner come to signify *fervor*.

Has not this probably been the case with those words, whatever they were, employed by John the Baptist, (Luke iii. 16.) who, according to Mr. Wakefield, told his hearers—"I indeed baptize you with water; but one mightier than I is coming, who will baptize you in a holy wind, and a fire."

Here is plainly an antithesis intended between carnal and spiritual baptism, between cleansing the body and the mind, between physical and metaphysical purification: yet, according to this translator, wind (to say nothing of the incomprehensibility of 'a holy wind') and fire are to be the means of this interior ablution. Why not render—"One mightier than I is coming, who will bathe you in piety (verbally sanctanimity, holymindedness) and fervor?" This, although boldly, orientally, metaphorical, is at least intelligible; which cannot so confidently be affirmed either of the orthodox or of the heterodox version.

MILTON'S EARLY READING, NO. II.

While Milton was in Italy, he addressed some Latin verses to his friend Giovanni, Battista Manso, of Naples, in which the following lines occur:

O mihi si mea fors talem concedat amicum,
Phœbeos decorasse viros qui tam bene nôrit,
Si quando indigenas revocabo in carmine reges
Arthurumque etiam sub terris bella moven-
tem;
Aut dicam invictæ sociali fœdere mensæ
Magnanimos Hæroas, et, o modo spiritus adsit!
Frangam Saxonicas Britonum sub Marte pha-
langes.

During the years 1638 and 1639, therefore, Milton's imagination was warmed in Italy, with romances concerning Arthur and the knights of the round table. What romances were these? Probably Evangelista Fossa's *Il Galvano* - 1480
Nicolo Agostini *Innamoramento di*

Lancilotto	- - -	1521
Tristano	- - -	1526
Luigi Alamanni	<i>Il Giron cortese</i>	1548
	<i>Avarchide</i>	1570
Erasmo di Valvasone	<i>Il Lancilotto</i>	1580

This last being an unfinished poem, and the author a favorite poet with Milton, would have supplied perhaps the *four* introductory cantos of his *Arthur*.

In 1632 Ottavio Tronfarelli published some musical dramas, among which occurs one entitled *Creazione del Mondo*. The first hint of Milton's tragedy of Adam is ascribed

ascribed however to J. B. Andreini, who printed at Milan, in 1613, his *Adamo*.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS INDEPRIVABLE.

The office of a privy counsellor (says an excellent constitutional lawyer) is for the joint lives of the king and counsellor: for, being originally appointed by parliament, no authority but parliamentary can displace him; and, as the king's death dissolved the parliament, consequently it determined the privy counsellor's office.— See an "Historical Essay on the Legislative Power of England, by George St. Amand, p. 154."

EPISCOPAL SEDITION.

Even bishop Jeremy Taylor is sometimes seditious: mark the following passage from his Sermon on godly fear.— "When Dionysius the tyrant imposed intolerable tributes on his Sicilian subjects, it amazed them, and they petitioned, and cried for help, and flattered him, and obeyed him carefully; but he imposed still new ones and greater, and at last left them poor as the valleys of Vesuvius, or the top of *Ætna*: but then, all being gone, the people grew idle and careless, and walked in the markets and public places, cursing the tyrant, and bitterly scoffing his person and vices; which, when Dionysius heard, he caused his publicans and committees to withdraw their imposts; for now, said he, they are dangerous, because they are desperate."

EDITION of the BRITISH POETS.

A new edition of Johnson's *British Poets* is in contemplation. Surely this is unwise: his editions are not worth perpetuating. The greater poets should have more commentary, and the minor poets less text. One is always tempted at last to buy an antiquarian or variorum edition of the more eminent; such as Tyrwhitt's Chaucer, or Steevens's Shakespeare. This plan of editing should be extended to Spenser, to Milton, to Dryden, and others: but the inferior poets should be cut down into anthologies; a short biography, and a selection of their best effusions, is all one covets. There is already more poetry in the world than can be read; and yet more ought to be written, until works as excellent exist in English, for every department of the art, as in foreign languages.

LETTER of LEIBNITZ.

In the collection of Leibnitz's letters, the fifth to Bourguet is remarkable for announcing two theories, the promulgation of which has greatly contributed to the reputation of Linnæus and Buffon. These are the passages alluded to:

"M. Camerarius de Tubingue a cruque la graine des plantes est comme l'ovaire des animaux, et le pollen, quoique dans la même plante, comme le sperme du mâle. Mais quand cela seroit vrai, la question resteroit toujours si la base de la transformation, ou le vivant preformé, est dans l'ovaire, selon Valisnieri, ou dans le sperme, suivant Leeuwenhoek: car je tiens qu'il faut toujours un vivant preformé, soit plante, soit animal, qui soit la base de la transformation, et que la même monade dominante y soit.

Je crois donc que notre globe a été un jour dans un état semblable à celui d'une montagne ardente; et c'est alors que les minéraux, qui se découvrent aujourd'hui, et qu'on peut imiter, dans nos fourneaux, ont été formés. Vous trouverez ma conjecture expliquée plus amplement dans les *Actes de Leipzig*, sous le titre de *Protogæa*. Les rochers, qui sont, pour ainsi dire, les ossements de la terre, sont des scories, ou vitrifications, de cette ancienne fusion. Le sable n'est que du verre de cette vitrification pulvérisée par le mouvement. L'eau de la mer est comme un *oleum per deliquium*, fait par le refroidissement, après la calcination. Voila trois matières très étendues sur la superficie de notre globe, savoir la mer, les rochers, et le sable, expliquées assez naturellement par le feu, dont il ne sera pas facile de rendre raison par un autre hypothèse. Cette eau a couvert un jour tout le globe, et y a causé bien de changemens avant même le deluge. Je penche donc assez vers le sentiment de Descartes, qui juge que notre terre a été autrefois une étoile fixe; ou vers celui de mon cû, qu'elle pourroit avoir été une pièce fondue ou grande macule jetée hors du soleil, où elle tache toujours de retomber."

This letter is dated Vienna, 22 March, 1714.

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES.

These institutions, now so general and useful, are of no greater standing than fifty or sixty years. The first in London was commenced at No. 132 in the Strand, by a bookseller of the name of WRIGHT, about the year 1740; he was succeeded in the same concern by BATHO, who was succeeded by Mr. JOHN BELL. This library has lately been sold off by auction. Among the earliest and most successful rivals of Wright were the Nobles, in Holborn and St. Martin's-court; and Lowndes in Fleet Street. The number of circulating libraries in Great Britain was, in the year 1800, not less than one thousand.

ELOQUENT COMPARISON of a SPANISH PHILOSOPHER.

Princes, says Saavedra, have no superiors but God and Fame, who alone, by fear of punishment, can awe them to act honourably. Hence they often dread his-

torians more than enemies: like Belshazzar, who could feast while the foe was besieging; but when he saw the hand beginning to write, his countenance changed, and the joints of his loins were loosed.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the PRESENT KING of the TWO SICILIES; communicated by an OFFICER in the BRITISH SERVICE, lately returned from NAPLES.

FERDINAND the IVth, king of the Two Sicilies, was born in Naples, in the year 1751. He was the third son of Charles the IIIrd, late king of Spain, and formerly his predecessor in the Sicilian monarchy. It was remarked that Ferdinand, during his infancy, discovered more spirit and vivacity than any of his brothers, and that he was, for this reason, the great favourite of the queen mother. As soon as he became competent to receive an education suitable to his rank, the prince of Saint Nicandro, a religious and intelligent nobleman, was chosen for his tutor, while the bishop Latilla, one of the best scholars in Naples, was appointed to the more important office of chief instructor. His constitution was, however, so weak at that time, and so different from what it has been in any subsequent part of his life, that he was long prevented from exerting his intellectual powers with that degree of success which nature and fortune had seemed to promise.

In the year 1759, by the death of Ferdinand VI of Spain, without issue, Charles his brother, already king of the Two Sicilies, succeeded to the Spanish monarchy. The eldest of his many children, prince Philip, being destitute of mental powers, and Charles, the second, being, of course, the presumptive heir of the crown of Spain; the third son, Ferdinand, was destined to the throne of the Two Sicilies. There exists, in the last edition of the Code of Common Laws of the Kingdom of Naples, the Pragmatic Sanction, by which the succession to both crowns was settled; and it is in the recollection of some old persons still living, with what magnificent ceremony King Charles gave the investiture of the kingdoms to prince Ferdinand. Some days previously to his departure for Spain, he convoked, in one of the chief apartments of the royal palace of Naples, an assembly of the nobility, the magistracy, the principal officers of the army, and the

representatives of the metropolis. He was sitting on his throne, and the young prince stood by his side. He actually delivered a short speech, purporting, "I have hitherto been happy in governing the two kingdoms which providence had allotted me. I have endeavoured to preserve your tranquillity from foreign invasions, to reform your laws, to secure to you the blessings of justice, honour and rewards. I should, perhaps, have undertaken some more things for the prosperity of my people, if I had continued to live among them. But it is the will of the Almighty that I should repair to my native country, to receive the crown of my ancestors. On parting with you, I feel a great comfort in leaving to you this beloved youth. I sincerely hope he may perform all his duties towards you and me, and surpass his father in exertions, fame, and longevity—Receive, prince, the sword which my august father presented to me when he sent me to Italy, to assert my rights to these kingdoms. I deliver it to thee; employ it in protecting our holy religion with the zeal of thy ancestors, and in securing universal justice and peace to thy subjects." An oath of allegiance was then taken by the new king, and a regency appointed to assist him, during his minority, at the head of which was the Marquis Tanucci, first minister of state, and no less, remarkable for his learning and loyalty, than his integrity as an honest man.

The commencement of the young king's reign, thus brilliantly begun, was clouded by a foreign storm which threatened to dispossess him of his newly acquired throne. It was a common report that, by a family arrangement formerly made, in Spain, between Philip the Vth. and his queen Elizabeth Farnese, in case Prince Ferdinand, their first-born and presumptive heir of the crown, should die without issue, Charles, the second son, then in Naples, should occupy the monarchy of Spain; and the infant D. Philip, their third son, already Duke of Parma, that of the two Sicilies. It was farther stated, that this prince, after having warmly expostulated with his brother

ther on the subject, had interested in his favour the court of France, which had promised its help for the conquest of the two kingdoms. And such dependence did Philip place in receiving such support, that he was already forming a small army of Parmesans, Genoese and Piemontese for the purpose of attacking Naples. The Neapolitan Regency, on their side, had already marched about 30,000 troops to the frontiers. The death of the pretender put a timely end to the contest. This fact being little known, the writer of these Memoirs refers the readers to the History of the year 1759, a volume in 8vo. which was published in Venice, in the year 1760.

No sooner, however, had young Ferdinand consolidated his crown, than he was obnoxious to a great national calamity, which seemed to foretell that his reign should be to him what it has really proved to be, a series of misfortunes and without any fault on his part. In the year 1763, the whole kingdom of Naples was afflicted by a famine until then unknown, and the accounts of which still shock all human feelings! In the metropolis, noblemen and ladies of the first rank were reduced to walk the streets with money in their hands, asking for a bit of bread: in the provinces the poor people, after having devoured greens, herbs and vegetables of every kind, were obliged to nourish themselves with nettles and hemlocks; and those inhabitants who still possessed some land or cattle, were obliged to exchange them with unfeeling usurers for a few loaves of bread or a sack of corn. By these means the number of land-proprietors in the kingdom was ascertained, and there appeared to be a diminution of 20,000 individuals. The famine was attended as usual by a dreadful epidemical disease. The year 1764 will always be memorable for having swept from the kingdom five times a greater number of persons than any ever recorded in the mortality-bills of the preceding years! Had we no knowledge of the inconveniences and disorders accruing to the two Sicilies, in every age, for want of a prudent administration, this fact alone would disgrace the Neapolitan Government, even in the eyes of the most distant posterity! In one of the most fertile countries upon the earth, where nature, even when she is left to herself, furnishes not only the subsistence, but every luxury, nothing but ignorance or profligacy could reduce it to famine! Nor have we yet any apology published to mitigate this offence, or to inform us whether it was the result of unforeseen accidents, of

usurious exportation of corn, of party-spirit, or of personal disaffection.

By virtue of the family-compact, his majesty during his minority was obliged to adopt two measures, which, perhaps, were not in his character. The history of the conspiracy against the illustrious order of the Jesuits, and of their ruin and suppression by the ascendancy of the Bourbon princes, is too well known to be noticed in this place. Their expulsion from Naples was distinguished by an uncommon degree of inhumanity, on the part of the magistrates charged with the execution, which exhibited the most striking contrasts with the pious and modest resignation of the unfortunate victims. Many Neapolitans were eye-witnesses of some particulars relating to this event. The fathers, in all their convents, were, on a sudden, surprised, at midnight by the magistrates. Upon an intimation given to them that they should all get up and assemble in one of their parlours, to hear the king's orders, they hurried on their robes and met in the appointed hall. As soon as the dispatch was read, they uttered no other words than—*God's and the King's will be done*; and, with an exemplary submission and modesty, they left the place. They were soon transported to Pozzuoli, where, after the most insulting reception, and the most inhuman treatment from a Commissary, an ignorant, presumptuous, haughty and violent magistrate, they were hurried on board the galleys and conveyed out of the kingdom, like a band of malefactors. The other step taken by his majesty was the Pragmatic-sanction, by which he prohibited, in his dominions, the famous bull of Pius the Vth. known under the name of *Bulla in cœna domini*, condemned and annulled the anathem launched against the Duke of Parma his cousin, and seized Benevento and Pontecervo upon the holy see. Much has been said on this subject in the article of his Royal Highness the Duke of Parma, to which we refer our readers.

His Majesty had actually reached his majority when they thought of having him married; accordingly on the 24th of April, 1768, he espoused the Arch-duchess Mary Carolina of Austria (her present Majesty) a handsome young princess, 18 months younger than himself. The first years of this marriage between two royal persons, in the bloom of their youth, and tenderly attached to each other, fully masters of their liberty and treasures, in the midst of one of the most brilliant courts of Europe, and under the most en-

chanting

chanting climate in the world, were, as it was natural to expect, a continual scene of dissipation and pleasures, which represented to the imagination of the Neapolitans the happy condition of the heroic and fabulous ages, and gave of course an inextinguishable theme to music and poetry.

His majesty was now (in 1770) 20 years of age, and at that early period discovered the character which has been constantly preserved through every part of his life: a strong constitution, sound health, restless activity, fondness for hunting, fishing, and all sorts of athletic games as well as for military exercises; quickness also of conception, humorous turn of mind, uncommon docility; sense of piety, a love of justice, zeal for public prosperity, respect for learning and learned men, associated with humanity, mildness, and affability beyond description. His first military establishment, at that time, was the famous body of noble young men, called *il Battaglione*, so much noticed in the Life of Prince Pignatelli. Next to it was the other not less famous regiment of *Liparon*. This was composed of an inferior order of people, not, however, without some tincture of liberal education; it consisted of young men of both kingdoms, between 20 and 30, none of whom were under six feet. The king himself was colonel of these two favourite regiments. The immorality, however, of the former, soon induced his majesty to direct the honour of his attention exclusively to the latter. The *Liparon* became his faithful attendants to his country seats and hunting matches, and the sole military body whom he commanded in person, when they performed their military evolutions in the extensive square of the royal palace.

The chief passion of his majesty, at this period, was the embellishment of the royal palace in Caserta, already reckoned the most magnificent in Europe, when we have excepted Versailles's, and superior even to this with respect to unity and elegance of architecture. The two chief works actually accomplished were the chapel and the theatre: the former is one of the best buildings of the kind; the latter much resembles in its plan of building and taste the Roman theatre in the age of Augustus.

This passion extended also to the celebrated establishment of *S. Leucio* in the neighbourhood of Caserta, intended as a house of education for poor country girls. There they were to be taught reading, writing, and all branches of female education: afterwards, those among them who chose to marry,

were allowed a suitable dowry; and such as preferred celibacy, were appointed governesses either in the same school or in other colleges of the same kind. His majesty was so fond of this establishment, that he very often honoured the house with his visits, and assisted occasionally at the marriage-ceremony of the girls. He framed and instituted a code of laws or rather instructions for the government of the house; which, being afterwards published, were not only distinguished by perspicuity of style, but enlarged the wisdom of good legislation.

It is easy to judge, from what we have just stated, that the reign of Ferdinand the IVth. would have been one of the happiest ever recorded in the history of his kingdoms, had he been the only artificer of his fortune. We had, however, remarked before, that he has been liable to many considerable inconveniences, without the least culpability on his part. In the year 1773, a rebellion of the most serious nature broke out in Palermo, which seemed to endanger the crown of Sicily. The viceroy, Marquis Fogliani, was ignominiously turned away by the inhabitants, the other royal authorities were likewise suspended, and the whole people provided with arms and artillery. The government was alarmed lest the spirit of insurrection should spread over the island, and renew the tragical scene of the famous Vespers, or others so congenial to the warm heads of the Sicilians. Vast numbers of troops were sent from Naples under the command of General Carafa, with little or no prospect of success, and it was an uncommon felicity of circumstance that the superior abilities of this very gallant officer overcame all difficulties and made the Palermitans return to their duty.

In the year 1775, his Catholic Majesty, Charles the IIIrd. had resolved to destroy Algiers, as one of the greatest nuisances to the Spanish commerce. Ferdinand, accordingly, sent to his august father a contingent of troops, nearly of four regiments. It is in every man's recollection wherefore the expedition was unsuccessful, and it is known how the Spanish and Neapolitan troops were, soon after their landing, drawn into an ambuscade and destroyed by the grape-shot of a numerous artillery. His Sicilian Majesty was extremely sensible of this misfortune; and he only consoled himself with the idea, that his troops had not been so harassed as the Spaniards. Yet, this very event ought to have given to both Monarchs the completest proof of the French selfishness and perfidiousness.

Under the specious name of family-compact, the cabinet of Versailles had reduced the two Kingdoms of Spain and Naples to the condition of fiefs of the *grand monarch*. They were to move under his orders when he pleased; upon any other occasion, they could scarcely assert their rights. It is a fact completely established, that the Algerine artillery was directed by French officers sent over from Toulon. And it really was the interest of the French trade, that the Coasts of Barbary should always be at-war with Spain and the Two Sicilies.

In the month of January 1779 another misfortune took place. This was the death of the hereditary prince, Charles Titus, Duke of Apulia. It was certainly a heavy sorrow to his parents, as he was a promising child, of sound constitution, good figure, full of spirits, and of sensibility superior to any of the royal children. The event was so much the more lamentable as it appeared that the unfortunate young prince was dispatched by the presumptuous ignorance of the physicians in his service, who endeavoured to experiment upon him some new abstract and dangerous theories of medicine.

In February 1783, the southern Calabria, and some part of Sicily round Messina, were desolated by a dreadful earthquake. Although this scourge of mankind is more common in the Two Sicilies than any where else, and sad records are preserved of the devastations it has, in every age, effected in both countries, yet it never was so wide and so destructive as at the time we speak of. The city of Opatido was said to have been the centre of the movement, from whence, if we recollect rightly, it was equally and gradually spread to the extent of 45 miles in every direction. All the cities, therefore, and villages, lying between a circle of about 270 miles, were affected, and more than a hundred of them levelled to the ground, with the loss of about 40,000 lives. By these means the most beautiful and fertile province of the kingdom of Naples was lost for many years.

All these misfortunes, however, dwindled into insignificance, when compared to a very singular stroke inflicted on their Sicilian majesties by the court of Spain in the subsequent year 1784. The Catholic King had, perhaps, good reasons to be dissatisfied with the Neapolitan government. He was deeply concerned that the Austrian faction acquired from day to day an overgrowing preponderance in Naples; he therefore insisted, that a person devoted to that house should be removed from the ministry, and every means in his power

was tried to attain the object in an amicable way. He was not only totally disappointed, but had also the mortification to see the emperor Joseph repairing to Naples in December 1783, and engaging his majesty in a treaty of alliance with him and the late empress of Russia, which virtually tended to emancipate the Sicilian monarchy from the family compact. This new alliance would, in all probability, have opened to his majesty a field of exertions quite unknown before, and given him a prospect of some important acquisitions in the subsequent events then likely to take place, if the scheme had been well contrived, and afterwards properly supported by the wisdom of the government, and the fidelity of the new allies. It would certainly have occasioned no blame from the public, nor perhaps any complaint from the court of Spain; as every man of sense was fully convinced that any emancipation of the Bourbon powers from the insidious cabinet of Versailles would be beneficial to them, who had been hitherto condemned to act only like puppets in every political machinery of the French ambition. As, however, his Sicilian majesty was destitute of a good ministry, and engaged to deal with a foreign prince, who, besides his noted characteristical ambition and rapacity, had also some rights on the very kingdom of Naples, it was justly apprehended that some time or other he might find himself in difficulties from which he could never extricate himself. Charles the III^d, after employing all the influence of his paternal authority to no purpose, began to act as an injured friend. Accordingly, he recalled his ambassador from Naples, and soon after enacted a law derogatory to the Pragmatic Sanction of 1759, and purporting "that his Sicilian majesty and his descendants should be forever excluded from the succession to the Spanish crown." This was really a political thunder-clap. The Neapolitan government, being aware that the Spaniards were full as much as themselves under the tuition of the court of Versailles, thought they could avert the blow by applying for justice and protection to the head of the family. Cardinal de Bernis, then French ambassador in Rome, was sent for to Naples for the purpose of negotiating the intercession; and at the end of the negotiations, their majesties were mortified by the unwelcome truth that the measure adopted by the court of Madrid had been previously consented to by that of Versailles! The disgust of his Catholic majesty was still at the highest pitch, and other

other disagreeable consequences would have been the result, had not his own dearth, that of the emperor Joseph, and the exploding volcano of the French revolution turned the minds of the European cabinets towards more serious and alarming objects.

In the year 1785, his majesty and his queen made the tour of Italy. The remotest object of their journey was to see the famous *Gioco del Ponte* (The bridge-game) in Pisa. This is a public ceremony performed every year in the month of May: it consists of something like a pitched battle between two different armies; and it is a mock imitation of the bloody contests between the Guelphs and the Ghibellins, and other subsequent factions which desolated Tuscany in the middle ages. The enthusiasm of the Tuscans for this diversion is such as to render it a subject of every conversation a month before the appointed time, and to engage individuals even in convents and nunneries to lay wagers on the contending parties. His majesty's journey proved extremely agreeable to himself, as he was received by every government and people with extraordinary marks of respect and gratitude: it was also beneficial to the inhabitants of the different countries, who witnessed his virtuous character, his affable and condescending behaviour, and his unexampled generosity. This last virtue had already been extolled with praises in all the Italian capitals where he stopped. It was, among other things, reported, that on his visiting the highest court of justice of his Sardinian majesty, in Turin, and seeing a vast number of prisoners confined for debts and bankruptcies, he made a point to inquire from one of the magistrates, who attended him, what was the money required for the purpose of setting those unfortunate men at liberty? Upon being informed that the whole amounted to a sum of many hundred thousands, he immediately delivered a draft, and desired that the prisoners should be liberated. This uncommon act of generosity was mentioned in all the Italian newspapers with due affection and gratitude. A regard, however, for historical truth compels us to state that it produced a disagreeable sensation in Naples, where some *mauvais plaisans* justly affirmed, in a *pulcinelle* sentence, that it was absurd for his majesty to go to Turin to exert his generosity on the Piedmontese swindlers, when he had plenty of such people in his own dominions.

Many important things took place in

his majesty's government from the year 1785 to 1790; such as the intended agreement with the court of Rome, the expulsion of the Papal Nuncio from Naples, the suppression of the tribute of the White Horse, and the reform in the Royal Finances, the Army and Magistracy. Of all these things little need to be said here, as they will be fully detailed in the Articles of Mr. Aston, Pignatelli, &c.

In August 1790, the two eldest Neapolitan princesses, Mary Theresa, the present empress, and Louisa Amelia, the present grand-duchess of Tuscany, were married. His majesty availed himself of this opportunity to accompany his two daughters to Vienna, and to make the tour of Germany and Hungary. He occasionally assisted at the ceremony of Emperor Leopold's coronation, in Francfort. A curious and interesting anecdote occurred during his journey, which deserves peculiar notice, as tending to evince that even the most unassuming and modest princes fall very often a prey to base flattery, and that no trifling opportunity ever escapes artful sycophants to ingratiate themselves with their masters. A weak Neapolitan magistrate of the name of *Vecchioni*, whose fatuity had already become proverbial, and who, thinking to make amends for the want of sense by an extensive and disorderly reading; and by an enormous collection of exotic books, had acquired a title more to be ridiculous, wrote on that occasion a pamphlet to demonstrate that Ferdinand the 1st. of Arragon, just three centuries back, had undertaken a similar journey for the same purpose of attending two of his princesses, one of whom was married to John Galeas Sforza, duke of Milan, and the other to another powerful prince. His majesty was so pleased with this historical parallel as to grant, soon after, to the insufficient *Vecchioni* the honourable, important, and lucrative place of comptroller of the customs in Foggia.

On his return to Italy, his majesty stopped many days in Rome. This was, perhaps, the best employed part of his journey. It produced, at least, an effect highly satisfactory to the most sensible of his subjects. In his conversations with the late Pius the VIth he was made sensible of the ambition and rapacity of the crafty lawyers and turbulent clergymen in Naples, who had for many years past fomented the scandalous contests between the ecclesiastical and royal authority. And so convinced was he of the mis-

conduct of some of his servants, that, on his very arrival at Naples, he changed the ministry for the ecclesiastical department, and filled all the vacant bishopricks with worthy and respectable persons, condemning to an humiliating exclusion all the intruded candidates who had thought of captivating his munificence by representing themselves as the supporters of the royal jurisdiction.

The universal convulsions of Europe now came on. Here is the end of every regular history of princes and of government! All their actions, measures, anecdotes, were swallowed up in the vortex of the French revolution. New persons, and new scenes appeared on the stage, which made us lose sight of the eminent living characters, except in the mortifications and humiliations to which they were liable. His majesty has certainly had his share of them. In the year 1792 his metropolis was threatened by a French squadron under admiral La Touche, who sent on shore an obscure brigadier to dictate laws in his very palace! Another revolutionist of the name of Machault dispatched an ambassador to Naples, declared himself the protector of the students and scribblers, entered into a conspiracy. Next to him the metaphysical Septembrizer Garat, who had notified the sentence of death to the unfortunate Lewis the XVIth, dared to present himself, in the same capacity of ambassador, to a monarch of the house of Bourbon. At the period of the renewal of the war, Mr. Caraccioli, his majesty's *chargé d'affaires* in Paris, was confined in the Temple, and the ambassador, Mr. Ruffo, who had previously set off, was arrested in Rome, by order of those miserable puppets of the French Directory who called themselves Roman Republicans. How many indignities succeeded, each of which would suffice to disgrace the French name for ever! The subsequent events relative to the aggression on the kingdom of Naples are too public and too connected with the general history of the war to be noticed in this brief article.

We shall therefore conclude this biographical essay on his Sicilian Majesty with some hints on the improvement of his kingdoms during his reign. The operations at Pompei have been conducted with success. The magnificent building of the Royal Academy, in Naples, intended by its first founder, the Viceroy Count de Lemos, for the university, has been so

aggrandized as to have become the best of the kind in Europe. The establishment of the Royal Exchange has greatly facilitated the external commerce; and the perfection of the high roads from the capital to every quarter of the kingdom of Naples, (which is perhaps the greatest glory of his reign) has rendered the internal trade more easy and expeditious.

These improvements are, however, far inferior to what the public might have expected in the present enlightened period of improvement and progress of the human mind.

In some numbers of a periodical work, the writer of this article has published his ideas as to the question—"Why the kingdoms of the two Sicilies move so slow in their march towards the perfection of social life." He has proved, he trusts, that almost the whole depends on the geographical situation of the metropolis. In respect, however, to other additional causes derived from administration, he must observe that, howsoever just and beneficent be the mind of his present majesty, he cannot be said to have ever possessed any strong and steady passion for civil and political improvements. He has listened attentively to the voice of reason every time it has found access to him. But its way to the ear of princes is much impeded. He has likewise endeavoured to entrust every part of the administration to persons who were represented to him as the best qualified for their respective tasks. He has been notwithstanding eminently unfortunate in the choice of his ministers. No genuine statesman was ever to be found in his councils! Tanucci was no more than a learned civilian; Guizzetta was remarkable only for good sense and a methodical head; all the remainder have been persons of mean capacities, some of whom were so very contemptible as to have induced a learned man of great respectability in Naples to exclaim—"That if his majesty had been pleased to take in a box the names of ten thousand Neapolitans, at least of some consideration in the ecclesiastic, literary, and forensic line, and to commit to the chance of a lottery the choice of ministers among them, the persons on whom the lot might fall, could not be less adapted to government than those who actually governed!"

F. M.

(We are promised some other Italian Characters from the same intelligent Correspondent.)

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.)

Two Prints, one representing a Girl returning from Milking, and the other a Peasant Boy. R. Westall, Esq. R. A. del. Gauguin, sculpt. Size twelve Inches and a Half, by seventeen Inches and a Half high. Price to Subscribers 1l. 1s. the Pair; Proofs 1l. 10s.; printed in Colours, and highly finished, after the Originals, 2l. 2s.

IN times not very distant, we had artists who peopled English landscapes with Arcadian nymphs and swains, arrayed in such habits as were never known in this or any other country. From this *outrage of nature and propriety* we were rescued by Mr. Gainborough, who gave us English figures and English scenery.

Mr. Westall, with an uncommon portion of taste and talent, has adopted a similar plan, and, taking truth and nature for his guides, delineated such figures as we all know, and which, from their characteristic sweetness and simplicity, must attract and interest the man who has no other knowledge of a work of art than from the resemblance it bears to nature, as well as the highly educated and scientific connoisseur. Of many of this gentleman's productions we have had occasion to speak in very high terms, and the two now before us are as deserving of praise as any of them. They are very well engraved in the chalk manner.

The publisher of the above is at present at Messrs. J. and J. Boydell's, Cheapside, but shortly removing to Ludgate Hill. He has given out proposals for publishing by subscription, from pictures by Westall, two other prints of SAPPHO and St. CECILIA, dedicated by permission to the Princess of Wales, and to be engraved by E. Scriven and H. R. Cook, late pupils to Mr. Thew. Size 13 inches, 17 high. Price to subscribers 1l. 1s. the pair; proofs 1l. 11s. 6d.; printed in colours, and highly finished 2l. 2s. The two pictures are in an admirable taste: that of St. Cecilia exquisitely beautiful; but as we learn they are to be exhibited, the public will have an opportunity of deciding on their merits. The two young artists who are to engrave them have had so able an instructor, and have besides exhibited such proofs of their knowledge of the art, that we have no doubt of their being executed in a masterly and capital style.

The Transfiguration. Amen dico Vobis quia Unus Vestrum me traditurus est.—M. Ferdinand III. Austriaco Magno Hetruriæ Duci. Leonardo da Vinci pinx. Mediolani in cœnaculo Fratrum S. Dominici. Raphael Morgen sculp. D. D. D. Teodorus Matteini del. Nicolaus de Anony ex.

This print is just published by a pupil of Volpato's, and it is saying little to remark that he excels his instructor. Indeed it is a model of the art; and worthy the study of our young English engravers, who are *sometimes* rather too eager to get their plates out of their hands with as little labour as possible. This, on the contrary, is in every part finished with the utmost care, yet every track tells. The French artists were formerly unrivalled in the clearness of their stroke, but this is as clear as any of them, and in a much more pure style; for these gentlemen, in many instances, sacrificed correctness of drawing, character, and beauty, to the twisting and twirling of the line, which they called *freedom*, and which by this means bore a stronger resemblance to the flourishes of a writing-master, than to the stroke of an artist.

The painter has displayed infinite knowledge in his grouping of the figures, and in the character of the heads, though we think the Salvator Mundi, and the St. John, are inferior to the others. But this ought not to be ascribed to the engraver; it must be an original fault in the picture, and the picture we never saw.

The Redeemer. W. Meller pinx. Testolini excudit. T. Gauguin, sculp. Published by Testolini, No. 73, Cornhill, April 1801. Price 1l. 1s.

This is the largest head that has been published of late years: the face is well marked; the hands are not so well designed—they are vulgar. It is extremely well engraved in the chalk manner; and to those who want a framed print to place at a considerable height, it may be interesting.

Apolini, designed by Louthembourg. The Likenesses copied from Cameo Miniatures, by H. D. Janvry, No. 5, Litchfield-street, for whom it is published, and also for Colnaghi and Thompson, Newport-street, and Akerman, Strand, Price 1l. 1s.

The design is novel and striking: it represents

represents *Mount Parnassus* covered with medallion portraits of living musical performers. The portraits of such of them as we know are generally resemblances; but we wish they had been more attended to in delicacy of finishing, and, in some instances, a little more character might have been introduced without any prejudice to the likenesses. The portraits are engraved in the chalk manner; the landscape is in stroke. The generality of Mr. Landseer's engravings are entitled to higher praise than this, and the clouds are rather in a wiry and hard style.

Nymphs Dancing. F. Viera *Portuensis de S. Fid. inv. et del. G. F. de Queros sculp. scndo Disc. F. Bartolozzi, R. A. Published by F. Bartolozzi and Vandromini.*

F. Viera is a Portuguese, and, as we have been told, draws better than Cipriani; but that point this print does not prove: the air of the heads is by no means so classical, neither are the figures so elegant as those generally delineated by that deservedly admired and popular Italian. The engraving is by F. de Queros, who, we have been informed, was sent to Bartolozzi for improvement in his art, by the Prince of Portugal; and some of the heads bear marks of having been touched upon by the burin of Bartolozzi.

Passerwan d'Oghu, d'après un Dessin fait par un Ingenieur à son Service. Gravé par Bisfit.

There is in this head a spirit that borders on ferocity; and it has the appearance of being copied from nature. The mezzotinto engraving is not in a very capital style.

Triumphal Arch, to perpetuate the glorious First of August, and accommodate every Volunteer of the County of Kent. From the Design of Mr. C. Beagley, Architect. Coloured 10s. 6d. plain 5s.

This print represents the Triumphal Arch erected by Flint Stacey, Esq. of Maidstone, in honour of the royal visit to Lord Remney at the Mote, on the 1st of August, 1799; and may be a very proper print to accommodate every Volunteer of the county of Kent, but the coloured lamps with which it is decorated are, we fear, rather too gaudy and glittering for the general eye.

Maria Port. & Alg. Regina. Fidel pinx. Drawn and engraved by J. C. Rivera.—Johannes Brasilia Princeps, Port. Regens.

These are very neatly finished chalk plates, and in point of character of head, the last mentioned is very uncommon in-

deed. To speak of royal and august personages with any degree of disrespect, may be deemed rather indecorous; but when they are brought before the public in such a *questionable shape*, it is not easy to be silent. We do not know that this portrait is a resemblance; if it is, the portrait of the Emperor Paul, whose exterior displays as few marks of mind or genius as one would wish, when compared to this young prince, is a second Solomon. Were the head not royal, one should be almost tempted to say of it what Churchill said of a subject:

"Dull folly,—not the wanton wild,
Imagination's youngest child,—
Has taken lodgings in his face,
As finding that a vacant place."

The Royal Exhibition opens the latter end of April: our artists are consequently busily employed in finishing their pictures for a display to the public. We understand that Sir William Beechey will have a number of very capital portraits; Laurence, a large and characteristic full length of Kemble, and many others; and Westall, as usual, a number of exquisitely beautiful drawings.

Account of some of the Prices paid to Engravers by the late Mr. Macklin, concluded.

Circular Prints from Shakespeare, &c.

Florizell and Perdita, painted by S. Hardinge, and engraved by F. W. Tomkins, engraving 70l. The Merry Wives of Windsor, Parker, 70l. Ophelia, by Stothart, engraved by Ogbourn, 80l. Cymbeline, by Hardinge, engraved by Parker, 80l. Lear and Cordelia, Stothart, engraved by Delatre, 80l. Miranda and Ferdinand, Harding.—Tomkins, 90l. Margaret of Anjou, from Stothart, by White, 90l.

The Fall of Rosamond, from Stothart, by Blake, 80l. Elfrida's Vow, from Stothart, by Marcuard, 80l. Kate of Aberdeen, from Bretherton, by C. W. Tomkins, 90l. Damon and Phæbe, from Harding, by Delatre, 90l. Charlotte's Visit to the Vicar, from Stothart, by Ogborne, 80l. The Happy State, from S. Harding, by Delatre, 80l. Peleus and Thetis, painted by Angelica Kauffmann; and Electra and Chrysothemis, by the same; engraved by S. Harding, 300l. Ariadne, from Angelica Kauffmann, by Delatre, 52l. 10s. The Enchanted Lady, from Harding, by P. W. Tomkins, 63l. The Fall of Agandecca (Macpherson's Fingal), from Barralet, by Parker, 180l. Fainfolis, Borbar, and Fingal, from Barralet, by Parker, 80l.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Second Volume of a miscellaneous Collection of Songs, Ballads, Canzonets, Duets, Trios, Glee, and Elegies, in two Volumes, properly adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Whole compiled from the Works of the best Authors, and respectfully dedicated to William Shield, Esq. by F. A. Hyde. 1l. 6s.

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

OUR musical readers will remember in what respectable terms we were enabled some months since to speak of Mr. Hyde's first volume: the present collection displays an abundance of resource, and correctness of taste, which justify the expectations we had formed, and entitle the ingenious compiler to all the credit which a most select assemblage of the beauties of our classical vocal composers can procure. Two hundred and four pages of miscellaneous matter will not allow us to enter upon its merits in detail; but, "Balmy Sweetness ever flowing," from Boyce; "Hark, the Lark," from Cooke; "In my pleasant native Plains," from Linley; "My fond Shepherds of late were so blest," from Arne; "The Merry Dance," from Tretay; and "The Weary Hours," from Jackson; will serve as sufficient samples of the excellence of the selection in general, and authorise our recommending it to the attention of the public. The Glee, of which there are a considerable number, chiefly consist of favourite and popular melodies, arranged expressly for the work by Mr. Webbe: and we find prefixed to the present volume, a frontispiece designed by Singleton, and engraved by Wright, of the beauty of which we only need say, that it forms a proper counterpart to that of the engraving which ornaments the first volume.

Number II. of the Monthly Musical Journal, consisting of Original British and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Conducted by Dr. Busby. 6s. Phillips.

The present number of this original and interesting work contains twelve articles, the first eight of which are Foreign, and the latter four British. Among the composers of the Foreign matter, we find the celebrated names of Picini, Mihul, Haibel, Steibelt, Cherubini, and Tarchi; and can with justice to the taste of the conductor say, that those great masters never appeared with more lustre than in the beautiful and striking examples of their genius here

assembled together: but, "A wandering Youth forgive," by Picini; "Lovely Maid, see around us all Nature is blooming," by Mihul; "The Rose when Dews of Night descend," by Cherubini; and "Hear you not the Nightingale?" by Tarchi, are superlatively charming, and have a peculiar claim to our praise. Of the airs from the pens of Dr. Arnold and Dr. Busby, we can only say, that they vie with the excellence of the previous articles, and cannot fail to add to the repute of their respective composers, as well as to that of the work they enrich. The words are chiefly supplied by Dr. Wolcot, Captain James, Mr. Dyer, and the Poet-laureat. We are glad to learn that the price of the future numbers is to be reduced to four shillings. A work so highly useful, as well as gratifying, to the musical public ought to be within the convenient reach of every lover of the science: and we applaud the Doctor's liberal deviation from his original plan.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello. Composed by Adalbert Gyrowetx. 8s.

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

These sonatas possess the excellence of blending much spirit and boldness with great delicacy of taste. They are florid without being wild; and though finished, yet chaste and natural: and the accompaniments are incorporated with great address and ingenuity. The second movement in the first sonata is peculiarly elegant; the first in the second is free and fanciful; and *La Chasse*, which opens the third, though its subject reminds the hearer of Haydn, is, on the whole, from the manner in which it is treated, as novel as it is spirited. With the succeeding march, we are not equally struck; it wants more ardour as well as dignity, and does not transport us to the field of battle: the variations with which it is enriched make, however, ample amends for these defects, and are calculated to exhibit a commanding finger to great advantage.

The Veteran Tar, a Comic-opera in three Acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. Adapted for the Voice and Piano-forte. The Words by S. F. Arnold. The Music composed by Dr. Arnold. Price 8s. Thompson.

This little piece, though it exhibits some

some few marks of hasty writing, possesses some pleasing and impressive airs, and will not fail to gratify those who are partial to natural and simple melody. In the overture, which opens with a movement at once bold and light, the Doctor has ingeniously interwoven the air of "The Hardy Sailor braves the Ocean," from the *Castle of Andalusia*; and that of "Come, cheer up my Lads," by the late Dr. Boyce, which give it a very appropriate and characteristic effect. We are sorry to see this little comic effort, which promised to become a favourite with the public, so suddenly and unexpectedly laid upon the shelf.

The Battle of the Nile, a favourite Cantata, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. The Words by Mrs. Knight. The Music composed, and dedicated to Lady Hamilton, by Dr. Haydn. 1s.

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

We have perused this composition with infinite pleasure: the modulation every where bespeaks the great master, and the expression great acuteness and justness of feeling. The introductory symphony is conceived in a style at once uncommon, striking, and analogous; and the transitions of harmony, and little *intermezzi*, which both relieve and enforce the vocal part, are managed with a skill and profundity of judgment to which very few besides the great author himself can pretend. We cannot, however, but be of opinion, that had the cantata consisted of a lesser portion of recitative, and a greater variety of air, it would have been equally interesting, and at the same time more generally attractive.

Amusement for Ladies, consisting of six Divertimentos for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Tambourine, and Triangle, ad libitum. Composed by G. Nezot. 4s.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

These divertimentos, which are written in a pleasing familiar style, give us no faint idea of the taste and manner of Steibelt, formerly the tutor, as we learn, of Mr. Nezot. We find, in a preface affixed to the work, some ingenious suggestions respecting the use of the pendulum for ascertaining the exact degrees of time, as implied by the different words prefixed to movements. We grant, with Mr. Nezot, the probable utility of adopting such

a guide with beginners, while we also allow the merit of the original idea; and had Mr. Nezot confessed his obligation for it to a former number of the *Monthly Magazine*, we should have acknowledged his ingenuofness.

Two Sprigs of Myrtle, a fashionable Duett Composed by W. Howard. 1s. Fentum.

"Two Sprigs of Myrtle" is a pretty, simple, little duet, and does credit to Mr. Howard's fancy. The parts are disposed with judgment, and the general effect is highly attractive. We have only to wish that the words would have allowed of an additional digressive strain, and a return to the original melody, which would have afforded a variety, and conferred an importance, the want of which is a drawback on its merits.

Haydn's celebrated Air of "God save the Emperor," with Variations adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin and Violoncello, ad libitum. By Muzio Clementi. 2s. 6d.

Clementi and Co. late Longman and Broderip.

Mr. Clementi has added to this simple and popular air four variations, in which he has displayed all that masterly and elegant contrivance so peculiar to his piano-forte music, and furnished to the practitioner an improving and gratifying exercise.

Mozart's favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte. 4s. Rolfe.

This is a very neat and correct copy of one of Mozart's best and most pleasing piano-forte compositions. It consists of three movements, the first of which is fanciful, rich, and florid; the second, pathetically elegant; and the third, lively and animating.

No XV. of Apollo and Terpsichore; or, a Collection of Songs, Duets, Rondos, Airs, &c. selected from Mozart, Haydn, Pleyel, Paisiello, and other great Masters. 1s. Rolfe.

This tasteful selection of little favourite pieces continues to evince the same sedulous attention and discriminating judgment which distinguished the former numbers. The present number comprises six pleasing and justly-popular articles.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MARCH.

DRAMA.

Deaf and Dumb; or, the Orphan, an Historical Drama, now performing at the Imperial Theatre, and at Paris; translated from the German of Kotzebue, by B. Thompson, Esq. 1s. 6d. Vernor and Hood.

Elisba; or, the Woman of Shunem, a Sacred Oratorio, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket; written by Thomas Hull. 1s. Cawthorn.

EDUCATION.

The New Speaker; or, English Class Book; to which are prefixed, a System of Rhetoric, and an Essay on Enunciation or Delivery, by William Mavor, L. L. D. Author of the British Nepos, Natural History, &c. Price 4s. 6d. James Wallis.

GEOGRAPHY.

An Epitome of Geography, arranged after a new Manner, and enlivened by References to History, in three Parts, by John Evans, A. M. 1s. Symonds.

HISTORY.

The History of Mauritius; or, the Isle of France, and the neighbouring Islands, from their first Discovery, composed principally from the Papers of Baron Grant, who resided twenty Years on the Island, by his Son, Charles Grant, Baron de Vaux; illustrated with Maps, large 4to. 1l. 16s. boards. Nicol.

The Second Part of the History of the Anglo-Saxons, containing a View of the Kingdoms of the North; the Expedition of Lagneir Lodbrog; the Life of Alfred, and a Continuation of the History to the Norman Conquest, 2 vol. 8vo. 16s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

HUSBANDRY.

Remarks on an Essay on the comparative Advantages of Oxen for Tillage in competition with Horses, by William Tatham, Author of National Irrigation, &c. &c. 1s. 6d. Scott.

A Letter to Lord Carrington, President of the Board of Agriculture, by Colonel Fullarton, in consequence of a Requisition from Parliament to the Board, to examine and report the best means of converting Grasslands into Tillage, without exhausting the Soil, and of returning the same to Grass in an improved State. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

LAW.

Curfory Remarks on the Laws with respect to the Imprisonment of Debtors, by Henry Beard, of the Inner Temple. 1s. Scott.

A Summary of the Law of Set-off, with Cases determined upon the Subject, by Basil Montagu, Barrister, 6s. boards. Mawman.

MILITARY.

The Complete Military Library; being a comprehensive System of Modern Military Tactics according to the last Improvements; decorated with upwards of eighty Copperplates, consisting of the Uniforms (coloured)

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71,

of all the British Army, of Maps of the British Settlements abroad, of Plans of celebrated Fortifications, of Battles, of Sieges, of Manœuvres, &c. &c. 2 vol. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d. boards. Phillips.

Correspondence relative to the stationing of a Troop of the 4th Dragoons in the County of Carnarvon, published from Motives of Respect to the Regiment, 2s. 6d.

Cadell and Davies.

MISCELLANIES.

Observations on the Enormous High Price of Provisions; shewing, amongst other Things, that the overgrown Opulence of the Farmers tends to subvert the necessary Gradations of Society; and, if not corrected, will be the perpetual Bane and Misery of the Country, 2s. Clemert.

Considerations on the Coronation Oath to maintain the Protestant Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, by John Reeves, Esq. 1s. 6d. Wright.

The Creation, written in the manner of the Death of Abel, by William H. Hall, 3s. 6d. Crosby and Letterman.

A Satirical View of London at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century, by an Observer, 5s. boards. Hurst.

The Cambridge University Calendar for 1801, by Benjamin Clarke Raworth, A. B. Rivingtons.

The Case of the Catholics considered, 1s. Symonds.

A Journey from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Land's End, by the late Thomas Pennant, Esq. embellished with Views and Portraits executed by the most eminent Artists, 2 vol. Royal 4to. 3l. 3s. boards. Harding.

A Letter to the Hon. Spencer Percival, Solicitor General, in consequence of the Notice given by him, that he would bring forward a Bill for the Punishment of Adultery, 1s. Rivington.

NOVELS.

Old Nick, a Satirical Story, by the Author of a Piece of Family Biography, &c. 3 vol. 10s. 6d. sewed. Murray and Highley.

The Fugitive of the Forest, by Maria Lavinia Smith, 2 vol. 7s. sewed. Lane.

POLITICAL.

Observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with the Russian and Ottoman Empires; and on the Projects of Russia against the Ottoman and British Dominions, 2s. Debrett.

Considerations on the Change of his Majesty's Ministers, and its Consequences, so far as relates to the Question of Catholic Emancipation, and the Test Acts, with Observation on the Coronation Oath, 1s. Stockdale.

A Collection of Public Acts and Papers relative

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relative to the Principles of Armed Neutrality, 8vo. 5s. boards. Hatchard.

A View of the Political Situations of the Northern Powers: with Conjectures on the probable Issue of the approaching Contest, by William Hunter, Esq. 2s. 6d. Stockdale.

Remarks on Mr. Schlegel's Work upon the Visitation of Neutral Vessels under Convoy, by Alexander Cooke, L. L. D. Advocate, 4s. White.

The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered upon the Principles of existing Laws; with Observations on the Coronation Oath, by a Barrister, 2s. Booker.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The thirteenth Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, 1s. Hatchard.

A Treatise on the Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Nations, with respect to Maritime Affairs, in which the Principles of Armed Neutralists, and the Opinions of Hubner and Schlegel are fully discussed, by Robert Ward, Esq. 5s. bds. Butterworth.

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POETRY.

Out at Last! or, the Fallen Minister, by Peter Pindar, 1s. 6d. West and Hughes.

The Vale of Trent, 12mo. with a Vignette, 2s. Hurst.

Miscellaneous Poems; dedicated to the Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, by William Thomas Fitz Gerald, Esq. Wright.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century; or, a View, with Comparative Statements, of the Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great Britain, 2s. 6d. Wright.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon preached Feb. 8, 1801, at the Consecration of the Right Rev. Lord George Murray, Bishop of St. David's, by the Rev. Charles Blackstone, 1s. Cadell and Davies.

Nuptial Sacra; or, an Enquiry into the Scriptural Doctrine of Marriage and Divorce, 3s. 6d. Wright.

Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the late General Fast Day, by Richard Profler, D. D. 1s. 6d. Payne.

Sermons on various Subjects, by Alexander Shanks, late Minister of the Associate Congregation of Jedburgh, 6s. Ogle.

Hymns for the Use of the Tabernacles in Scotland, by the Rev. Greville Ewing, &c. 2s. Ogle.

History of the Otaheitan Islands from their first Discovery to the present Time, with a Frontispiece, fine Paper 3s. common 2s. 6d. Ogle.

A Sermon preached before the Lords on the late General Fast Day, by the Bishop of Winchester, 1s. 6d. Wright.

A Sermon preached at Romford on the late General Fast, by the Rev. Robert Lascelles Carr, 1s. 6d. White.

Sequel to the Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, by John Evans, A. M. second Edition, with a Portrait of the Author, 2s. 6d. Symonds.

A Farewel Sermon, preached at Market Deeping, April 6. 1800, by the Rev. Robert Lascelles Carr, 1s. West and Hughes.

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Le Moraliste de la Jeunesse; ou, Pensées, Maximes les plus propres à former le Cœur et l'Esprit, tirées des meilleurs Ecrivains Français, avec des Notices, par M. Girod, 3s. 6d.

Les Saisons pour l'Enfance et la première Jeunesse; ou, Dialogues amusans, moraux, et instructifs, entre une Mere, et ses Enfants, par la C. de Fouchécour, in boards, 2s. 6d.

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Elemens de Pycologie, fig. 3s.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from Feb. 20. to March 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	N ^o . of Cases.
CHLOROSIS and Amenorrhœa	25
Menorrhagia	8
Diarrhœa	17
Cough and Dyspnœa	45
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3
Cynanche Tonsillarum	5
Erysipelas	16
Continued Fever	27
Chronic Eruptions	21
Infantile Diseases	32
Anasarca	9
Cephalœa	2
Epilepsy	6
Hysteria	3
Asthenia	48
Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia	39

306

The cases of amenorrhœa constitute a considerable proportion in the above list. In a disease which is characterized by a general debility, and seldom attended by local inflammation, it is much to be wondered at, and to be lamented, that physicians should have such frequent recourse to the remedy of blood-letting; which cannot fail, by weakening still farther, to aggravate all the morbid symptoms it was intended to alleviate.

By no means is it uncommon for repeated venesections in such cases, to occasion an effusion upon the lungs, which soon terminates the sufferings, by terminating the existence of the patient.

That relaxation of body, that irritability and dejection of spirits, and those various pains and uncomfortable feelings with which the young chlorotic female complains of being afflicted, are not to be relieved by bleeding, or any kind of lowering evacuates; but, rather by the assiduous application of those mental and physical stimuli, the direct tendency of which, is to induce a state of universal vigor and excitement.

Out of the great number of patients afflicted with this complaint, that have

come under the care of the reporter during the last fifteen months of his practice at the dispensary, he recollects scarcely a single instance, in which steel, in some shape or other, did not in a longer or shorter time, accomplish the object which he had in view.*

Cases of fevers have considerably decreased in number during the last month, whilst catarrhal and asthmatic affections have been much more extensive in their prevalence as well as troublesome in their symptoms. In these complaints, especially when they attack the aged, little is to be done either by the apothecary's art, or by the skill of the physician: an accurate attention to *clothing* and *diet* is almost all that can with advantage be recommended, except indeed, a change of air, which, however, amongst the lower classes is seldom practicable. The writer of this article has more than once seen a person, at an advanced period of life, afflicted with these

* To some it may seem remarkable, that so many cases of amenorrhœa should have fallen within the sphere of Dispensary-practice, as this is a disease that is, comparatively, seldom observed amongst the lower classes of society; it is therefore necessary to state, that although a considerable number of our patients are from amongst almost the poorest of the community, there is still a large proportion of them, who, living as domestics in opulent families, share in the luxuries of their superiors, and of course, in common with them, experience all the bad effects of good-living. Besides, it is not singular for governors of the charity, who are in a decent and even rather an affluent condition, to convert the privilege which their annual subscription affords them, to the relief of their own wives and children, as well as of other friends, who stand on the same level of life with themselves—a circumstance which, although in various respects highly conducive to the advantage of a young practitioner, cannot but appear glaringly inconsistent with the nature and object of a charitable institution.

catarrhal and asthmatic affections, suddenly deprived, by the merciless hand of an empirical practitioner, of almost all the few drops of blood that still lingered in his withered and nearly exhausted veins. The distended and over-charged vessels of the vigorous and the young may admit, and sometimes even require, a partial evacuation of their contents. But to take from an emaciated old man, bent under the weight of years, any part of that vital fluid, with which he is so scantily provided, is an act that would never be rashly committed by any discerning or intelligent practitioner.

Fewer murders, perhaps, have been perpetrated by the sword than by the lancet. Next to the vast scythe of time, scarcely is there any weapon that has committed more cruel ravages than those which have been effected by this powerful, although minute instrument of destruction.

The instances of hypochondriasis, recorded in our list of diseases, have in general occurred at an advanced period of life. There are few persons indeed at an advanced period of life, in whom we may not detect, in a greater or less degree, the

symptoms of this disease. Objects in general having lost in a good measure their power of interesting, being no longer entertained by the amusements, nor engaged earnestly in the serious occupations of life, and most of those social connections being broken which tended formerly to divert his attention from himself, it is no wonder that the mind of an old man should often become occupied almost entirely by the daily increasing infirmities of his body.

This will be still more likely to occur in those cases where a person has been so unfortunate as, in the earlier periods of his life, to expend in licentious and enfeebling pleasures, the whole of that corporeal vigor, part of which ought carefully to have been reserved for the comfort and the support of age. A remark which might be illustrated by the instance of a celebrated personage in sacred story, who, after having exhausted the powers of his constitution, by that unlimited debauchery; to which his youth and manhood were devoted, at length complains, in the true temper of an hypochondriac, that—"All is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Red Lion square.

J. R.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE of FRANCE.

C. LABILLARDIERE read a memoir on two species of the *litchi* from the Moluccas. These plants are natives of China, and were introduced into the Moluccas by the Chinese inhabitants of these islands. One of them, called *ramboutan* by the Malays, is the *nephelium lappaceum*, Linn. the other, called by the natives *ramboutan akai*, is not known by botanists.

The *nephelium* has been so little known that it has been successively ranged under the composite, the amentaceous, and the euphorbia. The author of the memoir proves that it belongs to the family of the saponaceous (*saponiens*), and adds it to the *litchi*.

The calyx of this tree is composed of four or five divisions, and hairy; it has no corolla. It has from four to six stamina, inserted under the pistil, and very caducous; which has caused it to be considered as monœcious. The seed-bud is formed of two rounded lobes, and the style bifurcates into two broad stigmata. One the lobes generally proves abortive, the other forms a red oval berry, bristled with hairs that terminate like a fish-hook, and co-

vered with a tuberculated coriaceous coat. The nut is oval, somewhat flattened, and imbedded in a pulp, to which it adheres by its base. This tree, therefore, only differs from the *litchi* in wanting a corolla, and in having only four to six stamina, instead of six or eight. The points of the fruit, though long, cannot make it rank as a separate species, since the fruit of the common *litchi* is also studded with small points, likewise originating from tubercles which are bounded by irregular polygons. The pulp of this fruit is somewhat acid; it is used in the Moluccas to quench the thirst of persons attacked with malignant fevers. The surgeon to the expedition in search of La Peyrouse, has also used it with success in dysenteries.

The litsea, *ramboutan akai*, differs from the preceding in having the divisions of the calyx blunter, the stigmata sharpened, the fruit set with tubercles truncated at the top, and the exterior covering thicker; it likewise does not rise higher than about seventeen feet (English), its branches are horizontal, and its leaves have six to eight leaflets. The pulp is as agreeable to the taste as the other, and the nut has a kernel-taste. An oil is drawn from it similar

to the olive, and much superior in quality to the cocoa butter.

C. Labillardiere also read another Memoir on a new species of palm, called *arenga*. It is the *palma indica vinaria secunda Saguerus sue Gomatus* of Rumphius. The author has made it a new order, with the name *arenga*, from that of *areng*, which is given to it in the Moluccas.

The only species of the *arenga* yet known is the *A. Saccharifera*. This tree rises about sixty feet (English); the alated leaves are sixteen to twenty feet long, the leaflets are dentated at their extremity, and have one or two appendices at their base. The leaf-stalks are large at their base, and furnished with long black threads, with which the Malays make very durable ropes and cables. The leaf-stalks serve to construct their habitations, and the leaves to cover the roof.

A saccharine liquor is obtained from this palm, by making incisions; and with good management this liquor will be yielded more than half the year. By simple evaporation it gives a kind of sugar, of the colour and consistence of chocolate newly made, but which is capable of further refining. The nuts of the young fruits make good confectionary, and the trunk yields excellent sago.

C. DECANDOLLE read a Memoir on the vegetation of the misletoe. This is well known to be a parasitical plant, growing equally on several trees, and in every direction. Decandolle has made the following experiments on this singular vegetable:—

1. To prove that the misletoe draws its nourishment from the plant on which it grows, he dipped in water, coloured red by cochineal, a branch of an apple-tree bearing a misletoe. The coloured water penetrated the wood and inner bark of the apple and passed into the misletoe, where its colour was even more intense than in the former. It does not appear, however, that there is a true anastomosis between the fibres of the misletoe and those of the apple; but the base of the parasitical plant is surrounded with a kind of cellular substance in which the fibres of the apple-tree appear to deposit the sap, and from which those of the misletoe absorb it. The pith of this plant is green in the young shoots, and an inspection of a transverse section of the stem amply confirms the opinion of C. Desfontaines that the cellular tissue is an exterior pith or medulla, rendered green by the light.

2. C. Decandolle took a branch of apple bearing a misletoe, and dipped the lat-

ter in the coloured water. The leaves began soon to fall, and shewed a red cicatrice. The injection followed the woody fibres of the misletoe, descended to its insertion in the apple-branch, passed into the wood of the latter, and descended quite into its roots.

3. Having taken two apple-branches loaded with two misletoe plants of equal size, having stripped the leaves off both the apple-stalks, and one of the misletoes, introduced the basis of each of the branches into cylindrical tubes, hermetically sealed, and filled with water, and inverted these tubes in a trough of mercury, he found the misletoe that had kept its leaves to raise the mercury 119 millimetres in nine hours, and the stripped misletoe only 32, hereby shewing that the leaves of this plant perform the same functions to the apple-tree as the true leaves of this tree do.

4. Having taken two misletoe-branches with their leaves on, one of them planted on an apple-stock, the other dipping directly into the water, and having disposed them as in the preceding experiment, the first raised the mercury 115 millimetres, and the second raised it a single time to 11 millimetres, and another time did not raise it at all. This singular experiment shews that the misletoe of itself is almost entirely unable to raise the sap.

C. Decandolle remarks, on this occasion, that the property of raising the sap by means of a root is intimately connected with a perpendicularity of direction. Therefore plants, relative to their nutrition, may be divided into two classes; the first draw nutriment from their whole surface, and live in a single medium only, which, in the lichens is air, in the seaweed, water; and earth in the truffle. These vegetables have no tendency to perpendicularity. The plants of the second class derive nutriment at a determinate part, which is called the root, and these exist in several mediums at once, the potatoetons, for instance, in earth and water; the stratiotes, in water and air; the oak, in earth and air; the nymphæa, in earth, water, and air: all this class point more or less to the zenith.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EMULATION.

Dr. BOLBA read a Memoir on the Rachitis; at the sitting of Dec. 4, in which he took notice of the conjectures on the nature of this disease, which modern chemistry has given rise to. The author observes, that, as the bones owe their solidity to calcareous phosphat, rachitis has been

been pretty generally attributed to a want of this substance; and that this actually takes place in many instances cannot be controverted; so that a transparency of a bone is in general a sure sign that the person to whom it belonged was ricketty. In confirmation of this opinion it may be observed, that the period in which children are most exposed to the disease is precisely that in which there is the greatest demand for phosphat of lime for the process of ossification, that is, from the age of six months to two years.

However plausible this theory may be (the author adds), it is not admissible in those cases in which the disease is caused by the developement of any other acid, the action of which is directed to the bones, and particularly in those rare but unquestionable cases where gout is complicated with rachitis. Such cases are mentioned by Morgagni and Portal; and lately Dr. Pinel has observed, in the Bicetre, an old man of seventy, attacked with a gouty effusion of calcareous matter through the skin, which was followed with a softening of the bone. It would appear, at first sight, impossible that these two diseases should exist at the same time, since, on the one hand, rachitis is attributed to a want of calcareous phosphat, and gout to its excess; but this apparent contradiction may easily be reconciled. For, in a *mollities ossium*, we cannot strictly conclude that a want of calcareous phosphat is felt in the whole system, but merely in the bones. Therefore, after an atony of the vessels which usually carry this earthy salt to the bones, may not it deviate from its usual course? Then, it will be diverted to the skin by transpiration, as in the case of the old man in the Bicetre, and produce an earthy exudation; or it will be thrown upon the coats of the blood-vessels, the pericardium, or the heart, and occasion an ossification; or it will pass to the kidneys and urinary passages, which is the most common occurrence.

Since calcareous phosphat may be thrown

upon different parts of the system, it is possible that it may take its course to the joints, and there produce anchyloses, similar to those of the gout; and if this effect is merely owing to a wrong direction of the calcareous matter, it will be followed by a softening of the bone; a combination of symptoms which has been designated by the term *arthritic rachitis*.

SCHOOL for ORIENTAL LANGUAGES, near the NATIONAL LIBRARY.

A school has been established in Paris for the express purpose of teaching the living Oriental Languages, which have an acknowledged utility in European commerce and policy. The course of Persian is conducted by C. LANGLES, member of the Institute, who will explain the principles of this tongue, and read some fragments of the *Military and Political Institutes of Tamerlane*, written by this prince himself, along with the geographical description of Persia, by Hhamdollah, son of Aboubeker.

The course of Arabic will be given by C. SILVESTRE DE SACY, who will instruct from some chapters of the Koran, and a poem of *Kaab-ben-Zohair*.

C. JAUBERT, Interpreter and Secretary of the Republic for the Oriental Languages, undertakes the Turkish, with the explanation of the *Description of the Sea of Marmora and the Archipelago*; and a *Treatise on Navigation*, by Hhadij Khalfah, surnamed Kiatib Tcheleby.

C. CIRBIED, an Armenian, will give lessons on his native tongue, translating the *Dialogues on the Natural and Moral Philosophy of the Armenian Nation*, and a prosopoeitic and tragic poem on the town of Edessa, by Glaezi.

The course of modern Greek is conducted by C. D'AUSSE DE VILLOISON, who will read, with the pupils, the *Treatise of Agriculture*, by Agapius, and the *Arabian Tales*, translated into the Greek tongue.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. BENJAMIN BATTY, of STREATHAM, SURRY, for a NEW METHOD of CURING HERRINGS and SPRATS.

THE fish are first to be prepared in the usual way, by cutting out the heads and entrails, and rubbed with salt. They are then again cleaned, sprinkled

with bay or rock salt, (in preference to the common salt) if this can be had, and put into a cask by layers, and over each layer of fish and salt is to be poured a quantity of pickle made in the following manner: take sixteen ounces of common salt, four ounces of saltpetre, from two to four

four pounds of molasses or treacle, and one gallon of water. Heat the whole over a fire till the salts are dissolved, and the whole made into an uniform liquor. Spring-water is preferable to river-water, where it can be had, but river-water will do. A vacant space is to be left over the top layer of fish, which is to be filled up with the molasses pickle, and the heading of the cask then put on very tight. In pickling sprats, as the casks seldom hold more than about ten gallons, a space of about an inch will be sufficient to leave over the top of the fish to be filled with the pickle. The fish are to remain in the cask at least two months, and after that time they may be taken out for eating, or for smoking and drying. Sprats require rather more salting and pickling than herrings. The patentee adds, that fine sugar would answer the purpose better, but would hardly answer in point of expence. This sweet pickle might be used at first to the fish without any farther preparation, but it is much safer to begin with taking away the head and entrails, as these parts are more liable to putrify than any other, and might taint the whole.

MR. JOSEPH EYRE, of SHEFFIELD, for a METHOD of IMPRESSING the JAPAN upon ORNAMENTED HANDLES of KNIVES, &c.

THE process here mentioned is very simple. The knife-handle, when the pattern has been impressed on it, is taken out of the press (being previously marked, so that it may be put in again in the same situation) and japanned to the requisite thickness in the usual method. The press is then heated to a certain degree, and the japanned handle returned into it, by which means the varnish is pressed in, rendered firmer, and made capable of bearing a high polish. This method applies to ornamented handles of knives, forks, razors, and other cutlery ware, made of wood or paper, in imitation of carved horn or bone.

MRS. MARTHA GIBBON, of KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, DRESS MAKER, for a NEW INVENTED STAY, for WOMEN and OTHERS.

SOME of the ancient pieces of armour, made in the form of a waistcoat, with very long flaps, and broader both above and below than in the middle, will give an idea of the form of these stays. They are composed of a front and a back piece, each of which is supported by strips of whalebone, nearly parallel, and the two pieces join to-

gether by hooks and eyes, or lacing, or any similar contrivance, which meet at the side, and will allow of being accommodated to the size of the wearer. They are made so long, as only not to be inconvenient when sitting down; and they are calculated principally for giving support to the abdomen where this may be thought necessary, and also for correcting deformities. They may be lined and stuffed, or padded, according to pleasure.

MR. JOHN PROSSER, of CHARING CROSS, LONDON, SWORD CUTLER, for a NEW-INVENTED WATER-PROOF PAN and HAMMER, for GUN and PISTOL LOCKS, &c.

THE invention here specified is ingenious, and (as far as it can be understood without a reference to the drawing) the following is the principle adopted. In common gun-locks it is well known that the hammer (or that part on which the flint strikes) is placed directly over the pan, which it covers when the pan is shut, and thus protects it from wind and wet. As this however is not always a complete protection, the patentee has contrived another method. The hammer is nearly of the usual form, but instead of the common plain screw-pin round which it revolves, and which attaches it to the stock, the inventor uses a very large pin, of sufficient dimensions to allow of its being hollowed out and perforated, and in this axis of the hammer he places the pan to contain the priming, and to communicate the fire to the chamber of the piece. This large pin serves therefore both to contain the pan and to fix the hammer to the stock, by means of a somewhat conical male screw at one extremity, which enters a corresponding female screw in the stock. The hammer is scooped out at the lower part, in order exactly to fit the cavity of the pan in the above-mentioned pin or axis; and these two cavities are exposed by the falling of the hammer when struck by the flint. That part of the large pin which is to the outside, and when the pin is screwed home to the stock does not project at all beyond the eye of the hammer, is secured from wet by another small screw, which exactly fits the eye, and thus entirely shuts up the pin. The pin is perforated through the centre, which perforation reaches from the pan which it enters, to the end of the screw that enters the stock, and thus the fire from the priming is conveyed through the centre of the pin into the breech of the piece. To prevent the hammer from falling too far back

back when struck by the flint, a small projection is made at the lower part, which catches upon a false pan beneath, in the same manner as with the common gunlocks. The patentee also makes some alteration in the chamber of the piece, which is to narrow the bore a little beyond the

powder chamber, in order that the ram-rod may not quite reach the bottom of the piece, and thus to prevent the powder being much pressed by ramming, which will make it be lighter, and as he conceives, will cause the explosion to be more instantaneous and powerful.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE want of a tolerably complete, accurate, and scientific system of Modern Geography, embracing the latest discoveries and partitions, has been regretted by many. We are glad to hear that such a work is in the press, and will appear early next winter, in two quarto volumes; digested on an entirely new plan, and illustrated with 40 or 50 maps, by that eminent geographer ARROWSMITH, engraved in a new and beautiful manner by LOWRY. The geographical descriptions of the various countries, according to the latest information, and with constant references to the authorities, by Mr. PINKERTON, the astronomical part by Professor VINCE of Cambridge, and the botanical, by Mr. ARTHUR AIKIN.

MR. GILBERT WAKEFIELD will publish in a few days, a Dissertation on the Measures of the Greek Poets, who have written in hexameters; in which some general rules are laid down of very extensive application, and of essential utility in the illustration and correction of those writers.

Lectures on Virgil by Mr. Gilbert Wakefield. It having been suggested by some friends that lectures on some principal classic author, being unexceptionable in their subject, useful in their tendency, and unconnected with all political and theological opinions, would not be unfavourably received by the public, Mr. Wakefield proposes to read lectures on VIRGIL; an author of such pre-eminent accomplishments as to render him peculiarly adapted to the purpose; and the second *Æneid* is selected for the first course. These lectures will be philological, critical, and explanatory; as intelligible and simple, as is consistent with novel and interesting information; unfolding and illustrating whatever respects the etymologies, the proprieties, the energies and elegancies of expression; the peculiarities of composition; the construction and the beauty of the numbers; with such occa-

sional illustration from other authors, Greek and Latin, as may seem likely to promote the general objects of this undertaking. It is presumed also that the lecturer's long and diligent attention to such subjects may render his performance not wholly uninteresting to scholars of superior proficiency, who may be induced to give their attendance from an opinion of the importance of classical information, congenial with his own. The lectures will extend from 12 to 16 in number, will occupy about an hour and a-half each, and will complete the second *Æneid*. It is proposed to commence the lectures in the first week in June. Notice will be advertized in due time, where tickets (at three guineas for the course) may be had, as likewise of all particulars respecting the place and hour of lecturing.

MR. FELL's Tour in the Batavian Republic during the three last months of the last year, containing an accurate view of its present domestic condition, of the effects of the war, the change of government, &c. &c. will be published in the ensuing week.

MR. PRATT, whose interesting Gleanings in Wales, Holland, Westphalia and England, have been so universally read and approved of, proposes speedily to publish the third and last volume of his Gleanings in England, including, among a variety of other topics, Gleanings of London.

A new and improved edition of the *Non-conformists' Memorial*, is undertaken by Mr. Palmer of Hackney. It is, we understand, to be embellished with upwards of 24 new engravings, of the ejected ministers.

MR. FUZELI, R. A. himself a native of Zurich, and intimately acquainted with Lavater, has undertaken to write a life of that extraordinary man and an account of his writings. In all respects Mr. Fuzeli is eminently qualified for this undertaking.

The public is already in possession, through

through the medium of the newspapers, of the information that the Travels of Dam-berger into Africa have been proved to be a forgery. In a future Magazine we hope to be enabled, by some of our German correspondents, to present our readers with the curious history of this literary forgery. It appears that three several books of travels, little less extraordinary and extensive than those of Damberger, have been manufactured by the same writer, and successively introduced and published by various respectable German booksellers. The Travels of Damberger had however excited the most universal attention, and considerable editions of the original were sold in Germany, and of translations in France and England, previously to the detection of their forgery.

We stated that last month the necessary effect of the mischievous tax upon paper would be to annihilate projects in literature, and we are already acquainted with a number of useful literary designs which are laid aside in consequence of the enormous rise upon this article. For the paper upon which the Monthly Magazine was printed on its commencement, five years since, 20s per ream was paid, and that of equal quality would now cost 34s, even before the new duty has actually taken place, which will add another 6s to its price. The difference of the monthly expence upon this single concern, in a regular consumption of 60 reams, is consequently no less than 42l. per month. Publishers in general will be reduced to the disagreeable alternatives of still further advancing their prices, reducing their quantity, or printing upon paper of an inferior quality. We are still enabled to repeat our statement of last month, that the new duty will rather diminish than add to the nett revenues of the state!

Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH, gardener to His Majesty, at Kensington, will speedily publish a treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit Trees, in which a new method of pruning and training will be fully described.

Mr. MARTIN SAUER, Secretary to the Expedition, announces for publication, by subscription, under the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, an Account of the Geographical and Astronomical Expedition, undertaken by order of the late Emperors of Russia, for exploring the Coast of the Icy Sea, the Land of Thutski, and the Islands between Asia and America, under the command of Captain Billings, between the years 1785 and 1794. It will be printed

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

in quarto, embellished with views, charts, &c. &c.

LORD SHEFFIELD who, both in public and private life, has displayed so accurate a knowledge of the agricultural interests of the kingdom, will shortly favour the public with a Treatise on the subject, in which the article of corn will undergo a minute and judicious investigation.

The celebrated Grammar of the Persian Language, published at Calcutta, intitled The Persian Moonshree, by FRANCIS GLADWIN, Esq. will speedily be re-published in London. It will be contained in one large volume, royal quarto, elegantly printed in the new Talik type, and illustrated with plates.

The Tootinahmeh; or, Tales of a Parrot, in the Persian language, with an English translation; and the Oriental Miscellany, consisting of translations and original productions, in Persian and English; both elegantly printed in the Talik type, will shortly make their appearance in London. These two works constitute a rich source of entertainment. Their great merit consists, however, in their utility, in their easy mode of conveying a knowledge of the Persian manners and customs, and enabling the reader, by simple and instructive lessons, to improve himself in the language of the country.

Mr. FRANCIS GLADWIN is also preparing for the press, in one volume quarto, elegantly printed in the Niskhi character, Dissertations upon the Rhetoric, Prosody and Rhyme of the Persians. This work will be found to contain much judicious criticism, as an analysis of the principles of the Persian language, and is admirably adapted to polish and complete the knowledge which may be acquired from the Persian Moonshree and the preparatory course afforded by the Tootinahmeh, and the Oriental Miscellany. The three works will form a perfect System of Instruction for the acquirement of the Persian language,

Mr. DEBRETT has in preparation for the press an INDEX to his Register of the Debates and Proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, from 1743 to 1800. The great utility of this work is sufficiently obvious from the length of time which the Register embraces, a period of 57 years, and the immense variety of important matter with which it abounds.

Mr. DEBRETT is also preparing for the press his Parliamentary Register, from 1774 to 1789, revised and collated with the

notes of several members, and the Journals of Parliament.

A translation, by very competent persons, is undertaken of CUVIER's much esteemed Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.

A translation will be shortly published of Mr. MARTENS' *Essai sur les Armes, leurs Prises, et surtout les Reprises*. To this work, which enters minutely into the subject of recaptures, according to the laws and treaties of every principal maritime power of Europe, will be subjoined by the Translator, additional notes, and an Appendix, further illustrative of the work.

We learn that Mr. THOMSON's Collection of Poems, announced last month, will consist chiefly of Sonnets. The Odes and Elegies will not be numerous, but the Sonnets will amount to upwards of one hundred.

The Vaccine or Jennerian Inoculation, makes a more rapid progress upon the continent of Europe than even the most benevolent and sanguine friends of humanity could have expected. One of our Correspondents at Paris states that its success in that city, where it was introduced by Dr. Woodville, exceeds even that in London. Another, writing from Frankfort on the Mein, speaks of its success in terms equally favourable. A third, from Berlin, describes its general adoption; and the King of Prussia has ordered those individuals of the Prussian army who have not had the small-pox, to be inoculated with the vaccine matter. Dr. Marshall, from Malta, writes, that an hospital has been established there, for its propagation; and that the first case of the inoculation took place in presence of the Governor, the Turkish and Algerine Residents, &c. &c. He adds, that the Dey of Algiers has requested to have the practice introduced into his dominions. We learn from the Medical Repository of New York, that the practice has succeeded in most of the American States. In England, considering the obstacles opposed by ignorance, superstition, and the inveterate conceit of aged practitioners, the new inoculation has been extended in a wonderful degree. It is however to be lamented, that the natural small-pox has occasioned a greater mortality during the last year than in many previous ones; and although the parents who do not cause their children to be inoculated for this safe and mild substitute and preventive, have reason, in fatal cases, to accuse themselves of having omitted to save the lives of their children, we do not expect that the vaccine inocu-

lation will become universal, without some act of the legislature.

JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU, at the time of his death, left a manuscript sealed up, with especial directions that it should not be opened till the first day of the present century. This request was complied with by his friends and family, and the manuscript was opened in great form before the magistracy at Beaugency, on the first of January last, in the house of Madame de St. Foix, niece of the Abbé Condillac, who possessed the manuscript. It was found to bear the following title; "*Rousseau Juge de Jean Jacques*." In this work, which will make an octavo volume, he defends the purity of his intentions, and explains many of his thoughts and sentiments. The work is now in the press at Paris, and a translation will appear with all convenient speed in London.

We think it our duty to guard the public against an imposition which we understand is about to be attempted in London. A work of Rousseau's was published in French in London, about the year 1780, by Sir BROOKE BOOTHBY, and it is designed to print a translation of this obscure book, as the identical relic lately brought to light in France. We hope this notice will have the effect of inducing the persons concerned, to desist from their dishonourable intention to defraud the public.

The Abbé DELILLE, whose *Gardens and Georgics* have been so universally read, intends to translate Milton's *Paradise Lost*, into French.

The two volumes of WIELAND's *Life of Aristippus* and of his *Cotemporaries in Greece*, lately published at Leipzig, are reported to be superior to most of the late productions of that author. Two translations into English have been undertaken, one by Mr. MELLISH of Weimar, and the other by Mr. ROBINSON at Frankfort.

M. BÖTTIGER of Weimar has published a learned Dissertation on the Costume of the Furies, as invented by Æschylus. Several coloured engravings are added, as well as accounts of ancient monuments representing the Furies.

Captain VON ARCHENHOLZ, of Hamburg, has finished a History of the Reign of Gustavus the First, of Sweden, in octavo.

It has been observed that various kinds of mosses which grow on walls and house-tops, although dried by the heat of summer so as to become quite brittle and friable, recover their former verdure and vegetative power by the first showers of autumn.

turn. A fact analogous to this, and which is a striking example of suspended animation in plants, has been communicated to the public through Mr. Nicholson's Journal, by Mr. Gough, of Kendal. Some plants of *Lemna minor* (common duck's-meat) were collected from a pond in July 1797, dried for four or five hours in the sun, and preserved in a small box, to the end of March, 1800; they were then placed in a glass jar with water, and not only revived, but flowered in the following August.

Although it is generally imagined that trees are infallibly killed by stripping them of their bark, yet it would appear from the practice of some New York farmers, and from experiments by Dr. Mitchell, that apple-trees may be decorticated with impunity in the middle of summer. By this operation, according to the American farmers, the trees are made young again; probably by removal of the insects which harbour under the old bark. A tree peeled by Dr. Mitchell, in the summer of 1798, remained uninjured by the succeeding winter, though a very severe one. Another, which was stripped in June 1799, had completely reproduced its bark before September, while a large crop of fruit that it was bearing at the time, did not appear to be in the smallest degree injured.

Some specimens of auriferous pyrites have been discovered in Virginia, from ten penny-weights of which three grains of perfectly pure gold are said to have been extracted.

Oxyd of manganese has also been discovered in abundance in the county of Albemarle, and from the same place specimens of liverstone, a variety of baroselemnite have been procured.

Chancellor Livingston, President of the New-York Agricultural Society, has succeeded in an attempt to domesticate the American Elk: having procured three young ones, they were brought up with the other cattle, and soon became attached to them; they are now about two years old, and are thirteen hands high, their thighs being as muscular as those of the horse. They have been bitted twice, and seem at least as tractable as colts of the same age.

In the cabinet of natural history, in the possession of M. GRILL at Sodersfors, in Sweden, among many other curiosities, is a remarkable ape, without a tail; this singular animal was very fond of eggs, and knew how to open and eat them with great facility; he could pare a melon, and

would throw away the skin: he would inhale the fumes of tobacco with delight, till he was lost in a state of insensibility; he seemed to take pleasure in washing his hands every time that water was brought him; he would often eat crusts of hard bread softened in water; he was as malicious towards those whom he thought he had frightened, as he was complaisant towards those whom he suspected to be stronger than himself; he was vindictive to an excess, and never forgot any injury which he received.

M. GERSONIUS, a Swedish physician, has recently published some curious information concerning Tunis and the plague which has ravaged that city. He obtained the situation of Physician to the Bey, and formed the first system of pharmacy which had been seen in that country. He attended nearly 700 persons infected with the plague. The remedies he used with the greatest effect were, the *flores arnicæ* and the *extractum thebaicum*. M. Gersonius flattered himself that he had discovered two infallible symptoms of the infection and a knowledge whether there was a hope of cure.

In the 16th century the following public libraries were established in various parts of Germany; The senatorial-library at Hamburgh 1529.—The city-library at Aufburgh 1537.—The city-library at Nürnberg.—The university or Paulinian-library at Leipzig.—The university-library at Jena 1548.—The electoral-library at Dresden 1588; with which, in the middle of the eighteenth century, the libraries of the counts Bünau and Brühl were united. The electoral-library at Munich.—The library of the Premonstratensian Prebendaries at Prague.—The Ducal-library at Brunswick, by duke Augustus 1604, at the castle of Hitzacker, but afterwards removed to Brunswick, and finally to Wolfenbüttel.—In Prussia: The royal-library at Königsberg 1540.—The university-library at the same place, as well as the town-library.—The senatorial-library at Dantzic 1596.—During the same period the following German universities were founded: Frankfort on the Oder 1499.—1506.—Wittenberg 1502.—Marpurg 1527.—Königsberg 1544.—Jena 1548.—Dillingen 1552.—Altdorf 1571.—1580.—Helmstädt 1576.—Grätz 1586.—and Gießen 1607.—

The Piedmontese patriots have ordered COMOLLI, the sculptor, to carve a bust of General Massena.

In the course of the year 1800, the number of books and pamphlets published at Paris were 1172. On Natural History and Botany, there were 44; on Medicine and Physics, 271; on Morality, 41; on Legislation and Politics, 168; in Belles-lettres 75; in Poetry and the Drama 303; and of Novels, &c. 125.

M. GURLITT has published in quarto, at Magdeburg, an Essay on the Antique Busts of the Grecians and Romans. After entering into a detail of the use which these memorials were of to those nations, by animating the observers with a desire of emulating the deeds of the characters thus represented, he proceeds to give an alphabetical catalogue of 375 busts, of every denomination, still existing.

A very interesting work, in two volumes folio, by C. DENON, is now preparing at Paris. The first volume will contain 120-plates, selected from 300 drawings made in Egypt by that artist; the second will contain a Journal of his Travels, &c. This work, of which the last plates are now in hand, will be speedily published. The Citizen Denon was one of the artists who accompanied Bonaparte's expedition, and he attended the division of Defaix in its march into Upper Egypt.

The astronomer CAGNOLI of Verona, and professor at Modena, has been left unmolested during the Austrian invasion of the Cisalpine republic, and by means of the pension assigned him by Bonaparte he has published the eighth volume of the Memoirs of the Italian Society, wherein he has given some new details relative to astronomy.

In the *Connaissance de Temps* for the year 11, just printed at Paris, there are numerous observations and calculations from the most celebrated living astronomers, and a catalogue of 2300 new stars by Le François Lalande, and Vidal. A volume of additions to this work, entitled *Mélanges d'Astronomie*, has appeared, making together 500 pages.

The *Magazin Encyclopedique* gives an account of a new work, by William Tischbein, Director of the Royal Academy of Painting at Naples, entitled *Monumens Homériques*. It will be published in numbers, each containing six engravings from the most celebrated antiquaries, illustrative of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, with a description annexed to each plate. The first number will give engravings relative to the Iliad, the second illustrative of the Odyssey, and so on alternately.

JEROME DE LALANDE has given a

corrected edition of the *Mondes de Fontenelle*. This work has been published by Bode, in Germany, and by Codriva in the Greek tongue.

The same indefatigable philosopher is preparing for the press a small stereotype edition of the Tables of Logarithms, originally published by himself and Lecaillé, in 1760. This edition will be by far the most correct.

M. CAUSSIN of Paris, is employed on the translation of a very curious antient Arabian MS. treating, for the most part, on that branch of astronomy which relates to the lunar course; it was the work of I. JUNIS, and was after many solicitations procured by the National Institute from the Batavian Government. The MS. is in quarto, consisting of 400 pages, and belongs to the City of Leyden.

MR. BODE of Berlin, has published No IV. of his beautiful folio Celestial Atlas; in which he announces the appearance of the 5th and last number, in the course of four months, together with a Preface and Index, and a catalogue of 17,000 stars, the greater part of which were furnished by Jerome de Lalande. This atlas contains 20 beautiful charts.

Among the effects of the late violent storm in France may be reckoned the appearance of certain rare birds in that country. Some were found in the northern departments which travellers have hitherto described as belonging to Siberia. A swallow was shot at the *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

A model of the town of Marseilles is now exhibiting at Paris. The execution is extremely exact, and fully equals the beautiful collection of models of fortified places belonging to government and kept at the Invalids. In this representation of Marseilles every individual house may be distinguished; the exact slope of every roof and every street is given, a plan of the neighbouring hills &c. C. KERONDEL, the artist of this curious work, has added to the exhibition similar models of the principal remains of antiquity in the south of France. The *Maison carrée* the amphitheatre of Nîmes, and the famous aqueduct the *Pont de Gard*, are among the number.

C. MONGEZ has presented to the Institute a curious Memoir on the harangues given by antient historians and ascribed to particular orators and generals; and on the means which the antients took to increase the effect of the voice in theatres. In answer to the question which has often been put

put: whether the orators and generals really pronounced the speeches which stand in their names—whether these orations were distinctly heard by all the citizens and soldiers assembled—and whether the actors, on the vast theatres of the Romans, could be heard by all the spectators—the author endeavours to subject to accurate calculation the extent to which the human voice may be heard both in the open ground, and in a space enclosed by circular walls. Experiments were made to this purpose by a commission of the Institute, in the Champ de Mars, from which it may be concluded that a public speaker, when quite in the open air, unconfined by walls, cannot be distinctly heard further than over an area of 1458 square metres (1620 yards English). To determine the number of men which this space can contain, Mongez takes as a basis the space allowed to each individual in the Macedonian Phalanx or Roman Legion when under arms, as given by Polybius; and making allowance for the greater closeness of an unarmed assembly, he fixes the number requisite to fill this space at 7,290; but again deducting the space occupied by the rostrum and contiguous to the speaker, he limits this number to 6500. In applying these data to the Forum at Rome, which according to Danville contained 20,000 square toises, it will be found that the number of Roman citizens Capable of hearing the orator in the rostrum, would be little more than a fiftieth of that which the Forum would contain. A well known fact in the Roman History supports this opinion. The tribune, Tiberius Gracchus, having ascended the Capitol with his friends, learnt that his life was threatened by the Patricians. He apprised those who surrounded him of this circumstance, and with his hand made a gesture to that purpose. The spectators who were too far to hear him, thought that he demanded the crown to be put on his head, and the senators took advantage of this mistake and had him assassinated. Xenophon, in the famous retreat of the 10,000, only commanded in general about 2000; from which when the army was harangued, must be deducted those who guarded the camp. So that he seldom addressed more than 7000, a number not too many to hear together a speech made in the open air. Cæsar often commanded immediately only a single legion, or about 5600 men. But on passing the Rubicon, when, on addressing the whole army, he told them that he would sacrifice every thing to restore to them their tribunes, even the ring on his finger, which he shewed to

them, the distant spectators, who were too far off to hear his words, understood by this gesture that he promised to each of them wealth enough to enter into the equestrian order and to bear the ring, the characteristic badge of the order. In a theatre enclosed by a circular wall the extent to which the audible voice reaches is greater. We are well acquainted with two ancient theatres which still exist, that of Hercules, built by the Romans; and of Saguntum in Spain, constructed on the Greek model. In 1785, Don-Henry-Palos-Y-Navarro, after having cleared out this theatre at his own expence, had a number of Spanish comedies acted in it. The spectators were but 4000, but it is certain that the place would have held 12,000, and the voice of the actors was distinctly heard in every part. The reason why in our modern theatres, the dimensions of which are so small, compared to the ancient, the voice of the performers is lost at the furthest seats, is undoubtedly owing to the number of recesses and projections which drown and absorb the voice; the walls of the antique theatres present an uniform unbroken surface throughout the whole extent.

M. SIEVER, a Member of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, made a journey into Siberia, by the order of Catherine II. in order to introduce the cultivation of the Siberian rhubarb (*Rheum Sibericum*) and other plants of the same genus. His travels extended through Russian Mongolia, the country of the Kirgis, and the frontiers of China. M. Siever is convinced that no person in Europe has yet had in his possession the entire plant of the true rhubarb, but only its dried roots. All the rhubarb which is found in commerce is prepared by the Buchases, a tribe which were subjected by the Chinese eighty years ago, and who inhabit the town Sinai or Selin in the government of Schepsi between the 35th & 40th degrees of latitude. The inhabitants dig up the rhubarb-roots from the neighbouring mountains, clean it, cut it in pieces and hang it up to dry in the shade under sheds. This operation lasts a whole year, and the rhubarb is not exported till after this time. The Chinese never give any seed to the Europeans. The plant does not grow to a great height. Its leaves are round and set with small prickles.

The same traveller describes the ancient Scythian tombs, which are found every where from 60 to 140 degrees of longitude. One of them which he examined, contained a human skeleton, placed east and west; the skeleton of a horse laid

north

north and south; a strait two-edged sword an ell and a half long, ten iron arrow-heads, several gold leaves, two wrought golden rings, several bracelets skilfully worked, and a harness of silvered copper.

From a sketch of the city of Copenhagen, which lately appeared in the *German Museum*, we learn that this city is 25,200 feet in circumference, containing 30,000 inhabitants. It contains the principal fortresses of the country; the fleet; the marine arsenals; the only university in Denmark; the bank; the sovereign tribunal; the principal academies; the only good theatre in Denmark; a superb library; a veterinary school; a school for cadets in the sea and land service; a museum containing a variety of rare and curious objects; a number of superb edifices, statues, and monuments of every kind. On the side next the sea this city presents itself in all its magnificence. It is perceived at the distance of several miles. Nothing in the north equals the prospect presented by the channel of the Sound; which has Denmark on the right, Sweden on the left, and Copenhagen almost in front. The Gothic towers with which it abounds, and which from a distance have a majestic appearance, engage and fix the attention of voyagers by the height of their spires, as well as by the variety of the ornaments with which they are decorated. On the coast of Denmark, appears a continued succession of rich plains, woods, meadows, superb mansions, neat villas, and pleasant gardens, adorned with all the ornaments of art, while the Swedish shore exhibits corn-lands, pastures, a mountainous and picturesque coast, and at length theisle of Hoen, celebrated as containing the observatory of Tycho Brahe, Helsingoer (or Elfsineur) with the fortresses of Cronenburg and Helsingburg, which appear to unite. As the voyager advances he seems to sail in the midst of a lake, but soon discovers the sea, and the whole extent of the plain of Copenhagen, its port filled with vessels, and its cultivated environs. Three objects especially attract the attention of the spectator. The first is the tower of the church of St. Saviour, which is ascended by a circular staircase on the outside, ornamented with a handsome balustrade of brass; the second; is the steeple of the church of Notre Dame, remarkable for its height; and the third, the observatory, which resembles a colossal column. Foreigners, who in general have conceived a mean idea of this metropolis, will be extremely surprized on walking

through the New-town. They will find broad straight streets, well paved, footways in excellent condition: handsome edifices, and every where the signs of wealth and magnificence; numerous equipages, elegant liveries, a number of servants, &c. resembling in effect the squares or new streets at the west end of London. The garrison in time of peace consists of six regiments of infantry, the foot-guard, the horse-guard, a corps of artillery, two battalions of light-infantry, a corps of marines, and a squadron of hussars, amounting in the whole to about 10,000 men; to which may be added the city-militia, the chief officers of which are appointed by the king, and the colonels and captains rank among the officers of the army. The fortress of Fredericstadt, supported on the other side by the batteries of the arsenal, defends the entrance of the harbour, where there is besides another battery, and where, in case of necessity, a number of flat-bottomed vessels and floating-batteries may be stationed. The arsenals are situated at some distance from each other. M. Ramdohr speaks thus of them, "We find (says he) a number of spacious edifices, ships building, magazines, cranes, bridges, batteries, and finished vessels: there are 1600 carpenters and joiners only. In fine (says he) after coming out of the arsenals and magazines, if we would appreciate the human powers, and form an idea of the genius of man, we must go to Copenhagen and survey the arsenals, and the canals and basins." The sailors are lodged in barracks appropriated to them. They contain about 6,000 sailors, together with their families, and some officers who maintain order.

Scientific Information, contained in a Letter from General Menou, in Egypt, to Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, dated September 24, 1800.—Commerce revives here. I have kept up the connexion begun with the grand sheriff of Mecca; with the kings of Darfuth and Dongola, at the south-west of Egypt; with the emperor of Abyssinia, to the south; and I have written to several Arabian princes in Lybia, Balud, Gered, and the country called Sudan watered by the Niger. The caravans begin to arrive. They bring slaves, gold-dust, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, rhinoceros' horns, medicinal drugs, gums, and many other articles of an extensive commerce. The Arabs of Tor and Mount Sinai, as well as those of the countries situated between Suez,

Suez, Jaffa and Jerusalem, come daily hither in caravans. Several of these tribes, who wish to become husbandmen, have asked for land, which I have allotted to them, and they behave very well. I have sent in search of a sulphur bed, which exists not far from the Red Sea, between Cossair and the latitude of Benisouef. It will prove a very valuable discovery. Egypt would furnish salt-petre for the whole world. The powder manufacture which you established here, furnishes us daily with a thousand pounds of this article, of superior quality. C. Conté has established a fulling-mill, and I hope that in a little time we shall have cloth for the army. He has also established a workshop for sabre-blades, which almost equal those of Persia. Several members of the Institute are going to make a second jour-

ney to Upper Egypt. I hope that this time they will reach the Oasis, and will go a hundred to a hundred and fifty leagues beyond Opuan. It is expected that there are still more considerable ruins than those of Thebes and Dendera. The same is said of the Oasis. Murat Bey offers to provide every assistance and protection for this journey in his power. Other travellers are going from Cossair and Suez, to reconnoitre the western coast of the Red Sea. It is suspected that a sulphur-bed and pit-coal are to be found there. In every part of the desert between Balbeis and Suez, a number of agricultural Arabs flock to us, who are discontented with the Osmanlis in Syria, and have asked me permission to inhabit and cultivate the canton called Owale. It contains a number of wells.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In March, 1801.

FRANCE.

BY the late treaty of peace between the Emperor of Germany and the French Republic, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it is said, is to renounce Tuscany in favour of the Infant Duke of Parma, and to receive some unnamed indemnity, in some unknown part of Germany, at some unknown period. The Infant Duke of Parma is the near relation of the King of Spain, whose attachment to France will of course be confirmed, and France will thus be able to shut up all the Tuscan ports against British vessels. The Emperor renounces all his rights in Italy beyond the Adige.

It will be observed, that the French Consul has had the address to avoid the delay and inconveniences of a congress, by throwing upon his Imperial Majesty the very difficult and invidious task of procuring the consent and adherence of the States of the Empire to the present treaty, and fixing the indemnities, which we conceive can only be made by secularising the bishoprics. Of the King of Sardinia, or his dominions, not a word is mentioned in this treaty, which has induced a suspicion in the minds of some speculators, that the Consul may have it in idea to put that island into the hands of his new ally, Paul

the First, and thus gratify his desire of a settlement in the Mediterranean.

It is now become certain that Egypt is the destination of Admiral Gantheaume's fleet, which is known to have taken a direction towards the Mediterranean, and is suspected to have been joined by several Spanish ships of the line off Ferrol. It is to be feared that this expedition will be successfully terminated long before it can be overtaken by Sir Robert Calder. We are confirmed in this opinion by all the collateral reports from the Continent, which lead us more and more to expect a conjoint attack upon the Ottoman dominions, the downfall of which must necessarily follow, and the spoils of which will be probably divided between France, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

The French Government, at the request of Paul I. have agreed, it is said, to restore the King of Sardinia under certain conditions, viz. that he shall be King of the territory and towns of Piedmont, but not of the fortresses, "which, being all by nature republican, are to be held by the Cisalpines." This is the strangest instance of limited monarchy yet established in Europe, and is calculated upon a division of powers altogether unknown to Montesquieu.

Intelli-

Intelligence has arrived from Leghorn, dated Jan. 30, that General Murat has ordered all the natives of England, without exception, then in Leghorn, to leave it in six hours after the publication of this order, and the Tuscan territory in ten days, under the pain of being conducted beyond the frontiers by the armed force. Passports were to be delivered to them to secure their personal safety. Their families to enjoy the same advantages, and be treated with all the attention prescribed by humanity. All letters and parcels from England, Ireland, Hamburg, or any other country, addressed to the merchants on whose warehouses seals may have been placed, as well as on the English commodities found in Leghorn, to be delivered to Citizen Belleville.

The above proclamation was accompanied by two others; the first on the part of General Murat and the Tuscan Government, prohibiting the exportation from Leghorn by sea or land, or the removal, from one house to another, of any other mercantile articles than corn, until Feb. 4, under the penalty of seizure and confiscation; the second, on the part of Citizen Belleville, ordering declarations respecting the English and Imperial property to be delivered within twenty-four hours (under a penalty, should the declarations be in any respect false), of ten times the value of the article omitted.

On the 17th of February, the Minister for Foreign Affairs gave a *fête*, in celebration of the peace between Austria and France, at which were present the First Consul and his family, the other Consuls, the Senators and French Ministers, the Ambassadors and Ministers of foreign Powers, Counsellors of State, a great number of Members of the Tribunal and Legislative Body, and all the Military Officers at Paris of superior rank.

The French entered Mantua on the 6th of February.

The First Consul assisted at the sitting of the National Institute, on the 15th of February, in his capacity of Member, and stated that he had several Egyptian manuscripts to present. Among those which he gave in were some written in Greek, Syriac and Hebrew characters.

From Bamberg, they write of the cession of Franconia to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and that Prussia is to be indemnified for the surrender of Anspach and Bareuth, by the acquisition of Hanover, Osnaburgh, and Hamburg. The Minden

article informs us, that the occupying of Hanover, Hamburg, and Bremen, will depend upon the nature of the reply returned by the court of London.

The official paper of the First Consul of the 4th of March, contains a letter from Berlin of the 13th of February, communicating the substance of a conference between the Hanoverian Envoy and the Prussian Minister. The object of the former was to sound the intentions of the Prussian Government with respect to Hanover. He urged the circumspcct manner in which the Hanoverian Government had acted, and drew a distinction between Great Britain and Hanover. The Prussian Minister's reply was brief, but full of meaning: the conduct of Great Britain by sea was alluded to, and the minister urged, that that conduct gave the Continental Powers a right to act in a similar manner by land.

There is also some language of a strong nature attributed to his Prussian Majesty, who is represented to have openly asserted, "That England had completed the measure of its injustice, and that the moment had at length arrived for retribution and punishment." Unless the official paper of the First Consul were authorised to make use of such terms, and that it were supported by facts, we cannot conceive that it would have dared to hazard a personal allusion of this nature to the King of Prussia.

The report that the King of Naples has shut his ports against the English shipping seems to be now confirmed.

The treaty of peace between the Republic and Naples is signed and ratified, and Citizen Alquier is appointed Ambassador to the latter court.

Intelligence has arrived from an English officer of rank in the expedition against Egypt, dated Satalia Bay (in the Country of Natolia), the 19th of January; that numberless delays had occurred in necessary preparations for landing; that ten days had been lost in waiting for the Turkish gun boats, which had at length arrived, but were scarcely fit for service. It states that the enemy had 14,000 effective troops, but it does not notice whether they were all French, or partly natives. There was reason to suppose that some trifling reinforcements had reached Alexandria in small vessels that had escaped the vigilance of our cruisers, by running close in shore.

The treaty of Luneville, bearing the Imperial

Imperial ratification was to be presented on the 11th of March to the Legislative Body for its sanction.

The opening of the Protocolle of the Diet of Ratisbon was fixed for the 6th of March. The Emperor has addressed a letter to the Electors and Princes of the Empire, stating the imperious circumstances under which he was induced to accede to the Treaty of Luneville, and the necessity of the immediate ratification of the Treaty, as the French troops would not evacuate Germany till it should take place.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

By intelligence from Hamburg, we learn, that Lord Carysfort had received a letter from the Prussian Minister, Count Haugwitz, which may be considered as the *ultimatum* of the King of Prussia, who speaks a bold language in defence of the Northern Convention, and threatens to support the principles on which it is founded, and the claims it advances, by force of arms.

The cabinet of Petersburg beholds with a jealous eye the influence which the British Government has at Constantinople; and the plan of an invasion of Turkey by the combined armies of two or three great Continental Powers, to compel the Grand Signior to withdraw himself from that influence, or to seek in these provinces for the basis of a general peace, is much talked of.

By intelligence from Prague, dated February 2, it appears that the Russian troops, which had quitted Galicia to proceed eastwards, are advancing, by forced marches, towards the frontiers of Turkey: a part of these troops will remain, it is said, on the frontiers, till the arrival of the troops of another great power, which are to act in concert with them; the rest will continue their route towards the Russian ports on the Black Sea, where they will embark for an expedition destined to oppose the attempts of the English against Egypt.

The principal articles of foreign intelligence are the *Convention* that was signed on the 20th of December, at Petersburg, between the plenipotentiaries of that court and of Sweden, and ratified by their respective sovereigns; with a series of *Regulations* for the Swedish Commerce, published by the King on the 23d of the same month. By the first of these, it will be seen, that the contracting powers acknowledge that their object is to restore the system of the armed neutrality adopted during the American War. Contraband

goods are prohibited from being exported; and the treaty specifies the articles to which that term applies to be, cannon, mortars, fire-arms, gunpowder, flints, saltpetre, pikes, swords, helmets, &c. The third article avows; that the objects which the two powers have in view are, "That every ship may freely navigate from one harbour to another, and on the coasts of the belligerent nations; that the effects belonging to the subjects of the belligerent powers, in neutral ships, shall be considered as free; that, in order to determine what shall be considered as a blockaded port, such denominations shall be admitted to apply only where the disposition and number of the blockading ships shall be such as to render it hazardous to enter the port." The contracting powers declare, that the system upon which they act, and the principles by which they are guided, shall be permanent, and shall apply to all future wars. There is also a provision in the treaty, by which other neutral powers are to be permitted to become parties to it. By the latter, we find, that ships sailing without convoy are to submit to search; and none are to claim the protection of the Swedish flag but ships built in Sweden, and navigated by a crew, of which one-half are to be Swedes. On the news reaching the court of Stockholm, of the detention in England of Swedish and Danish vessels, an order of council was issued on the 2d of February, interdicting all intercourse with England, and laying an embargo on every ship of that country in the ports of Sweden. If the French papers are to be believed also, Mr. Talbot, the British *Charge d'Affairs*, was ordered to quit the kingdom.

SPAIN.

A Lisbon mail arrived the 17th of March: the private letters contain intelligence; that Spain declared war against Portugal on the 22d of February, and that Portugal issued a similar declaration against Spain, on the 5th of March.

AMERICA.

By intelligence of the 14th of February, we are informed of the ratification of the treaty with France, with the exception of the second article, and limiting the duration of it to eight years. The numbers for it were 22, against it 9. Mr. Jefferson is elected President of the United States of America. The election was conducted with great warmth. The balloting was renewed thirty-one times during three successive days. The thirty-second time decided the election in favour of

Mr. Jefferson, who had New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Mr. Burr had New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Delaware, and South Carolina. Vermont and Maryland were divided.

EAST INDIES.

By accounts at the India House, on the 6th March, though not official, there is some reason to suppose that the English had taken Batavia, the valuable Dutch settlement in the East Indies; it was captured by the Squadron of Admiral Rainier. This intelligence, which was brought by an American vessel, arrived at New York, obtained considerable credit in the city. It has also the sanction, we understand, of some private letters, brought by the last overland dispatch.

An article, under the head of Paris, in the *Moniteur* of the 10th of March, says, that letters received there from India, mention, that the Mahrattas had declared war against the English, and that several actions had already taken place.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament, after the report of the Budget, has been as follows:

Mr. Sturt, on the 19th of February, rose and said, he wished only that the feelings of the country might be appeased respecting the expedition to Ferrol; he pressed for inquiry, because he felt convinced that the honour of the British arms rendered such inquiry essentially necessary. That blame attached somewhere, no candid observer, who had directed his attention to the subject, would attempt to controvert. After lying three months in a state of inaction, off Quiberon, the Squadron ordered to act against Ferrol, proceeded to its place of destination. The landing was effected under the most auspicious circumstances; our troops attained possession of the heights which commanded the town;—the reduction of Ferrol was deemed an event certain, not of difficult accomplishment; the troops gave three cheers according to wonted custom, and the principal officer of the engineers congratulated the commander on the triumph of his arms, pledging himself to put him in possession of the town within less than two hours, at the risk of but an hundred men at the utmost; when suddenly, orders were given to the troops to lie down under a stone wall, from which station they did not rise again, till the trumpet sounded a retreat. Surely this was a case almost

without a parallel in the annals of British warfare. Our troops received the orders for retreat with symptoms of the most marked and lively indignation. A spirit of general displeasure, falling little short of direct mutiny, manifested itself on the occasion. Colonel Stewart was unfortunately wounded early in an action he had with a few of the Spaniards, or ultimately he would have taken possession of the town. When the fleet arrived at Lisbon, it was known, as a fact, that the greatest consternation had pervaded the whole place; that the municipality were summoned in order to consider of the propriety of surrendering it. It, therefore, was necessary to go into a committee, in order that the stigma might be removed from the army and navy concerned in the expedition. When the general held a council of war, the officer commanding the engineers was not called; this was another strong reason for the inquiry; if he was not summoned, why was no cause given. There was one ship of 112 guns, two of 100, one of 84, and two of 74; 36 sail of inferior metal, a considerable number of merchantmen,—in the whole, 88 sail of ships, which might have fallen into our hands, if the proper steps had been pursued. The general must then have some strong reason for retreating. Mr. Sturt then read an extract from another letter, similar in detail, and which stated, that Lord Cavan would have immortalized himself, if his advice had been taken. He concluded by moving, "That this House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the causes of the failure of the expedition to Ferrol." Sir James Pulteney said, from what he saw himself, and from the observations of the other officers, he could not estimate the number of the enemy within and without the town at less than 6000 men. Ferrol was defended on three sides by three branches of the river, and on the fourth was strongly fortified, in the modern manner, with six bastions, five ravelins, a curtain, and a stone wall, the access to which, on the same side, was rendered difficult by a ridge of rocks of great height. Of the hazard of any attempt to take it immediately he had then no doubt; and his opinion was since confirmed by the Spanish official account, signed by the commanding officer, and by the maritime prefect of France. From the accounts of the troops in that paper, it appeared that the garrison was at first composed of at least 4,500 troops, which, being reinforced the next day, from Coruna

na and other places, left no doubt of its amounting to a force of between 7 and 8000 men. There needed no other proof that the place was neither defenceless, nor easily assailable; and how secure they thought themselves was evident. Besides, he was exposed to an additional force of 13,000 men, which the enemy could very soon draw upon him from the other provinces. In addition to all this, the fleet with which he was obliged to communicate, was exposed in an open bay, from which it could be driven by any shifting of the wind to the westward, and thus deprive the troops of taking possession of the shipping. He then proceeded to discuss the particular charges brought by Mr. Sturt. He could prove (he said) that he did not forget to summon the town, as he had, at that moment, the summons in his pocket; but to have sent it at the time when he was determined to retreat, he thought, could only expose the army and the British character to ridicule. He concluded with exculpating the ministers as well as himself, stating, that the intelligence he received at Quiberon, respecting the state of Ferrol, turned out, in fact, to be erroneous; and, whatever might be the opinion of certain officers in the expedition, he would content himself with the consciousness of having acted to the best of his judgment. Messrs. Pitt and Dundas spoke at some length against the motion, and expressed their satisfaction at the defence made by General Pulteney. After arguing the question in a variety of shapes, Mr. Grey concluded by giving his assent to the motion. Earl Temple was of opinion that blame attached somewhere with respect to this expedition. His Lordship therefore was for an enquiry. Mr. Dent supported the motion. The house then divided; for the motion 75, against it 144.

The next day the house went into a committee of supply. In this committee were voted the sums of 4,000,000 to pay off and discharge the Exchequer-bills issued for the service of the year 1800; 1,000,000. to pay off the Exchequer-bills issued on the credit of the duties upon exports and imports. Mr. Rose brought in a bill for raising the sum of 28,000,000. by way of annuity, for the service of the year 1801, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow. Mr. Rose brought up the bill for raising additional duties on timber, horses and paper, which were severally read a first time, and all ordered to be read a second time the next day, excepting the horse tax, which, on the

motion of Mr. Jolliffe, who meant to oppose it, was deferred till Monday.

On the 27th of February, Mr. Sheridan said, that observing on the book of orders the notice of a motion which stood for this day, grounded on the rumours afloat respecting the state of his Majesty's health, he rose for the purpose of deprecating any discussion on that subject at present. He should therefore move, "That the house adjourn to Monday." Mr. Pitt said, from the necessity of the case, he was obliged still to appear and to sit as one of his Majesty's ministers; and he assured the house, that so long as circumstances should render it necessary for him to retain that character, he should not fail, under any difficulties that might arise, to execute the duties of his office to the best of his judgment. He approved of the motion of Mr. Sheridan. Adjourned to Monday.

On the 5th of March, Lord William Russell moved the second reading of the Poor Relief Bill. He stated, as the reason for his pressing the measure, that no steps seemed to have been taken by the committee above stairs. Mr. Jolliffe opposed the motion. Mr. Rose professed himself a friend to the principle of the bill, and wished it to go into a committee. The Solicitor General deprecated the measure, and wished the business to rest in its present state. Mr. Horne Tooke strongly opposed the measure, on the ground of its totally reversing the established order of things. He was an enemy to every departure from the established and approved principles. The measure in fact, went to create two different sorts and classes of paupers, to wit, paupers receiving alms, and paupers released from the obligation of paying them. He alluded to the notice given on a preceding evening, of a motion for his expulsion; and intimated his conviction, that he should be able to prove and establish his right to a seat in that house. He then went over the ground he had trodden on a former night, relative to the necessity of increasing the price of labour to its due proportion to the necessities of life, and re-urged his arguments concerning the nature and situation of the national creditor. He wished the poor to receive the full price of their labour, not in the shape of alms, but of hire. The house then divided on the motion for the second reading. Ayes 55, noes 29. Majority 26. The bill was then read a second time, and committed for Monday. On the 13th of March the same bill came on again, when Lord William Russell moved that the Speaker do leave the chair.

The Attorney General allowed that the motive of the noble lord deserved commendation, but his design he could not possibly approve. The conversation was then taken up by Mr. C. Dundas, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Johnston, and Mr. Bragge. After the subjects of warrants of distress and the power of overseers had been very fully discussed by them, the house divided, when (for the first time these several years) it was found that the numbers were equal on both sides, there being 37 ayes and 37 noes. It therefore devolved upon the Speaker to decide the question, and as he gave his casting vote for the motion of Lord Wm. Russell, it was carried that the bill should be committed.

Earl Temple arose on the 10th of March, and spoke to the following effect. He arose pursuant to the notice he had formerly given to call the attention of the house to the question of the eligibility or non-eligibility of Mr. Horne Tooke. He was not actuated by any personal hostility to the reverend and honourable gentleman. The question was not concerning an individual, whether the Reverend Mr. Horne Tooke had a right to sit in the house—but whether they were to preserve the constitution established by their ancestors. If it was established that no clergyman shall sit in parliament, from what he had lately heard, he called confidently for the support of the reverend and honourable gentleman. If this be an ancient custom, he called upon him to resist the attempt to break through it. Before he could move for a new writ for Old Sarum, he knew that it was incumbent on him to prove that the present member was ineligible. For this purpose he must request the attention of the house to the witnesses who attended to be examined. The witnesses were then examined, and proved that the Reverend John Horne officiated as priest to the chapel of New Brentford. A select committee was then appointed by the house to examine the journals and records of parliaments for precedents respecting the eligibility of persons in holy orders to sit as members in that house; and to report the same to the house. There were several members who partook in the debate, as Mr. Fox, Mr. Bragge, Mr. Horne Tooke, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Hely Adington, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Martin of Galway.

Lord Castlereagh, on the 12th of March, moved that martial law should be re-established in Ireland, and after a long and animated debate, leave was given to bring in the bill. On the 20th of March, the

house resolved itself into a committee on this bill, Mr. Bragge in the chair. Lord Castlereagh adverted to what he had said on a former night of the propriety, for the security of the subject of leaving certain powers in the hands of the executive government, in preference to defining the precise limits of the bill, which might lead to inconvenience, and tend to embarrass those who acted thereon. But as this seemed to meet some objection, he moved a clause to assimilate the bill, as near as the circumstances would admit, to the mode by which courts-martial were conducted under the mutiny-act. In this clause the lowest number empowered to sit on a courts martial were five; the clause being agreed to, the blank in the bill for continuing in force was filled up with the words "June 25, 1801," which was also agreed to. The bill was then ordered to be reported.

The royal assent has already been given by commission to the loan-bill of twenty-eight millions; as also to the Exchequer bill's bill; and the House of Commons is advancing in its consideration of the Minister's proposed ways and means, in the course of which it is probable that some alteration will be made with respect to the proprietors of newspapers and hackney-coaches, who, as the bill at present stands, and particularly the former, will be most intolerably injured by the clauses that referred to themselves. On the question, that the house proceed on the further consideration of the report to relieve the poorer classes of housekeepers from the payment of poor-rates, Mr. Curwen moved, that the further consideration be postponed till that day six months. A division then took place, on which there appeared for Mr. Curwen's motion 78, against it 8, consequently the bill was lost.

On March the 20th, a message from the lords informed the house that their lordships had agreed to the post-office duty bill, and the paper and tea bill, without any amendment.

On the same day in the House of Lords, the bills on the table were read in their respective stages. Their lordships then proceeded to the order of the day, for summoning the house to consider of a motion from Lord Darnley, respecting the state of the nation. Lord Darnley arose, and in a speech of great length commented upon the various and important topics connected with the above subject. He touched principally upon the conduct of the war since the affair of the Dutch Expedition, the maritime dispute between this country and the

the Northern Powers, and the existing scarcity or dearth of provisions. Upon the whole he insisted the circumstances of the country were such as to require the interposition of parliament, and to call imperiously upon their lordships to acquiesce in his motion, which was, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. The Duke of Montrose replied to the noble lord's leading arguments. He insisted on their ill tendency in the present moment, which would tend only to create alarm, and to no possible good. He also contended for the impracticability at present of a full and effectual enquiry, and argued that the present circumstances of the country were not such as to require it. Lord Holland displayed his usual talents in refutation of the noble duke, and in support of what was advanced by his noble friend. Lords Westmoreland, Carlisle, Grenville, Eldon, and the Lord Chancellor, spoke against the motion; and Lords Moira, Fife, Suffolk, Carnarvon, Landdowne, and Fitzwilliam, supported it; after which the house divided, when the numbers appeared, for the committee of enquiry, contents 25, non-contents 107.

As it appears that there is no intention of renewing the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which expires in a few days, in the present Session of Parliament, the state-prisoners in the different goals in this kingdom were liberated about the 3d of March. Lord Cloncurry, who has been a close prisoner in the Tower, was brought up to the Duke of Portland's Office on March the 3d, and admitted to bail, himself in 5000*l.* and two sureties in 2000*l.* each. Mr. Bonham was discharged at the same time. Colonel Despard refused either to give bail or to enter into recognizance, and was consequently remanded. The Bins have been let at large from the prisons where they were confined.

The improvement of his Majesty's health has lately been uninterrupted. He is now enabled to superintend, in a considerable degree, the affairs of Government. Mr. Addington has, since the 11th of March, been honoured with several interviews, and, it is confidently asserted, that his Majesty perseveres in the ministerial changes which he proposed should take place on the eve of his indisposition.

The Gazette of the 17th of March contains the appointment of Mr. Addington to the posts of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Hobart, Secretary of State; and Mr. Charles York, Secretary at War. The Law Arrangements are not yet definitely announced. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Hawkesbury were inducted into office prior to the King's illness. We

learn also from the same Gazette, that Lord Cornwallis has positively refused to continue any longer in the Viceroyship of Ireland—he has resigned, and Lord Hardwicke is appointed to succeed him.

The French Army in Egypt must be apprised of the menaces of Russia upon the Ottoman Empire, and the effectual bar which the latter feels to persevering in hostilities against them, if such a conduct have not even produced a desire of peace on the part of the Grand Signor.

General Abercrombie's Army, it is said, has effected a landing in Egypt, near Damietta, or, according to other accounts, in Syria. The report of his having sustained a defeat by the French is slightly mentioned in a letter from Constantinople, but not deserving of much credit.

We have to announce the actual commencement of hostilities against the Swedes. The Dryad frigate, Captain Mansfield, on her passage to the West Indies, fell in with a Swedish frigate. Captain Mansfield, wishing to spare the unnecessary effusion of blood, sent a boat off to inform the Swedish commander of the orders he had received, to stop and detain all the vessels of that nation that he might fall in with, notifying to him the inevitable consequence of his not surrendering his ship. Not receiving a satisfactory answer, a smart action ensued, and the Swedish frigate has been brought into Cork, with the loss of seven men killed and fourteen wounded. The Dryad had no men either killed or wounded.

Intelligence from Yarmouth of the 12th of March says, the North-sea-fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, sailed from thence on that day, but stood off and on for some time, waiting, as was supposed, for dispatches, which arrived in the course of the day by a Messenger from the Admiralty, and were immediately forwarded to the Commander in Chief. This fleet consists of seventeen sail of the line, three frigates, four sloops, and about twenty bomb-vessels, gun-brigs, &c. From the number of bomb-vessels, fire-ships, and gun-brigs, by which it is accompanied, some *coup-de-main* is no doubt in agitation. The remainder of the fleet will follow, under Rear-Admiral Graves, who, on the 12th of March, reached the Downs from Portsmouth on his way to Yarmouth.

It is supposed the first achievement of this fleet will be to force the passage of the Sound, which, it is thought by many, will prove a very formidable affair. The channel, for some distance, is only three miles wide. On the Danish coast the batteries are very numerous: report states them as consisting of not less than 300 pieces of heavy artillery. The Castle of Cronenburg has every convenience for firing red-hot shot, and there are several floating-batteries moored at Elsinour. On the Swedish side, the fortifications

of Helshingburg are not less formidable, and they have, besides, a greater command of the Sound; on account of the land being higher.

It is with concern we announce the total loss of his Majesty's ship *Invincible*, of 74 guns. Captain Rennie, on the Norfolk Coast, the 16th of March. The ridge of sand on which this melancholy accident happened is called the Hamondsbury or Hippibury, and is situated about fourteen miles from Winterton. The number of human beings who perished on this occasion, amounts to upwards of 400, including the Captain and the greater part of the officers; 195 only, out of the whole of the crew and passengers, having been saved from the wreck. Rear-Admiral Totty, who was proceeding in the *Invincible* to join the North-sea-fleet, is happily among the survivors. He arrived in town in the evening of the 19th of March, and immediately waited on the Lords of the Admiralty.

A meeting of the Whig Club was held on the 3d of March, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand. Earl Thanet was in the Chair, supported by a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of the first distinction. The usual toasts of the Club being drank, the Chairman gave, "His Majesty, and a speedy and complete Recovery to him." Mr. Fox's health being given, he addressed the company in a short speech, in which, after thanking them for the renewed expression of their attachment, he stated, that though he had for some time past felt himself under the necessity of declaring his perseverance in the system of retirement he had adopted, never-

theless he had resolved, in the present situation of the country, to attend the discussion of the motion for an Enquiry into the State of the Nation, announced by his Honourable Friend Mr. Grey. Upon this occasion he was willing to try whether the House of Commons, in the present eventful crisis, would continue that blind system of confidence they had so long pursued. If the House of Commons, in the present difficult and dangerous state of the nation, did not enter into a deep, firm, and thorough inquiry, the country was lost. Every melancholy presage, which even the most gloomy had indulged, was realized—more than the most fearful accumulation of evils had actually taken place, and the danger continued to increase. In such circumstances an additional effort to rouse the nation might be tried; but it depended upon the spirit shewn by the House of Commons, whether the calamities we had undergone could be relieved, or the dangers we had apprehended could be averted. Mr. Sheridan, on his health being drank, returned his thanks, and among other things said, that after all the experience of the past, and the observation of the present, there could be no other sentiment among those Members of Parliament who had opposed the system by which the country had been reduced to its present distress, but to look to his Honourable Friend Mr. Fox, as the sea-mark to guide their course. The healths of the Duke of Bedford, Earl Thanet, Mr. Erskine, Mr. St. John, the Earl of Albemarle, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Mingay, were drank with great applause.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ALLEN, W. Birmingham, druggist. (Mole, and Palmer, Birmingham)
Ashworth, J. Southmolton-street, warehouseman. (Dixons, Nassau-street)
Burket, M. Gray's Thurock, and London, soap-manufacturer. (Pearce, Swinburn-lane)
Butler, A. Blackburn, factor. (Wilson, Castle-street, Holborn)
Blackburn, R. Belton-with-Harrogate, mercer. (Foss, Knarlesbro)
Eacham, J. jun. Lancaster, liquor-merchant. (Baldwin and Dowbiggin, Lancaster)
Beaumont, R. and S. Vickerman, Healy-Butts, clothiers (Buttys, Chancery-lane)
Butler, W. Whitcross-street, brazier. (Hudson, Winckworth-buildings)
Baker, C. jun. Prescot, tanner. (Shepherd and Addington, Gray's-inn.)
Baron, R. Liverpool, money-scriver. (Garnett, Basinghall-street)
Brown, G. Old Cavendish-street, tailor. (Dawson, Warwick-street)
Clark, J. Staunton, vintner. (Pewtriss, Gray's-inn.)
Durant, R. North Tawton, butcher. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's-inn)
Delamain, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Picard, Hull)
Dow, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, haberdasher. (Morton, Furnival's-inn)
Elgin, L. Coleman-street, merchant. (Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane, Cannon-street)

Emett, W. Manchester, plumber and glazier. (Ellis, Curfior-street)
Eldridge, C. Chilternham. (Vizard, Gray's-inn.)
Eadon, M. Manchester, merchant. (Ellis, Curfior-street)
Fieoing, J. Halifax, inn-keeper. (Coulthurn, Bedford-row)
Farr, R. Alderigate-street, victualler. (Wells, Union-court)
Fisher, F. W. Barbican, jeweller. (Wild, Warwick-square)
Friend, J. Bermondsey-street, fellmonger. (Collins, and Reynolds, Spital-square)
Field, S. and A. Southwark, woolstaplers. (Ellison and Co. Fleet-street)
Fiddy, J. Collihall, Norfolk, corn-merchant, swain and Co. Old Jewry)
Golding, J. Bridport, twinemaker. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)
Gouldsmith, R. New Bond-street, embroiderer. (Lodington, Temple)
Groves, J. Liverpool, mariner. (BlackRock, Temple)
Gravey, W. S. Limehouse. (Long, Prescot-street)
Hughes, T. Liverpool, tailor. (Windle, Bartlett's-buildings)
Hewit, J. and F. Weldon, Whitecross-place, dealers. (Rutheford, Bartholomew-clofe)
Hammer, T. Bristol, grocer. (Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn)
Hutchinson, J. Birmingham, factor. (Lowe and Raven-hurst, Boreham)
Higgin, J. Birmingham, tea-man. (T. Mole, Digbeth)
Holman, J. C. Mount-street, money-scriver. (Brace, Essex court)
Hinton, W. West-Harding-street, engraver. (Mawley, Tottenham-street)
Hunt, H. Bristol, tea-dealer. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)

- Judge, J. King-street, Surry, carrier. (Wilson and Broad, Union-street, Borough)
- Ireland, Calvert, Overend, and Tomlinson, Lancaster, merchants. (Bleasdale and Co. New-inn)
- Kyle, J. Kidderminster, builder. (Bigg and Robbins, Hatton Garden)
- Knibbs, W. Maidenhead-bridge, inn-keeper. (Hutchinson and Pools, Brewer's Hall)
- Kidd, L. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flax-dresser. (Hall, Carey-street)
- Lilley, D. Manchester, manufacturer. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester)
- Lane, J. Stratford, Essex, corn-chandler. (Collins and Co. Spital-square)
- Lott, J. C. and T. Friday-street, warehousemen. (Brown, Little Friday-street)
- Long, G. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple)
- Lafcelles, R. South Audley-street, tailor. (Mayhew, New-square)
- Moles, M. H. Birmingham, factor. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)
- Martin, T. Old Change, warehouseman. (Holship, Bride-lane)
- Molcrops, F. Little Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (J. Crooks, Bolton-le-Moors)
- Morley, S. Fleet-street, tailor. (Saggers, Great St. Helens)
- Morritt, T. Gloucester, salesman. (Nott, Gloucester)
- Neale, E. Grantham, mercer. (Harvey and Robinson, Lincoln's-inn)
- Norris, T. Jun. Lincoln's-inn-fields, cabinet-maker. (Allen, London-street)
- Overs, R. Shipley, clothier. (Willis, Warrford-court)
- Paterfon, S. Manchester, dealer. (Foulkes, Hart-street, Bloomsbury)
- Pidlor, H. Abchurch-lane, merchant. (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)
- Pugh and Davis, Old Fish-street, chemists and druggists.
- Poople, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, brewer. (Lyon and Co. Bedford-row)
- Rees, T. Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, shopkeeper. (Meredith, Knighton)
- Reade, J. Sudbury, linen-draper. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
- Robinson, T. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Blackstock, Temple)
- Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker. (Tarrant, Chancery-lane)
- Rayner, A. Manchester, merchant. (Slarpe and Eccles, Manchester)
- Rich, J. Bristol, breeches-maker. (Kibblewhite, Gray's-inn-place)
- Roberts and Williams, Great Ditch-lane, warehousemen. (Mitchell, Union-street)
- Stagg, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. (Holmes, Mark-lane)
- Scheldrick, E. Nat-bank, furniture-manufacturer. (Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn)
- Sadri, J. Birmingham, grocer. (M. Digbeth, Birmingham)
- Spier, T. Gloucester, mercer. (Jenkins and James, New-inn)
- Shalders, W. Bethnel-green, victualler. (Rivers, Nicholas-lane)
- Sheldrick, W. late of Witham, Essex, coachmaster. (Fel-lingham, Union-street, Whitechapel)
- Sellers, W. Bristol, spinning-machine-maker. (Young, Barnard's-inn)
- Sayce, J. Lower Thames-street, sack-maker. (Ellison and Co. Crane-court)
- Sims, R. Waiworth, grocer. (Beaurain, Union-street)
- Sandwell, F. C. A. Devizes, clothier. (Netherfole, Essex-street)
- Sharpless, R. Anderton, Lancashire. (Threlfall, Little Bolton)
- Smith, W. Oxendon-street, tailor. (White and Co. Gough-square)
- Smith, W. Mile End, Insurance-broker. (Dann, and Co. Threadneedle-street)
- Sharpless, J. and J. Anderton, Lancashire, manufacturers.
- Twenlow, J. Stockport, hat-manufacturer. (Leake, Sackville-street)
- Thompson, R. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer. (Wells, Moon-court)
- Turner, G. Strand, shoemaker. (Brace, Temple)
- Whittaker, J. Salford, cotton-manufacturer. (Robinson, Manchester)
- Williams, E. Liverpool, baker. (Irvin, Liverpool)
- Wallace, J. and M. Hawes, Hanwell, soap-makers. (Mangnall, Warwick-square)
- Wraith, B. Great Bolton, cotton-spinner. (Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn)
- Wadman, J. Bridport, linen-draper. (Shepherd, Bath)
- Willmot, H. and S. Beaminster, Dorset. (Pearson and Jun. Temple)
- Wick, D. Windsor, coal-merchant. (Saxon, Temple)
- Williams, G. Saffron-hill, shoemaker
- Walker, J. King-street, Southwark, shoemaker. (Smith, Robert-street, Adelphi)
- Waring, J. Durham-place, Lambeth-road, merchant. (Noy and Co. Mincing-lane)
- Barber, J. Nottingham, hosiery, March 18
- Bailler, J. R. Smalley, and W. Smalley, Blackburn, bankers, April 14
- Bowland, J. K. Colchester, merchant, March 28
- Blake, M. H. London, cutler, May 2
- Birkett, W. Liverpool, house-builder, April 6
- Bowen, P. Bristol, broker, April 13
- Bate, J. Stourbridge, draper, April 8
- Brown, W. Grafton-street, tailor, April 28
- Erice, J. Trowbridge, clothier, April 6
- Larry, G. Red-lion-passage, haberdasher, April 21
- Brown, T. Chesterfield, merchant, April 10
- Filchop, M. Sherborne, baker, April 4
- Bayley, J. Manchester, merchant, April 11
- Cook, B. Cheshunt, maltster, March 28
- Courts, J. Liverpool, merchant, April 26
- Chadwick, J. Captain Fold, cotton-manufacturer, April 17
- Court, J. Woodford-row, mariner, March 24
- Cheap and Loughman, New-court, Swithin's-lane, merchants, March 31
- Cutler, M. Bedford-street, Covent Garden, woollen-draper, April 11
- Cuckie, J. Lincoln, farmer, April 7
- Davis, T. Bristol, cheese-monger, March 23
- Enchmarsh, T. and T. H. Ruhl, George-street, Minories, merchants, March 28
- Ewer, J. Queen Ann-street, east, flay-maker, April 11
- Fitzhenry, P. Bristol, merchant, April 10
- Fisher, R. and H. Bragg, Whitehaven, merchants, March 31
- Fisher, J. W. Rulholme, and J. Mangnall, Bolton, merchants, April 10
- Ffild, G. Minories, linen-draper, April 14
- Fulcher, J. Sudbury, tailor, &c. April 4
- Foster, C. Poultry, bookbinder, April 27
- Frost, J. Hedon, Yorkshire, tanner, April 20
- Glover and Williams, Bangor, dealers, April 28
- Gould, M. New Bond-street, confectioner, March 21
- Griffiths, J. Llanelli, turner, May 9
- Gugh, W. Wickham-Market, linen draper, March 31
- Goldsmith, L. Thavies Inn, merchant, April 21
- Greswell, J. Wisbeach, grocer, April 14
- Geddes, R. C. Chesfield, draper, May 2
- Goode, T. Greek-street, coach, April 18
- Harvey, S. Birmingham, fowler, coach, April 7
- Havill, W. Middle-row, Holborn, hosiery, March 21
- Hicks, C. Merthyr, grocer, April 13
- Hogsfeld, G. and R. Phipps, Gutter-lane, ribbon-manufacturers, April 11
- Harrison, Kidder and Kidder, Croydon, calico-printers, April 21
- Hart, R. Coppull, Lancashire, muslin-manufacturer, April 16
- Jeffreys, N. Albemarle-street, silvermith, April 25
- Jenkins, T. Abchurch-lane, dealer, April 21
- Jerratt, J. Jun. Water-lane, merchant, April 11
- Jackson, G. Len. Piccadilly, plumber, April 14
- Kings, R. Southampton, merchant, April 7
- Kitchens, R. Great Queen-street, coach maker, April 11
- Lewis, L. Cleveland-street, stable-keeper, March 28
- Lunn, J. Bedale, shopkeeper, March 28
- Low, W. Standish, Lancashire, April 10
- Lane, N. Fareham, yeoman, March 30
- Miller, J. Catherine-court, merchant, March 14
- Mew, S. Tewkesbury, flaymaker, April 4
- Mallam, J. Fleet-street, merchant, March 28
- Mew, T. Kidderminster, baker, April 4
- Milnes, R. Crownnet, Maltster, March 25
- Mure, H. R. & W. Fenchurch-street, merchants, March 31
- Moore, W. Richmond, stable-keeper, April 25
- McLean, C. Cloth-lair, woolen-draper, April 21
- Moore, J. Chesterfield, money-lender, April 9
- Moore, J. Camberwell, mariner, April 21
- McMikine, J. Ballisaw, dealer, April 11
- Nevill, T. Birmingham, button-maker, April 6
- Parr, J. O. London, insurance-broker, April 14
- Pearson, W. Sunderland, glazier, March 31
- Pomroy, J. & S. Moneypenny, Falmouth, grocers, April 27
- Pearce, J. Bread-street, warehouseman, March 24
- Potter, G. Charing-cross, Haberdasher, April 11
- Payn, J. Kidderminster, inn-keeper, April 2
- Pitcherley, R. Tavistock-street, bookfeller, April 11
- Peach, T. Loughborough, hosiery, April 11
- Pen, S. Whitechapel, Distiller, March 24
- Rawlinson, W. Saint John's-street, Staffordshire wareman, March 28
- Simson, J. Great Coggeshall, shopkeeper, March 24
- Stapley, C. Speldhurst, butcher, April 18
- Sutherland, J. Ogle court, glazier, March 24
- Smith, J. Fore-street, gold-beater, March 28
- Smith, G. L. Lovell's court, wine merchant, April 11
- Sandys, S. Bristol, lace and fringe manufacturer, May 2
- Salt and Beckman, Birmingham, wine merchants, April 14
- Turpin, B. Coleman-street, druggist, April 21
- Tupper, J. Chichester, merchants, March 30
- Vickers, J. New-fleet square, spermaceti refiner, March 28
- Van Spaengen, N. Wells street, Goodman's fields, merchant, March 28
- Webster, H. Fleet street, Stationer, March 28
- Whitehead, R. M. Cheshunt, grocer, April 11
- Wills, W. Oxford street, grocer, March 28
- Whittaker, J. Doucafter, wine merchant, March 31
- White, H. Witham, tailor, April 25
- Wilson, T. Cheshunt, Maltster, &c. April 14
- Whiffin, T. Stroud, Kent, shopkeeper, April 18
- Yates, E. J. Bishopgate street, drug broker, April 21

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, A. C. Ironmonger-lane, merchant, April 21

Barber, M. Lothbury, merchant, March 14

ERRATUM IN OUR LAST.

In the last line of the Anecdote relative to Garrick and Johnson, at page 143 of our last, for "the Doctor died," read "Mr. Garrick died." This was an obvious error of the press, which every candid and intelligent reader could not fail to correct as he perused the article.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] Mr. John Ibbetson, jun. of Vere-street, to Miss Bullock, of Oxford Chapel Place.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, R. Beville, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Santer, of Chancery-lane.

Mr. T. Field, of Lower Thames-street, to Miss Fisher, of Blandford, Dorsetshire.

Mr. Spink, of Gracechurch-street, to Mrs. Lambeth, of Holloway.

At Mary-le-bonne Church, Henry Brookf-bank, esq. of Chesterfield-street, May-fair, to Mrs. Watts, of Harley-street.

Lieut. Hutchinson, of the navy, to Miss Kneeshaw.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain T. Elphinston, of the navy, to Miss Jones.

At St. James's Church, J. Torre, esq. to Miss A. Mainwaring Spencer, of Lynn, Norfolk.

At St. Saviour's, Southwark, J. Day, esq. of the Upper Chambers, Union Hall, to Miss M. Wood, of Fishmonger Alley.

At Lambeth, Lieutenant Cooper, of the Montgomery Militia, to Miss Coke, of Jamaica.

At Camberwell, Mr. R. Preston Pritchard, of Lawrence-lane, to Miss Selina Taylor.

At Islington, Alexander Shirriff, esq. of the Old Jewry, to Miss Cowie, of Highbury Place.

At Lambeth, W. H. Higden, esq. to Miss A. J. Fassett, of Camberwell.

Dead.] Mr. Webster, many years one of the Queen's chairmen; he was appointed to that situation on her Majesty's arrival in England.

Miss Lesage, of King-street, Holborn.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Yonge, of St. James's-street, one of the daughters of the late Humphrey Pitt, esq. of Prior's Lee, Shropshire.

Lawrence Crump, esq. of Harpur-street, Red Lion-square.

In the King's Bench Prison, the Rev. J. Clotworthy Skeffington.

In Great Ormond-street, John Holliday, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

At her house in Charles street, St. James's-square, the Right Hon. Lady Newhaven, relict of the late Lord Newhaven, the aunt of the Earl of Carysfort, and only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Viscount Allan.

In Old Burlington-street, of an apoplectic fit, Sir John Call, bart. Member of Parliament for Collington, in the county of Cornwall.

Miss Knight, of Gracechurch-street.

Mrs. Grainges, of Hart-street.

At her father's house in Portman-square, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Bennett, daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.

In Tenterdon-street, Hanover-square, Lady E. Douglas, daughter of the late, and sister to the present, Earl of Glasgow.

At the York Hotel, Bridge-street, Miss Royds, of Rochdale, Lancashire.

In Cumberland Place, much respected, Mrs. Bennett, forty years housekeeper to the late Robert Shaftoe, esq. and latterly to W. Adair, esq. of Nowton Hall, near Durham.

Mr. John Young, of Chiswell-street.

Mr. M. Jackson, groom of the Chapel Royal, St. James's.

At Pimlico, Mr. J. Lake, master scowerer of his Majesty's kitchen.

T. Walton, esq. of Battle-bridge, St. Olaves, Southwark, aged 72.

In Rochester Row, Tothill Fields, Mr. Jordan Jones Arrow, joiner to his Majesty's Board of Works, and adjutant in the Westminster Volunteer Cavalry.

At his apartments in Dean-street, Michael Angelo Rooker, esq. R.A.

In Spital-square, Mrs. Whitelock, late of Farthingo, Northamptonshire, aged 52.

At her House in Berkeley-square, Mrs. Streetfield, of Stone Hall, Surry.

In Wigmore-street, the widow of General Staates Long Morris.

At St. James's Palace, aged 86, Mrs. Planta, mother of Mr. Planta, of the British Museum.

Mr. Samuel Turner, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, attorney at law, one of the common council of Candlewick Ward.

At Twickenham, George Proctor, esq. of Clewen Lodge, Berks.

At Brompton Grove, Miss Simpson, daughter of Lady Ann Simpson.

Mrs. Buxton, of Well-street, Hackney.

At Camberwell, Andrew French, esq.

At Little Chelsea, S. Rudden, esq.

At Enfield, aged 79, the Rev. Richard Newban, B. A. vicar of Enfield, and senior fellow of Trinity College.

At Thorpe, near Egham, after a journey from his regiment, Sergeant S. George, of the Royal West Middlesex Militia, who, on entering the room where his wife and family resided, exclaimed, Sal! and instantly expired.

In Dublin, of a paralytic stroke, the ingenious Mr. T. Malton, sen. of London, well known for his valuable Treatise of Perspective, illustrating the Principles of Dr. Brook-Taylor; for his Public Lectures on that art, and for his Theoretical and Practical Geometry.—A further account of him shall be given in the Magazine of next month.

On his passage to the Mediterranean, aged 21, Martin Wainwright, esq. lieut. in the 17th regt. of foot. He was in the London transport, which was wrecked off the coast of Portugal in its passage to Minorca. The following particulars relating to the loss of the London transport having been received from the Chief-mate, who was saved, may be relied on as authentic. The London transport sailed from Falmouth on Saturday, the 24th of January, in company with the Mediterranean fleet, under convoy of the Sea-horse and Maidstone frigates. After a very tempestuous voyage, they arrived within a few leagues of the coast of Portugal. On the morning of the 17th of February, the London was chased by a French privateer, which she escaped with the utmost difficulty. Not making sufficient allowance for the rate at which they had been sailing, she continued to make land. At ten o'clock at night, a signal was given that they were approaching too near the shore, and in a few minutes they ran a-ground near the small islands called the Berlins, within half a mile of shore. The wind setting in hard towards land, prevented the possibility of their getting clear. In this

situation, the transport soon began to break up, when the long-boat was lowered with Mrs. Maxwell in it, who was immediately followed by her husband, Capt. Maxwell, of the 17th regt. of foot. No sooner had he entered, than it went down. Shortly after another boat was lowered, into which the master of the vessel got, with five sailors, none of the officers chusing to follow. In an instant it swamped. There now remained on board Capt. de Laurent, Lieut. Wainwright, Lieut. Everett, of the 17th regt. of foot, Assistant-surgeon Owen, of the 44th regt. of foot, and Mr. Lynn, with their servants, the Chief-mate, and seven sailors. The waves continued to dash over them with increased violence. Lynn, with undaunted heroism, endeavoured to animate his companions. "Keep up your spirits," said he, "there is still hope." Wainwright remained firm and collected without uttering a word. In a few instants the wreck, with a loud crash, went down. The mate and four sailors only rose again, and, by catching at some floating remains of the ship, were, after being beaten about for five hours, at length driven on shore to relate this narration of distress

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

By a recent enumeration of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Nicholas, in Newcastle, there appears to be, 501 inhabited houses.—44 Uninhabited.—1074 Families.—2222 Males.—2581 Females.—1037 Persons employed in trade, &c.—2 Persons in husbandry.—8 Persons independent of trade.

Married.] At Newcastle, A Surtees, Esq. to Miss Blackett, of Wylam, Northumberland.—Mr. Singleton to Miss Milburn.

At Tynemouth, H. Barton, esq. of Hill Top, Derbyshire, to Miss Tinley, of Dockwray square.

At Morpeth, Mr. H. Challoner, to Miss A. Hedley. Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss C. Jobson, of Alnwick.

At Bradford, Mr. S. Smithson, to Miss Smith.

At Stockton, Mr. J. Sharpe, of Skelton, to Mrs. Lile.

At Gainsford, Mr. R. Garland, to Miss Myers.

At Yarm, Mr. Buxton, to Miss Oliver, of Carr House

Died.] At Newcastle, Miss A. Scurfield.—At the Baths, near this town, Miss Scott, of South Shields.—In a fit of insanity W. Fawcett, after having swallowed two ounces of laudanum.

At the same place, Mrs. Peareth, aged

87.—Captain Dervey, aged 32.—Mrs. Dickson.—Wm. Kent, esq.—Mrs. E. Thompson, aged 57.—Mrs. Hunter.

At Durham, Miss Bell, aged 33.—Mr. W. Mayes, aged 23.—Miss March, aged 39, one of the people called Quakers.

At Stockton, Mrs. Bulmer.

At Backworth, aged 74, Mr. J. Bourn.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Carfrae, aged 22, of an apoplectic stroke.—The Rev. Mr. Somerville.—Mrs. Storey.

At Bedside, aged 27, Mr. J. Clark.

At Bradford, Mr. J. Barker.—Aged 88, Mr. R. Whitaker.—Aged 87, Mr. J. Walker, one of the people called quakers.

At Gateshead, Mr. G. Huggerton, aged 90.—Mr. W. Wood.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle during the month of February, was 2.456 inches. The greatest height of the thermometer 50°, the least ditto, 30°. The greatest height of the barometer was 28° 19', least ditto 18° 96'. The quantity of rain which fell between the 28th of February and the first of March 1801, both days inclusive, was 32.953 inches.

Two heifers of the long-horned Cumberland breed, the property of the Rev. Mr. Waite, of Irl, and fed by Mr. Marshall of Cock-bridge

bridge, were lately sold by the latter gentleman for 60 guineas. There cannot be a better proof of the value of the cattle which this county is capable of affording.

The Carlisle Agricultural Society have offered a premium of five guineas, or a cup of that value, to any person who shall raise the best crop of barley, both as to quantity and quality, on no less than three acres of land; and a premium of three guineas for the best crop of barley on two acres; also two guineas for the best crop on one acre.

The society has also proposed five guineas reward for the best crop of potatoes on three acres. Three guineas for two acres, and two guineas for one acre; the above crops to be raised in 1801, and within 12 miles of Carlisle.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Tinniswood, to Miss A. Hodgson.—Mr. T. Millar, to Miss J. Pratt.—J. Tomlinson, esq. of Blencogo Hall, to Miss Langford, of Fence, in Cheshire.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Wilson, to Miss Ireland.—G. Dudgeon, Esq. of Edinburgh, to Miss Sleddall.

At Harrington, Mr. Waugh, to Miss Thomlinson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Morton, attorney at law.—Mr. A. Stodart, aged 72.—Suddenly Mr. W. Hutchinson.—Mr. T. Allan, at an advanced age.—Mr. J. Baty.

At Rose Castle, aged 55; Mr. Jackson, gardener to the bishop of Carlisle.

At Godfreed, in Loweswater, aged 23, Mrs. Wood.

At Portinscale, Mr. Mason.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Lawson, aged 33.—Mrs. J. Reed, of Baggraw.

At Whitehaven, aged 26, Mr. W. Harrington.—Aged 59, Mr. D. Brocklebank, Ship-builder; during a very active life he had, amongst others, made 25 voyages across the Atlantic; he was also the builder of 25 ships.

At the same place, Mrs. Collins.

At Kendal, Mr. J. Dickson.—Mr. J. Jackson.—Mr. J. Wilson, one of the people called Quakers.

At Workington, Mrs. Kelsick.—Aged 95, Mrs. J. Cape.

At Penrith, of a consumption, aged 27, Mr. J. Farrah, one of the people called Quakers.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. M. Lutwidge, aged 74, sister of the present Admiral Lutwidge.

At Harrington, Mrs. Grayson.

At Brampton, Mr. W. Forster, aged 87.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Standliffe, Fellow of the Linnæan Society, Professor of Chemistry at Middlesex Hospital, and Fellow-commoner of Caius College, Cambridge, who has so successfully delivered Lectures on Chemistry in London, Leeds, and Birmingham, intends also visiting Hull for the same purpose.

A meeting was lately held at Little Rus-

ton, in the East Riding of the county of York, to sign the petition for leave to carry a bill into parliament, for inclosing the open common fields, common pastures, and other commonable lands and grounds, within the township of Little Rushton, and to settle the heads of the Consent-bill.

A meeting was recently held at Leeds, wherein, after it had been stated that the persons there present entirely concurred in a desire for peace with the merchants and manufacturers, who sometime before met at the Mixed Cloth Hall in Leeds; but dissented from them with respect to the propriety of the measures then adopted, stated:

First, That they conceived the publishing our fears to our enemies, had a tendency to incite them to prolong the war, or demand terms of peace that were inadmissible.

Secondly, That the fluctuating government of France had hitherto refused his Majesty's solicitations to state the terms on which they would conclude a peace.

Thirdly, That they could not consistently with truth adopt measures tending to insinuate that his Majesty was averse to peace.

And fourthly, That the measures adopted at the Cloth Hall were ill timed, particularly as the Northern powers, by a breach of the law of nations, strove to destroy the bulwark of our defence.

These contemptible and jesuitical objections to the resolutions of the numerous meetings in favor of peace, held at the Cloth Hall, were signed by only 158 persons, many of whom are clergymen!!!

At Doncaster, R. Fletcher, esq. for a wager of 1000l. walked 60 miles on the race course. He was allowed 21 hours and a half, but performed it with ease in 17 and a half.

The first general meeting of the Agricultural Society for the West Riding of the County of York, took place on the 5th of March, when a committee was formed for the purpose of taking into consideration what premiums, and for what agricultural objects, it was proper to offer such premiums for the ensuing year.

Married.] At York, Mr. Hodgson, to Miss Laycock, of Bretton.—Mr. W. Scawin, to Miss Bland.

At Spofforth, W. Allison, Esq. of Foxberry, to Miss Pick, of Follyfoot.

At South Cave, W. Stanley, esq. to Miss E. Huntingdon of Hull.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Groves, to Miss E. Robinson.—Mr. G. Barton of Manchester, to Miss Mitchell.

At Sandburn, Mr. G. Atkinson, to Mrs. Eland.

At Hull, Mr. J. Thornton, to Miss Faulding.—Mr. J. Popplewell, to Miss Shaw, of Walkington.—Mr. W. Bowland, to Miss E. Ellison, both of Rawcliff.

At Bridlington, Cap. W. Elridge, jun. to Miss Greenaway.

At Darton, near Barnesley, the Rev. J. Pickles, to Mrs. Popples.

At Knaresbro' Mr. Lawnsbrough, to Miss Day.

At Easingwold, Mr. D. Stones, of York, to Miss D. Barugh.—Mr. Scott, to Miss S. Barugh.

At Dunnington, Mr. Summers, of Pocklington, to Mrs. Mathers, of Grimstone.

At Pontefract, Mr. Priest, to Miss Nefs, of Grange Ash.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Procter, to Miss M. Price.—Mr. H. Skelton, to Miss Dinsley.—Mr. M. Shirliff, to Miss Dickenson, of Pontefract.—Mr. T. Phillips, to Miss Nicholson.—Mr. Garland, of Bernard Castle, to Miss M. Myers.—Mr. T. Autherfon, to Miss A. Horner.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Beale, to Miss Poe.—Mr. J. Coates, to Miss Richardson.

At Sandall, Mr. G. Eastwood, to Mrs. Horbury, of Doncaster.

At Pocklington, Mr. Summers, to Mrs. Mathers of Grimstone.

At Stanley, Mr. C. Thompson, to Miss Siddall, of Halifax.

At Doncaster, E. Frank, esq. to Miss Sowerby.—At the Friends Meeting House, Mr. W. Alexander, of London, to Miss A. Barber, of Eckington.

Died.] At York, aged 90, Mrs. Hesletine, many years governess of a boarding-school without Bootham Bar.—Same place, Mrs. Spencer.—Mrs. Hallstone.—Mrs. Cattle, aged 68.—Mrs. Costebadie, aged 69.—Mr. G. Champlay.—Mrs. Clapham.—Mrs. Graham, of Netherby, Cumberland.—Aged 19, Miss M. Newall, of Sutton Hall.—W. Farrow, aged 65.—Mrs. Spencer.

At Cottingham, aged 52, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

At Spring Head, aged 49, W. Foster, esq. At Attercliffe Forge, R. Swallow, esq.

At Ripon, Miss Ascough. At Sheffield, Mr. J. Knowles.—Mr. J. Andrews.

At Scarborough, Mr. Easterby—Aged 81, Mr. T. Stringer.

At Pocklington, Mrs. Pindar. At Pultney Bridge, Mr. F. Gouthwaite.

At Howden, Mrs. Swainston, aged 31. At Hull, much regretted, Mrs. Rust,

aged 42.—Mrs. Johnson, of the Cross Keys inn, aged 30; she had been for some time indisposed, but on Sunday was much recovered, and went to a place of worship in the afternoon, where she had no sooner seated herself, than she expired without a groan.

At the same place, Mrs. Westerdale, aged 26.—Mr. L. Gray, attorney at law, aged 32.

—Mrs. E. Stephenson, aged 103.—R. Schonfwar, esq. aged 67.—Mr. T. Blanch, aged 47.—Mr. W. Simmonds, aged 36.—Mr. Stephenson, aged 81.—Mr. W. Wilson, aged 32.—Mrs. E. Broadley.

At Gledstone House, Craven, W. Hartley Currier, Esq. aged 21.

At Woodhouse, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Armley Mills, near Leeds, Mr. J. Burrows.

At Holbeck, Mr. J. Simpson.

At Armine, near Selby, Mrs. Plowes,

At Bayhall, Mrs. Armitage, aged 76,

At Wakefield, Mr. Chambers.

At Richmond, after a painful illness, Mrs. Marley, aged 76.

At Leeds, Mr. R. Topham.—Mrs. Somerville.

At Addle Mills, Mrs. Burrows.

At Clifton, Mr. T. Sheffield.

At Beverley, aged 80, Mr. T. Ellerton, schoolmaster.—R. Roberts, esq. aged 67.—Mr. J. Gawan, aged 36.

At Aberford, aged 71, Mr. T. Radford.

At Doncaster, aged 31, Mrs. Drabwell. Mrs. Bower, aged 22.—Mrs. Bradford, aged 74.

At Tylingdales, aged 80, Mrs. Burton.

At Selby, Mr. Shillitoe.—Mrs. Crabtree.

At Kilbymorehide, aged 62, Mr. J. Boyes.—Mr. W. Atkinson.

LANCASHIRE.

The anniversary of the ancient Britons was celebrated in Liverpool by the Broderian Society, who met in the assembly-room for that purpose. They then proceeded to church in procession, where they heard divine service; after which they very loyally sung the air of God Save the King, which was followed by a sermon adapted to the occasion. The meeting was numerous, and from the fund of this lately instituted society, they are enabled to relieve distressed brothers by an allowance of eight shillings per week.

The workhouse at Manchester contains 450 paupers. And the out-poor amount to 6000. This is a proof of the flourishing state of the country, and one of the effects of this *just and necessary* war.

The model of a newly invented machine for printing calicoes, linens, and stuffs, was lately exhibited at Manchester; it is the invention of John Shepherd, of Salford, a journeyman calenderer. The machine consists of two distinct parts, which can be wrought either together or separately. By the first any number of colours may be printed, from one to five, at the same time, without the intervention of a block or roller, and as expeditiously as with a cylindrical machine. By the other method there is an entirely new application of the cylinder to printing whereby from one to three colours may be put on at once with one roller only. By this invention the expence of block cutting and engraving is wholly saved. Several gentlemen who have inspected the machine have expressed their admiration of it; and the inventor is indebted to them for very liberal assistance.

Married.] At Manchester, the Rev. G. Fieldhouse Molineaux, to Miss Hardman.—Mr. J. Bowker, to Mrs. E. Lowe.—Mr. S. Skeritt, to Miss Fildes.—Mr. Jones to Mrs. N n Houghton

Houghton.—Mr. Gaskell, of Prescott, to Mrs. Aldred, of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. Smith, to Miss M. Hallwood.—Mr. C. S. Bisset, to Miss J. Smith.—Mr. J. Gibson, to Miss Andrews, of Manchester.—Mr. John Fallowfield, of Preston, to Miss J. Atkinson.

At Rochdale, Lieut. Cutter, of the First Regiment of West York Militia, to Miss A. Holt.

At Lancaster, J. Bolden, esq. to Miss Satterthwaite.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Bold Cooke, merchant.—Mrs. Hardman.—Mr. Whitwork. At Pendleton, Mr. Thurston Barrett.

At Liverpool, aged 85, Mr. W. Hutchinson.—Mr. J. Ashton, many years master of Harrington School.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Smith, of Liverpool, to Miss M. Hallwood.—Mr. Edward Hudon, of Leeds, in the county of York, corn-factor, to Miss Georgina Thomas, youngest daughter of Mr. Faithful Thomas, constable of the castle of Chester.

At Witton Chapel, Mr. Clark, of Audlem, to Miss M. Swindell, of Witton.

At Great Langhall, Mr. R. Birch, of Maesbrook, Shropshire, to Miss Hancock.

At Toporley, Mr. Stelfox, of Broken-crofts, to Miss Oulton, of Utkinton.

At Overton, Mr. J. Wallace, to Miss M. Alin.

At Weaverham, Mr. Warton, of Northwich, to Miss Gresty of Sandiway.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Downes, of Wick-er, to Miss Huxley, of Ash.

At West Kirby, Mr. W. Hale, of Greasby, to Miss Washington, of Great Meols.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Dewsbury.—Mrs. Robertson, much regretted.

At Runcorn, Mrs. Æneas Morrison.

At Macclesfield, Mr. Ottawald Wood.

At Little Badworth, aged 69, Mrs. Sellers.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby a general meeting of persons exercising the trade of butchers was held, when several resolutions were entered into in consequence of the act of parliament, whereby inspectors are to be appointed to examine all sheep-skins and hides, whether in the skinning of the same, they be gashed or otherwise damaged, in which case the inspectors are to judge of the quantum of damage, and award a penalty. It appearing at this meeting that such a combination of power and personal interest vested in the inspectors did not admit a hope of the just execution of the law, and that as by unskilful apprentices, such damage might be done to the skins without any wilful intent to gash the same, it was determined that a proper representation of the inconveniences to which they were thus subjected by the act, should be laid before parliament.

Married] At Derby, Mr. Oldfield, of the Theatre, to Miss M. Waddington, of Halifax.—The Rev. J. Clarke, to Miss White, of Chesterfield.

At Sutton, in Scarfdale, Mr. Plant, of the Chesterfield Yeomanry Cavalry, to Miss M. Smith, of Pillsley House.

At Belper, Mr. Barker, to Mrs. Melbourne.

At Plumpton House, A. B. Files, to Miss Pott.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Plint, to Miss M. Smith, of Pillsley House, near Sheffield.—The Rev. J. Darby, to Miss White.

Died.] At Derby, Col. Bulleine Fancourt, aged 69.—Mrs. Witton, of the George inn.

At Wirksworth, Mrs. Hurst, aged 81.

At Biggin, Mr. G. Willcockson, aged 75.

At Spath, Mrs. Brown.

At Knabb House, Darley Dale, Mrs. Daykeyne.

At Lock's Park, Mr. J. Rose, aged 62, who had been nearly 50 years in the Service of Wm. Drury Lowes, esq.

At Ashborne, aged 44, Mr. R. Frith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The following comparison of the prices of provisions at Nottingham, in the year of the accession of George the Third to the throne, and in the fortieth year of his reign, deserves to be preserved.

	In 1760.		In 1800.	
	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
Mutton, per lb.	2½		6½	
Beef, per lb.	3		7	
Veal, shoulders	1½		5	
Veal, prime parts	2½		7	
Butter	3½		1	2
Cheese	2½	to 3	9	
Malt, per strike	2	6 to 3	12	
Wheat	4	to 5	14	
Potatoes per peck	4	to 5	9	
Flour per stone	1	6 to 1	8	4
Fowls per couple	1	3	2	3 to 3
Rabbits per ditto	9		1	4
Pigeons per dozen	1		4	to 5
Eggs nine for	2		1	each
A prime calf	1	10	3	0 0

In 1801 every article has risen 50 per cent. higher than in 1800.

At the assizes for this county four prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.

Two were ordered for transportation, one to be privately whipped and imprisoned for 12 months, one for 9 months, two for 6 months, one for 3 months, two for 1 month, and seven acquitted.

At the Newark Agricultural Meeting, several premiums of 5 and 3 guineas were offered, for the best crops of turnips, corn, &c. The candidates must be residents in Nottinghamshire, or in the district 25 miles round Newark.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. James, to Miss Harris.

At Carlton, Cap. Richard Wortley, to Miss White, of Wallingwells.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 51, Mrs. Pear.—Aged 85, F. Hall, gent.

At Feverfall, Mr. Smith, to Miss Alsop, of Chesterfield.

At Normanton upon Soar, Mrs. Holmes, At Shelford, near Bingham, aged 75, Mr. Girton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Friskney several labourers, calling themselves *bankers*, lately assembled in a riotous manner, setting the civil power at defiance, and committing violent outrages, in which one man was killed, and three wounded. Several of the rioters were apprehended and committed to take their trials for riot and murder. During the tumult one harmless individual unfortunately fell a sacrifice, being accidentally shot dead by his neighbour, who made use of a gun in his own defence.

At the Lincoln assizes, nine prisoners were capitally convicted, five of whom received sentence of death, one was sentenced to two months imprisonment, one to be privately whipped, and the other two ordered to be transported for the term of seven years.

At Dunsby, an ewe belonging to Mr. Carter's shepherd, has yeaned 24 lambs within six succeeding seasons.

There has recently been a sudden overflow of the river Welland, very unusual at this time of the year, which did considerable damage in the vicinity of Stamford.

Married.] At Lincoln, Alderman Bullen, to Miss F. Eastland.

At Gainborough, Mr. J. Hunt, to Miss A. Cotton.—Mr. W. Oliver, to Miss A. Harrison.—Mr. W. Stott, to Miss Fairweather.—Mr. J. Oglesby, to Miss Hird.

At Swaton, Mr. Peat, of Screddington-Goss to Miss Cubley.

At Kirton Lindsey, J. Kell, esq. to Miss Hill.

At Howell, Mr. Ellison, of Sleaford, to Miss Dewsnop.

At Spalding, Mr. Hunt, to Miss Wells.

At Candleby, Mr. Fieldsend, to Miss A. Wood.

Died.] At Toathby, Mr. W. Duckering. At Horbling, aged 73, Mr. Clark.

At Brattleby, aged 66, Mrs. Auckland.

At Great Hale, Mr. R. Watson.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Bainton.

At Holbeach, Mr. J. Hunnings.

At Louth, aged 86, W. Turner.—Aged

82, M. Downs.—J. Brock, Widow, aged 85.

—E. Sheen, Widow, aged 57.—Aged 65,

Mrs. M. Wingate.—Mr. R. Bellwood.—

Mr. Reuben Chambers.

At Bolton, aged 63, Mrs. Preston.

At Post Witham, Mrs. Smith.

At Dowsby, aged 86, R. Branston.

At Stamford, aged 75, Mr. T. Bishop.—Mrs. Robinson.—Mr. Middlebrook.

At Corby, aged 51, Mrs. Green.

At Burgh, Mrs. A. Drake, aged 70.

At Spalding, T. Buckworth, esq.

At Billingborough, Mr. J. Burgefs, aged

15.—Mr. J. Wooldridge, aged 94.

At Fricton, aged 13, Miss Peil.

At Empingham, Mr. M. Bloodworth, aged 62.

At Aslackby Decoy, Mrs. Hunt.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

At Ashby de la Zouch, a meeting was recently held to dispose of the common and waste ground, called Ashby Woulds, in separate lots, under the powers of the act of parliament for inclosing the lands aforesaid.

We recommend to the notice of the persons concerned in the establishment of a library for the use of the poor of Leicester, the plan of the Economical Library at Kendal, noticed by Mr. SMITH, at page 140 of our last Number. We are convinced that one or two societies, upon plans somewhat similar, might be established in every market-town in the United Kingdom. All hints and suggestions relative to the formation of such societies will always be gladly received by us, and noticed in such a way as to produce the best effect.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. Hill, to Miss Webb.—R. Hubbard, esq. to Miss Brown, of Hoby.—Mr. Ella, to Miss Goodard.—Mr. J. Rawson, to Miss A. Pearson, of Basford.

At North Killworth, J. Cooper, esq. to Miss Berridge, of the same place.

At Loughborough, H. Spooner, esq. of the 15th, or King's Light Dragoons, to Miss A. J. Johnson, of Burleigh-field, in the county of Leicester.—Mr. Mowbray, to Miss L. Cufflin.—Mr. W. Swinburn, Agent of the Leicester Company, to Miss Flavel.

Near Burleston, Mr. Kirkman, to Miss Trufl of Lindridge Farm.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Linthwaite.—Mr. J. Dowley, hatter.—Mrs. Lomas.—Mr. Dumelow, senior.

At Empingham, Mrs. Storer, aged 84.—

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. C. Stavely.—Aged 70 Mrs. Keal.

At Brentingby, after an illness of eight years, Mrs. Simpton.

At Market-Bosworth, aged 20, Mr. J. Holworth.

At Sileby, aged 60, Mr. Church.

At Rolleston, H. Green, esq. a justice of the peace, &c. &c.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county 11 prisoners were capitally convicted, three of whom were left for execution.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss Fox, of Hartley Green.

At Stafford, Mr. Southern, to Miss Hall.

At Stoke upon Trent, Lieutenant Holliday of the 80th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Wright.

At Bednall, Mr. G. Brown, to Miss E. Warren.

At Acton Tressell, Mr. J. Ward, of Stafford, to Miss A. Hurst.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Fullerd, of Dudley, to Mrs. Rugg of Tipton.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. A. Perry, to Miss M. Morris, of Bradley.

At Walsall, Mr. T. Pearce to Mrs. A. Green.

—Mr. Maurice of Dudley, to Miss Wainwright.

Died. At Litchfield, Mr. Alderman Fern. At Stafford, aged 16, Miss M. Peake.

At Handsworth, Mr. J. Swain.

At Kingston, Mrs. Bakewell.

At Castron, aged 82, Mrs. Buxton.

At Hanley, Miss Shorthose.

At Alrewas, aged 31, the Rev. J. Edmonds, jun.

At Polfall, Esther Wootton, aged 100.

At Burton upon Trent, after a short illness, in his 70th year, J. Fowler, esq. Attorney at Law.—Mr. J. G. Peters.—W. Moreton, gent.

At Shelton, Mr. W. Meller.—Miss Carner.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. R. Savage.—Mrs. Hill.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married. At Warwick, J. Wathen, esq. to Miss Smith.

At Birmingham, Mr. J. Pierce, to Miss A. Spooner.—Wm. Kensley, to Miss A. Farmer.—Mr. Garret, to Miss F. Rider, of Wicklow, in Ireland.—Mr. R. Jordan, to Miss Gardner, of Foleshall place.

At Sutton Coldfield, J. Oughton, esq. of Summer Hill, to Miss Vaughton of Furlong House, near Sutton.

At Baginton, Mr. Anton, to Miss Coney.

At Alcester, Mr. Chefton, to Miss Clarke.

Died. At Bewdley, Mrs. Bromie, aged 81.

At Birmingham, lately, Mr. S. Lloyd, jun. whose social virtues, united to a brilliant understanding, endeared him to a numerous acquaintance, by whom, and extensive relative connexions, his death is most sincerely regretted.

Also on the 22d of February, Nehemiah Lloyd, equally regretted by his friends, and uncle to the above; both members of the Society of Friends, and partners in the Bank of Taylor and Lloyds, of Birmingham.

At the same place, Mr. Ethell, aged 16, by the unfortunate discharge of a gun which he was cleaning.

At the same place, Mr. Rubery.—Mrs. Mills.—Aged 24, Miss A. Jones.—Mr. S. Beddoes.—Mrs. Carmichael.—Mr. Pring, Mrs. Hewitt.

At Coventry, the Rev. J. Sharpe, pastor of

the Roman Catholic Congregation.—Mrs. Moy.—Mrs. Kevett.

At Summer Hill, aged 13, Miss K. A. Barker, after a short illness.

At Stratford, on Avon, Mrs. Gearing.

At Sutton Colefield, Mr. T. Archer, formerly of Hereford.

At Holloughton, Mrs. Taylor.

At Autey-Hill, S. Adams, Esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

**Married.* At Shrewsbury, J. Wilson, esq. of Cockshut, to Miss Finch.—Mr. Marstone, of Tenbury, to Miss Smith.—Mr. D. Pritchard, to Miss Richards, of Swann Hill.

At Hodnet, Mr. Bagshaw, of Wem, to Miss Blockley, of the New House, Wollerton.

At Bridgenorth, Mr. Wedgwood, of Liverpool to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. D. Hicks, of Stourbridge, to Miss E. Langley, of Eaton Constantine.

At Overton, Mr. J. Wallace, to Miss M. Alin.

At Hales Owen, Mr. J. Perkins, to Miss Gould of Birmingham.

At Whitchurch, Mr. S. Downes, of the Wicker, to Miss Huxley, of Ash.

At Shiffnal, Mr. G. Hurd, of Kemberton, to Miss E. Pooler.

Died. At Shrewsbury, E. Jeffries, esq. aged 87.—Mrs. Watts.—Mr. Bellis, one of the Sergeants at Mace of this Corporation.—Mrs. Bayley.

At Shipton, Mr. W. Gough Mylton.

At Wenlock, Mr. T. Wilkinson, Surgeon.

At Berwick House, T. Jelf Powys, esq.

At Oswestry, aged 65, Mr. R. Cooke.

After a painful illness, Mrs. Price, widow of the late Alderman Price.—Mrs. Tomkies.

At Leaton, Mrs. Tart.

At Wem, the Rev. Mr. Speeding, master of the Grammar School.

At Whittington, aged 60, Mrs. Neville.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Nevett.—Mr. W. Pinkey.

At Prees Heath, Mr. Griffiths.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, 76 prisoners were tried, of whom no less than 20 received sentence of death. Six were left for execution, five were ordered for seven years transportation, ten to be imprisoned for different periods, three to be whipped, and 20 were acquitted.

Married. At Worcester, Mr. W. Horsley, to Miss Humphreys, of Henwick-hill.

At Dudley, Mr. H. Higgs, of Trysull, to Miss A. Shelley.—Mr. S. Southall, of Netherton, to Miss M. Lowe, of Tranley-hill.

At Tenbury, Mr. Marston, to Miss Smith, of Shrewsbury.

At Stoke Priors, Mr. Tolly, to Miss Nurse, of Martley.

Died. At Malvern, aged 70, the Rev. J. Williams.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At the Agricultural Society for the county of Hereford, 13 bulls were presented for the two premiums, and the successful candidates were Mr. Smith, of Mordiford, and Mr. Moore, of Wellington; the meeting was numerously attended, and many names added to the list of subscribers.

At the Assizes held at Hereford, 14 prisoners were tried, five of whom received sentence of death, but one only was left for execution.

Married.] At Woolhope, the Rev. T. Underwood, to Miss Morgan, of Hereford.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. R. Powell, jun. of Bernitham, in the Parish of Llangarran.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Winstow, late of Plympton, Devon.

At Butler's Court, Lechlade, Simon Oatridge, esq. aged 61.

At Iron Acton, S. Phepoe, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, six were capitally convicted of sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, and two for hog and bread-stealing: they received sentence of death, but were all afterwards reprieved, except one for sheep-stealing.

Married.] At Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Sheppard, to Miss S. Nouth, of Beccles.

Died.] At Oxford, W. H. Correr, esq.

At Wendlebury, Mr. J. Haines.

At Hethe, George Lamb, M. A.

At Shipton, the Rev. Dr. Brookes.

At Rose-hill, near Henley-upon-Thames, aged 67, Mrs. E. Price.

At Witney, Mrs. Collyer.

At Bloxham, Mr. Lyne Counciler.

BERKSHIRE.

Leave has been given to bring in a Bill for making and maintaining a road from the town of New Windsor, into the high London-road, at or near a bridge called High Bridge, near Longford, Middlesex.

At the assizes for this County, held at Reading, eight prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were all afterwards reprieved, except John and Charles Brown, for house-breaking, who were left for execution.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. R. Bacon.—After a painful illness, Mrs. Bigot.—Mrs. Davidson.

At Cornewell, Mrs. Penyston.

At White Waltham, aged 82, W. Collins, an itinerant cobbler, and the only survivor of the old Binfield Cricketers, noted for being the best players in England.

At Newbury, Miss A. Hancock.

At Reading, Mrs. Davidson, wife of Robert Davidson, esq.; a lady whose gentleness of manners and sweetness of disposition has left an affecting and lasting impression on every one who had the happiness of her acquaintance.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

An estate, consisting of 1750 acres, in this county, was lately sold for a sum little short of 100,000l.

At the assizes for this county, held at Aylesbury, before Lord Chief Justice Eldon and Sir Nath. Grose, knt. nine prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, four were ordered for transportation, and several left for hard labour, &c. for trifling offences; three were ordered for execution, and the rest were reprieved.

Married.] At Olney, J. C. Sculthorp, to Miss Cunningham.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

At the Bedford-assizes two prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved; one was sentenced to seven years transportation, two were ordered for confinement, one was ordered to be whipped, and eight were acquitted.

Married.] At Potton, Mr. Youd, to Mrs. Wells, of Barrowden, in Rutland.

Died.] At Blunham, aged 82, Mr. J. Dunton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county, 10 prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death, but were all reprieved before the Judge left the town. J. Nutt, convicted of manslaughter, was fined 1s. and ordered to be imprisoned for one month.

Married.] At Hothorpe, Mr. J. Wartnaby, to Miss Wartnaby, of Great Dalby, Leicestershire.

At Oundle, Mr. Mould, to Miss Wester, of Dean Lodge.

At Wellingborough, Mr. Lettice, surgeon, to Miss Marriott, of Fleet-street—Mr. Hawkins, to Miss King, of East Smithfield.

At Harleston, Mr. W. Andrew, to Miss Ashwell, of Crick.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Russell, attorney at law.—Mr. Kirby.—Mr. J. Whitmy.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Wilkinson.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Freeman.

At Fletton, Mr. W. Blackwell.

At Daventry, Mr. Harrison, attorney at law.

At Kettering, Mr. Paul.

At Cottingham, aged 52, Mr. J. Hutchinson.

At Wellingborough, Mr. W. Corrie, jun.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

At the assizes for this county nine received sentence of death, two of whom were afterwards reprieved, and six were sentenced to be imprisoned.

Married.] At Godmanchester, Lieutenant F. Haslewood, to Miss S. Maule, of Huntingdon.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The two gold medals, value 15 guineas each, given annually by the Chancellor of the

the University to two commencing Batchelors of Arts who shall best acquit themselves in Classical Learning, were this year adjudged to Mr. Charles Grant and Mr. Robert Grant, both of Magdalen College.

At Ely five prisoners were tried, one of whom received sentence of death, but was afterwards pardoned; and four imprisoned for various offences.

Married.] At Cambridge, F. Markby, esq. to Miss S. Gillam.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Lawton, of an apoplectic fit.—Mrs. Wilson.—Miss Prentice.

At Barnwell, aged 63, Mr. S. Searle.

At Hethe, the Rev. C. Lamb.

At Marsh, aged 78, T. Shepherd, esq.

At Wilbeach, Mr. W. Collis.

NORFOLK.

Births and Burials in the City of Norwich for the last 20 Years.

Date	Births	Burials	Date	Births	Burials
1781	1150	1617	1791	1196	1112
82	1022	1027	92	1166	973
83	1125	1049	93	1094	1161
84	1164	1180	94	963	1064
85	1227	1041	95	928	1100
86	1185	1368	96	897	1047
87	1151	1063	97	990	1039
88	1154	1192	98	995	840
89	1050	1138	99	874	954
90	1055	1219	1800	897	1353

The overseers of Norwich have proceeded from house to house, to ascertain the population of the several parishes. By the accounts of those parishes from which we have been able to obtain returns, there appears a considerable decrease in the population since the year 1786, when the number of persons was taken.

PARISHES.	No. in 1786	No. in 1801
St. Peter Mancroft	2299	2120
St. Stephen	2360	2211
St. Andrew, (including the Wharf 893, Bridewell 19)	1773	1870
St. Giles	1117	1076
St. Gregory	1113	1057
St. Margaret	859	662
St. Swithin	643	503
St. Peter per Mountergate	1362	1350
St. John Timberhill	975	888
St. Julian, with	845	662
All Saints	825	701
St. Peter Southgate	507	378
St. Michael at Plea	502	447
St. Etheldred	254	252
St. Michael Coslany	1185	1029
St. Lawrence	1018	899
St. George Colgate	1272	1132
St. George Tombland	720	752

A subscription of 12,500*l.* is forming at Norwich for the purpose of erecting a public flour-mill, to be worked by steam; 375 transferrable shares of 25*l.* each are already disposed of, the remaining 125 shares were reserved for the bakers till the 25th of March, from which period the copartnership commences; its continuance is to be for 30 years.

It has been recently discovered, that the Norfolk sheep yield a wool about their neck and shoulders equal to the best from Spain, and is in price to the rest of the fleece as 20 to 7. The Norfolk wool, however, is not adapted to the manufactures of the county, but is sent into Yorkshire for carding and cloths, while the Lincolnshire and Leicestershire wools are received back for combing and spinning.

The annual exports of what are termed the Norwich manufactures, are valued at 1,200,000*l.*

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. W. Martin, to Miss Offbrook.—Mr. Gapp, to Miss Stevenson, of St. Michael's-at-Plea.

At Swaffham, Mr. F. Thurlow, to Miss Bunting, of North Pickenham.

Died.] At Swanton Novers, Miss M. A. Dew.

At Harling-mills, aged 22, Miss M. Rodwell.

At Scole, aged 80, Mrs. Walne.

At Pulham-market, Mrs. Wright.

At Swanton Morley, Mr. S. Emms.

At Norwich, Miss S. Goddard, of the Norwich Theatre, after a painful illness.—Aged 39, Mr. R. Foster.—Mr. W. Woods.

At Swaffham, aged 25, Miss M. Martin, —Aged 87, P. Blomfield, esq.—Suddenly: Mrs. Barker, aged 77.

At Thetford, Mrs. Leech, aged 83.

At Feltwell, aged 22, Miss Clough.

At Denver, the Reverend Benjamin Young.

At Colkirk, aged 23, Mr. Elgar.

At Lynn, Mr. Pigge, private Secretary to the Marquis of Townshend.—Mr. J. Silverwood.—Aged 82, Mrs. Elrington.

At Stokesby, aged 80, Mr. S. Flaxman.

At Holt, aged 20, Mr. R. Bartell.

At Bracon Ash, Margaret, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Isaac Dolins.

At Greythorpe, aged 25, Mr. J. Lamb, by an unlucky fall from his horse, while courting.

At Dickleborough, Mrs. Mickleburgh.

At East Somerton, aged 78, Engle Knights, esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this county.

At Little Cressingham, the Rev. J. Baker.

At Stoke Holy Cross, aged 65, Mr. J. Roberts.

SUFFOLK.

It appeared at the late annual meeting of the subscribers to the Lying-in Charity, for the relief of poor married women at their own houses, in Ipswich, that the success of the

the institution had been proved by its annual increase, as under :

The number of women relieved in

1795	were	150
1796		174
1797		202
1798		219
1799		228
1800		242

Total relieved - 1215

The benefit of this charity consists in the use of linen for a month, 5s. for a midwife, and 6s. for a nurse.

Married.] At St. Margaret Ilkethshall, W. Buckingham, esq. to Mrs. Mole.

At Gorleston, Mr. T. Salmon, to Miss Crofs, of Beccles.

At Sudbury, Mr. Brown, to Miss S. Ginn.

At Rainham, J. S. Baldrey, esq. to Miss Harper, of Trimley.

Died.] At Ipswich, Miss Lee.

At Aldborough, within a few days of each other, Mr. and Mrs. Groome.

At Holbrook, Mrs. Shave.

At Cavendish, Mr. Hawes.

At Mettingham, Mr. Wilton Parker, of Wattisfield.

At Bury, aged 83, Mr. B. King.—Miss Orbell.

At Sudbury, aged 27, F. Borough, esq.

At Farnham, near Bury, aged 103, Mr. R. Salisbury.

ESSEX.

Out of the long calendar of 117 prisoners, tried at the assizes for this county, 28 received sentence of death, having been convicted of various burglaries and felonies.

Married.] At Colchester, G. Round, esq. to Miss Waller.

At Billericay, Mr. Gribble, to Mrs. Bayley.

At Stisted, Mr. J. Eley, to Miss Blower.

At Halsted, Mr. T. Abel, to Miss G. Ringer.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Bezalier Angier.

At Coggeshall, Mr. J. Cardinall.

At Hutton, Mr. W. Bridge.—Mr. J. Guttridge.

At Rochford, Mr. Brooks.

At Great Tey, suddenly, J. Blackwell.

At Witham, Mr. J. Haac.—Mr. J. Heatherly.—Mr. R. Jossling.—Mrs. Potto.—Mr. F. King.

At Copford, Mr. Ambrose.

At Braintree, Mr. Rice Manning.

At Great Wakering, Mrs. M. Milbank.—Mr. Dynes.

At Thaxted, aged 85, Mrs. Lord.—aged 78, Mrs. Minot.

At the Chequers Canewdon, Mrs. Haho.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Thomas Lorkin.—Mrs. Street.

At Stebbing, Mrs. Stock.

At Dedham, aged 89, Mr. J. Kirke.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 71.

At New Hall, aged 86, Mrs. M. Webber.

At Dunmow Priory, Mrs. Blyth.

At Canewdon, Mr. J. Burton.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. T. Brown- ing, to Miss Pegan, both of Whitstable.

At Newington, Mr. C. M. Keele, post- master of Salisbury, to Miss Whatmore.

At Folkstone, T. Abbott, jun. esq. of Hemmingbro', to Miss Sladen.

At Dover, G. Jennings, esq. to Miss M. Hamett, of Lydden Court.

At Dartford, W. Collyer, esq. to Miss Griffiths, of Greenhithe.

At Hawkhurst, Mr. W. Young, of Henley on Thames, to Miss E. Durrant.

At Egerton, R. Crump, esq. of Frinted Place, to Miss Weeks.

At Whitstable, Mr. W. Hobday, to Miss Browning, of Hernhill.

At Tunbridge Wells, W. M. Gillies, esq. to Miss M. O'Keefe.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Mercer, of Tenterden, to Miss M. Dobell, of Hartley.

At Rochester, Mr. J. Snatt, to Miss F. Woodruff, of Deptford.

In the Isle of Thanet, J. Harrison, gent. of Sandwich, to Miss Harnett, of Hoo.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. White, sen.—Mr. C. Edmonds.—Mrs. Ash.—Mrs. Snoulten.

At Harbledown, Miss Tucker, of Shipcourt.

At Chatham, Mr. Nelson.

At Dover, aged 86, Mrs. Jane Biggs.

At Folkstone, Mr. David Puttee, aged 86.

At Brook Farm, in the parish of Minster Thanet, aged 62, Mr. Moses Maxted.

At Monkton Parsonage, in the Isle of Thanet, Mr. J. White, aged 59.

At Gravesend, Lieut. Cuthbert Waldegrave Ellison, of the navy.

At Eltham, J. Pott, esq. aged 89.—Lieut. Love.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Friend.

At Old Rumney, Mr. W. Weldon.

At Sheerness, Lieut. Lafchen.

At Elham, Mrs. Ireland.

At Maidstone, aged 71, W. Allen, esq. captain in his Majesty's navy.—Mr. R. King- north.—Mr. J. Martin.

At Fingleham, aged 90, Mr. J. Browning.

At Milton, aged 61, Mr. J. Cresfield.

At Barham, after a short illness, Mr. T. Luckhurst.—Mrs. Cooper.

At Sydenham, Mr. J. Coates, late of Tavistock-street, Covent Garden.

At Doddington, Mrs. Dodsworth.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Horsham, Col. Erskine, of the 15th Light Dragoons, to Lady L. Paget, third daughter of the Earl of Uxbridge.

At West Firle, Mr. C. King, of Weston on the Green, Oxfordshire, to Miss H. Stafford, of West Firle.

Died.] At Brighton, F. Biddulph, esq. of Charing Cross, banker.

At Southover, R. Arnold, esq.

At Chichester, Mr. Wotton,

HAMPSHIRE.

At the Winchester assizes sixty-six prisoners were tried, of whom thirteen were condemned, five of whom were reprieved, and eight ordered to be transported for the term of seven years.

The principal trial at the above assizes was that of Lieut. Stapleton, of the 20th regt. for shooting, in a duel, Ensign Grainger. The court was extremely crowded, and the trial continued for eight hours, when the jury returned a verdict of *man-slaughter*.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Bentley, of Ipswich, to Miss Phæbe Fuller, of South Town.

At Salisbury, Mr. J. Brice, to Miss Abraham.

At Houghton, Mr. J. Gater, of Swathling, to Miss C. Smith.

At Hurdley, Mr. Pinnix, of Upmardon, to Miss Elderfield.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Mr. Williams, jun. to Miss Baker.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Porter.—Mrs. Hooper, aged 80; her death was occasioned by her cloaths unfortunately catching fire.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Dalton.

At Saint Cross, aged 86, Mr. Hobbs.

At Southampton, Lady Hardy, relict of Admiral Sir Charles Hardy; her death was occasioned by her head-dress taking fire while she was reading.—Mr. Matherfon.

At Lymington, suddenly, Mr. J. Sheppard.

At Porchester, Capt. W. Smith, of the navy.

At West Dean, Mr. J. Brownjohn.

In the Isle of Wight, W. Arnold, esq. collector of the customs at Cowes, Isle of Wight, post-master of the island, &c. &c.—Mr. J. Clegg, schoolmaster, late of Liverpool.

At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, R. Thistlethwayte, jun. esq.

At Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, aged 70, J. Urry, esq. of the navy.—Aged 104, Mr. T. Scarll.

At Ringwood, Mr. T. Tarrant.

At Lymington, Mr. J. Baughan.

At Basingstoke, Mr. S. Ardley.

At Longstock, Mr. T. Cole.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wolverton, Mr. W. Moger, to Miss A. Collett.

At Warminster, J. Anderson, L. L. D. F. R. S. &c. to Mrs. Wimpey.

Died.] At Brokenborough, Mr. R. Brooke.

At Devizes, on his way to London, from the Hotwells, Bristol, Capt. B. M'Dennist, aged 26; whose naval achievements have been so frequently displayed particularly when first-lieut. of the Dart sloop.

Same place, suddenly, Mrs. Lowe.

At Melksham, Mrs. Bruges.

At Chilton, Mrs. Lovéday, of Caversham.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The new temporary bridge, erected across the river Avon, between the old and new towns of Bath, was lately opened. It is a very complete structure; 146 feet span; and was begun and finished in the short space of three months, under the direction of Mr. J. Pinch, architect of the city.

Married.] At Bath, T. Hooper, esq. of Durham, to Miss Richmond.—Mr. W. Moger, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Collett.—Mr. D. Wyatt, to Miss E. Ford, of Corsham, Wiltshire.—Mr. Jones, of Newport, to Miss S. Warkins.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Campbell, to Miss H. Farrer.—W. Spawers, esq. to Miss Hills.

At Taunton, Mr. G. Stenner, of Watchet, to Miss S. Matthews, of Old Cleve.

At Chew Magna, Mr. R. B. Dowling, to Miss Acraman.

At Bristol, Mr. H. Hunt, of Stalbridge, to Miss C. Wreford.—Mr. J. Gray, of Chewstoke, to Mrs. Lacy.—Mr. S. Thomas, jun. to Miss Bevan of Bath.—Mr. R. Noyes, to Miss Thompson.

At Bedminster, Mr. Cox, to Miss Guille.

Died.] At Bath, aged 74, Mrs. Johnstone, widow of General Johnstone, and mother of the present Countess of Jersey.—S. Adams, esq. of Ansty Hall, major of the third troop of Yeomanry Cavalry.—Mr. Brickdale, of Court House, near Taunton.—Mrs. Price, of Kilgwynne, Carmarthenshire.—C. Barnes, esq.—Mrs. Bruges, of Melksham.—Mr. Quenne Donald.—Miss Purbeck.

At Bristol, aged 67, the Rev. Frederick Wollaston; his remains were interred in the chapel at Clifton.—Mr. Peter.—Aged 78, Mrs. Peace.—Mr. G. May.—Mrs. Llewellyn.—Mrs. Stockdale.—Mrs. Hutchins.

At the Hotwells, Mr. J. J. Karr, of London.

At his house near Bristol, W. Farser, esq. of the royal navy.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. Tomkins.—Mr. J. Merrifield.

At Dawlish, Miss Floyd, of Exeter.

At Watchet, aged 76, Mrs. E. Winter.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Tarrant Keynston, Mr. J. Crane, of Child Okeford, to Miss M. Hooper. At Chetnole, Mr. J. Matthews, to Miss M. Jenkins.

At Poole, the Rev. T. Hobson, of Penrize, to Miss Oke.

At Blandford, Mr. T. Field, to Miss Fisher.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Ferris.

At Dorchester, Mrs. K. Hellard.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Petition for Peace was lately agreed to by the merchants, manufactures, and other inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Crediton.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. C. Boutcher, to Miss Hill, of St. Thomas, near Launceston.

At Lew Frenchard, W. B. Gould, esq. to Miss Sabine.

At Crediton, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss Davy, of Fordton.

At Plymouth, Mr. H. Hughes, to Miss Bulley.—Captain Burton, of the North Devon Militia, to Miss Worth.—Mr. H. Henley, of Yealmpton, to Miss Square, of Thurlstone.

At Malborough, the Hon. Michael De Courcy, of the navy, to Miss De Lisle, of Salcombe.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Snelling.—Mrs. A. Andrews.—Mrs. Powell.—Mrs. Stephens.

At Newton Abbot, Mrs. Bellamy.

At Sidmouth, aged 36, Dr. Robert Halls, whose attainments in literature and science were various, elegant and extensive. His death was occasioned by a calculus, the pain of which he bore with manly fortitude through all its stages. He is regretted by an extensive acquaintance, and an afflicted widow, who survives to lament his loss.

At Plymouth, Lieut. R. J. Squire.

At North Tawton, Mr. T. Prideaux.

CORNWALL.

A new weekly paper has been recently commenced at Falmouth, intitled, *The Cornwall Gazette and Falmouth Packet*.

In a field near Penryn, the gentlemen of the Agricultural Society had lately a ploughing-match. There were 16 competitors. Mr. Rice Budock exhibiting the most skill received the premium.

Married.] At Trehane, the Rev. T. Carlyon, M. A. fellow of Pembroke Hall, to the daughter of Wm. Stackhouse, of Trehane.

Died.] At Monheuf, the Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte Carr, wife of the Rev. Wm. Holwel, and daughter of the late James Earl of Errol.

At Falmouth, Mr. N. Moore, surgeon.—Mr. Jacob Solomon.

At Redruth, aged 40, Mr. J. Pool.

At Truro, of a brain fever, Mr. Howard.

At Camelford, Mr. King, aged 102.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Skeeles.

At Bodmin, the Rev. J. Fisher.

At Marazion, the son of Captain R. John, of the Dolphin cutter.—Aged 32, Mr. W. Gluyas.

WALES.

At Penbedw, in the county of Denbigh, Watkins Williams, esq. distributed 1827 pounds of beef among the poor and industrious inhabitants of the neighbourhood of his house. Bread and broth have also been given since the rise of the markets.

Married.] At Rhuanon, Mr. John Telford, to Miss Lloyd.

At Holywell, Mr. Lloyd, to Miss Parry.

At Wrexham, Mr. Jones, excise-officer, to Miss M. A. Jones.

At Mold, Mr. J. D. Budd, to Miss Rogers.

At Hanmer, Mr. William Jackson, of

Ellesmere, to Miss Barrow, of Halghton-Hall, Flintshire.

In the Isle of Anglesea, Captain Percy, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Miss Hales, of Runc-ton, near Lynn.

Died.] At Denbigh, Mrs. Ovens.

At Carmarthen, Mr. John Spurrell.

At Presteign, Radnorshire, David Jenkins, in the 74th year of his age.

At Maddunam, Edward Pryce Lloyd, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Carmarthen.

At Pully Pant, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, William Price, esq. of Watford.

At Swansea, in her 82d year, Mrs. Ann Evans.—Mr. William Padley, one of the people called Quakers.

At Aberystwith, the Rev. Thomas Evans.

At Knighton, aged 73, Mrs. Meredith.

SCOTLAND.

A General Meeting of the Highland Society, according to charter, was held at Edinburgh, at which there were present upwards of ninety members, his Grace the Duke of Athol in the chair, when a number of noblemen and gentlemen were duly admitted members.

Such is the flourishing state of commerce in the Clyde, that in the year ending the fifth of January last, there were employed in the Greenock trade alone, 175,551 tons of shipping; and the revenue of customs at that period amounted to 180,341*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

One boat belonging to Buckhaven, in Fifeshire, with a crew of five men, employed in the herring-fishery in the Firth of Forth, caught in one night 46 crands of herrings, for which they were paid 56*l.* sterling.

Married.] At Edinburgh, captain Charles Dallas, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Haldane, eldest daughter of the late George Haldane, esq. of Gleneagles.—The Right Hon. Lord Downe, to Miss Margaret Jane Ainslie of Dilton.

At Gretna-Green, Mr. John Ferguson, to Mrs. Jackson, both of Arthuret parish.—Mr. C. Charge, of Huddersfield, to Miss Elizabeth Hartley, of Wakefield.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. Duncan, comedian.—Mr. J. Langlands, merchant.

At Glasgow, Mrs. Glover.—Colonel J. Campbell, of his Majesty's Royal Invalids.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Cork, Luke White, of the city of Dublin, esq. to Miss Fortescue.

At Grey Fort, Tipperary, George Robert Stoney, esq. a captain in the 22d regiment, to Miss Ellis, only daughter of General Ellis, of Kempsey, Worcesterhire.

At Tyrone, A. T. St. George, esq. to Miss H. St. Lawrence, daughter of Lord Viscount St. Lawrence.

Died.] At his seat at Kilboy, county of Tipperary, Henry Lord Baron Donally: his title and estates devolve to the eldest son of the Hon. H. S. Prittie.

At Tullamore, Captain Baldwin, of the Royal Irish artillery.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Gibraltar, universally lamented by his friends and brother officers, Lieutenant-colonel Walter Partridge, of his Majesty's 5th regiment of foot.—Lieutenant-colonel Houston, of the rifle corps.

In the East Indies, Lieutenant Edward Maxwell Gilchrist, of the 26th regiment of native infantry, on the Madras establishment: this gentleman, although but 24 years of age, was present at seven engagements without receiving a wound.

At Lisbon, the Conde da Lima, prime minister of Portugal.—Mr. Harris, of Sydenham Court, Faverham.

At St. George's, in the island of Grenada, Mr. Edward Yates Smith, of Ardwick, much regretted.

At Demerara, in the prime of life, Mr. Samuel Martin.

At Martha Brae, in Jamaica, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, aged 21.

At Minorca, J. B. Grisdale, esq. lieutenant in the 17th regiment of foot, much lamented by his brother officers.

At Martinico, Richard Makron, esq. governor of Tobago.

At Jamaica, of a decline, aged 25, John Gascoyne Fanthaw, esq.

At Port Royal, Lieutenant-colonel Mackenzie.

At Trinidad, Major R. Neate, of the 57th regiment.

In Germany, Colonel Swanton.

At Futtu Ghur, Major David Birrell.

In Fort William, Captain Wm. Armstrong, of the 8th native regiment.

At Madras, Captain Hood, of his Majesty's 51st regiment.

At Zurich, on the 2nd of January, the celebrated John Caspar Lavater, in his 60th year. His death was a consequence of some wounds he received from a Swiss soldier, when Zurich was taken from the Austrians and Russians by General Massena, in the autumn of 1799. At the storming of Zurich, by Massena's troops, when every thing was in the utmost confusion, and the Russian general himself knew not which gate led to the Austrian camp, a moment when every prudent man kept close at home, Lavater rashly ventured out, amid swords and muskets, and soldiers thirsting for blood, dared his fate, and met with his death-wound. This misfortune was the more distressing, as the man who wounded him in the breast was a native of Switzerland; on whom Lavater some years before had conferred several benefits. The fanaticism of party animosity stimulated him in the heat of action to commit this horrid crime. He recovered but in appearance from his wound, and had a relapse in consequence of attending a spy to the place of execution,

who according to the laws of war was shot by the French; on this occasion he continued above an hour in the open air. His restless mind allowed him no repose, till within a few days of his death. He seemed unwilling to live in times when the laws and religion of his country were overturned, and he died on the last day of the century, after having heard the intelligence of the armistice so ruinous to the Austrians. In religion though Lavater was a stumbling block to thousands, he was the idol of tens of thousands; and if not always a light to the world, was the centre of an invisible church, whose members extending from Naples to Copenhagen, never failed in respect to their founder and prophet. His constant struggle against every kind of tyranny and intolerance, and his undaunted integrity, were such that he thought no sacrifice too great to attain these objects. He wrote three thousand letters and notes every year, besides those he dictated to his secretary. For a long time he kept a kind of journal, of which above fifty copies were made and sent to all his partisans abroad, who distributed them to others. The evangelical moral of brotherly love was always the object of these apostolical epistles. With a hatred to tyrants he began and finished his course. The strong contest in which he, with his friend Fuseli, the celebrated English painter, engaged when a youth, against the venality of M. Grebel, bailiff, of Gr  ninghen, so as at length to brand him with infamy, will never be forgotten. While every one was trembling under the late oppressions of Switzerland, under the French pro-consuls, Rapinat, Schaumburg, and their associates, who, protected by the director Rewbel, insulted humanity, Lavater wrote his celebrated appeal to the French government; and even while the sword of death seemed hanging over him, he preached the rights of his countrymen. Nor did he cease till he was torn from his congregation as a preacher of sedition and disorder. He was sent to Schaffhausen, as an hostage, but returned home soon after, without any impediment, through the French army. Lavater was first appointed preacher to the Orphan-house, and afterwards, in 1778, deacon and pastor of the principal church of St. Peter, at Zurich, and he continued to fill that office till his death, labouring so zealously by example and precept, by writing, and by verbal exhortation, that in this respect also, and as the chief of a school of his own, he deserves the notice of posterity. The principal source of his eccentric visions and marvellous narrations, which appear in his sermons on the existence of the devil, and his belief of miracles from which he, however, seceded in the latter part of his life, arose from his deficiency in the ancient languages. Yet no one was more open to a sense of his own weakness than Lavater, and no man was more eloquent in recommending to the young persons who constantly

stantly surrounded him, the study of those languages which he himself had neglected. His own spiritual and well-digested writings of this class, his *View of Immortality*, his *Messiah*, his *Pontius Pilate*, his *Observations*, on important passages in the Evangelists, and his *Pocket Bible*, evince a prodigious knowledge of mankind, and deep penetration into the human heart. He was accidentally led to turn his attention to the expression of human sentiment and character in the varied conformation of the countenance, head, and other parts of the frame, in the complexion, in the habitual motions and attitudes, in the temperament of health, &c. He perceived, that in all these not only transient passion, but even the more permanent qualities of character, are often very distinctly expressed. He carried his observations, in his way, much farther than any other person had before advanced. Success inflamed his imagination; and he became an enthusiast in the study of physiognomy. The opinions relative to it, which he propagated, were a medley of acute observation, ingenious conjecture, and wild reverie. They were divulged by him in conversation, and in a multitude of fragments, which he and his disciples soon assembled into volumes. Novelty, mystery, and the dreams of enthusiasm, have inexpressible charms for the multitude: every one was eager to learn to read his neighbour's heart in his face. In Switzerland, in Germany, in France, even in Britain, all the world became passionate admirers of the physiognomical science of Lavater. His books, published in the German language, were multiplied by many editions. In the enthusiasm with which they were studied and admired, they were thought as necessary in every family as even the bible itself. The same system was eagerly translated into the French language: and, as the insight into character and secret intention which it promised was infinitely grateful to female curiosity, all the pretenders to wit, taste, and fashion, among the lively women of France, soon became distractedly fond of it. It was talked of as a science susceptible of mathematical certainty; and was applauded as capable of endowing man with the power of omniscient intuition into the hearts and intentions of his fellows. Two well-executed translations naturalized the same books of Lavater in the English language. The multitude run ever in extremes: and, notwithstanding the labours of Dr. Hunter and Mr. Holcroft, the writings of Lavater have been since treated, in England, with a disregard that does injustice to their genuine merits. But, even after the first charm had been dissolved, Lavater still retained many disciples. He continued to cultivate physiognomy, and was still eagerly visited by travellers passing near the place of his residence. His private life was simple, and even devoutly pious. His wife had become, as well as himself, a great physiognomist. He was always an early

riser, and used never to take his breakfast till he had, in his own mind, earned it by the performance of some literary task. His character has recently been drawn by the German Professor Meiners, in his letters on Switzerland. "Lavater," says Professor Meiners, "is one of the few men whom I have been acquainted with, who is little solicitous to hide his faults, and still less anxious to make his merits known. With regard to his moral character, it is impossible to speak too highly of it, as his very opponents, those at least with whom I am acquainted, allow that his life and manners are blameless. A warm desire to advance the honour of God, and the good of his fellow creatures, is, without a doubt, the principal feature in his character, and the leading motive of all he does. Next to these, his characteristic virtues are an indefatigable placability, and an inexhaustible love for his enemies. I have often heard him talk of the talents, merits, and good qualities of his opponents with the same warmth as if he had been talking of the virtues of his greatest friends. Nay, I have been a witness to his excusing his enemies, and uttering wishes for their welfare in such a manner, as to me, and I am persuaded to every unprejudiced person, carried not the smallest mark of affectation along with it. I am persuaded, too, that these sentiments cost him very little, but are more the fruit of his nature than of any troublesome exertion. Not a blameable word of any kind, not a single expression of impatience of the numberless afflictions he has struggled, and still has to struggle with, ever escaped him in my presence. On the contrary; he is persuaded that all these trials are for his good, and will terminate in his happiness. Of his talents and merits of all kinds he thinks much more modestly than his ridiculous admirers. He freely confesses that his want of the knowledge of ancient languages, and several other useful branches of knowledge, has been a great hinderance to him, for which reason no person more warmly recommends the study of them. In all my conversations with him, I found no few symptoms of the secret vanity of which he is accused, and of which I myself suspected him, that I could not help blaming myself for my suspicion. I was still more surprised not to see, either in his person or conversation, any of that affected unction which is common to weak minds. Every part of him bespeaks the man of genius, but not of that fiery and uncontrollable genius which has often led him to advance extraordinary and indefensible opinions in his works. The abuse which has been thrown upon him for giving young men a greater opinion of their talents than those talents would justify, and by that means leading them into absurdities, has made him change his conduct towards them. He is shy of admitting them into his society, and when he does it is rather reserved and cold than over communicative.

He speaks quickly, and seems interested in what he says, but is not too hot, nor does his action pass the bounds of moderation. He hears contradiction, and will bear it very patiently, and answer quietly whatever objections are made to what he says. Though he has no extensive knowledge of any kind, his conversation is rendered extremely interesting by his great abilities, and his knowledge of human nature, which his very early, and ever increasing connection with men of all ranks and orders has given him. This explains how it comes to pass, that notwithstanding his various weaknesses and wanderings, so many young people, as well as the greatest part of the inhabitants of Zurich and the country round, are so firmly attached to him as they certainly are. His sermons are more followed than those of the most popular among the other preachers (of whom there are many), though they are seldom carefully laboured compositions, and not always very orthodox. Their principal merit consists in the pathos of his voice, action, and general elocution, which for the most part captivates those who are not able to judge of any other merit. A great proof of the general esteem he is held in appeared on my walking out with him: almost all those who met us accosted him with the greatest respect, and many of the common people kissed his hand with a kind of filial reverence. It is in-

deed inconceivable what numbers of persons of all ranks and orders, both citizens and strangers, apply to him to be the judge of their controversies. When one sees the number of affairs which he is almost constantly immersed in, one is surprised how he can find so much time to write, and very ready to admit what he asserts is the case, that his writing is only a relaxation from his other employments. Amidst all his singular opinions, there is none he is so jealous of, and sticks so warmly to, as his own skill in physiognomy, by which he pretends to be able to discern the characters of men as well as he could do by their actions or conversation. As, however, this is the subject which he never touches upon before those who do not believe in his intuition, we had no conversation about it. Indeed it would have been to no purpose, for he could not have convinced me, and I should certainly have made no impression upon him. What he has written or thought upon miracles heretofore I do not know, as I have not read all his writings; but it is certain, that at present he does not affirm either that he ever did or ever saw a miracle. All he contends for, which the warmest opposers of miracles will not contest with him, is, that men of uncommon powers can do things which those of common powers cannot, and which appear contrary to the common course of nature."

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

A Proclamation has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, to continue till the 24th of June next the *free entry* into the ports of that kingdom of all rice, Indian corn, and all kind of foreign flour.—Another proclamation issued, same date, to continue till the 24th of June next, the prohibiting the further distilling of spirits from oats, oatmeal, barley, bere, or any other species of grain—and also the exportation of any rice or potatoes to foreign parts.

The present suspension of trade with Russia, and the other Northern States, offering a favourable opportunity for promoting the growth of *hemp*, and the establishment of the fail-cloth manufacture in Ireland, the trustees of the linen and hempen manufacture are adopting such measures as they conceive most likely to conduce to this important object, and with this view propose to give the following bounties.

1. For every stone of hemp grown in Ireland, in the years 1801, 1802, and 1803, well broken and scutched for the hatchel or for cordage, the sum of 4d. and a further bounty of a complete set of hemp hatchels to every person who shall have broken and scutched half a ton weight thereof.

2. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, wherein not less than 30 tons of sound hemp of Irish growth shall be broken and scutched perfectly before the 1st of June, 1802, the sum of 100l.

3. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, which shall be erected after the 1st of May, 1801, whether entirely new, or added to an old mill, wherein there shall be broken and scutched the greatest quantity of sound hemp, of Irish growth, between the 1st of June, 1802, and the 1st of June, 1803, not less than 50 tons, the sum of 150l.—for the next greatest quantity, not less than 40 tons, between the said periods, the sum of 100l.—and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 30 tons, between the said periods, the sum of 50l.

4. To the owner of any mill or mill-machinery, now or hereafter to be erected, wherein there shall be broken and scutched the greatest quantity of sound hemp, of Irish growth, between the 1st of June, 1803, and the 1st of June, 1804, not less than 100 tons, the sum of 300l.—for the next greatest quantity, not less than 80 tons, the sum of 200l.—and for the next greatest quantity, not less than 60 tons, the sum of 100l.

5. For every stone of hemp, of Irish growth, well watered, rotted, and scutched, which shall be hackled and dressed fit for spinning, between the 1st of August, 1801, and the 1st of August, 1804, the sum of 3d.

6. For all machinery which shall be erected, whether entirely new or added to old mills, for spinning hemp or flax for sail-cloth, before the 1st of August, 1802, to be worked by water or steam, a sum after the rate of 10s. for every spindle it shall contain, on sufficient security being given, that the number of spindles for which such premium shall be received, shall be regularly kept at work in spinning hemp or flax for three years.

For this premium the sum of 3000l. will be appropriated—and if more than 6000 spindles shall be claimed for, the trustees will reserve to themselves the power of dividing the sum of 3000l. rateably among the claimants.

7. To the person who shall spin such yarn, by such machinery, before the 1st of August, 1804, a sail-cloth loom, made of the best materials, and on the most approved plan, will be ordered by the trustees for every two tons of good, even, merchantable yarn, so spun, every such loom to continue the property of the Board, into whosoever hands such spinner may give it.

All persons who can produce sufficient proof of being perfectly skilled in the management of hemp throughout all its different processes, from the time it is pulled until it is completely dressed for spinning, and wish to engage with the trustees, are desired to apply to their secretary, at the Linen Office, Dublin, or their agent, Edward Stewart, Esq. Aldermanbury, London, and the first twelve, who shall be approved of, will be appointed Itinerant Hemp-dressers, at 30l. a year each, and will have liberty to receive from the persons whom they shall be ordered to attend, such reasonable allowance as the trustees shall previously sanction.

The trade of *Birmingham* is in a very distressed situation, a large proportion of the workmen are entirely out of employ, and those who still have work have the utmost difficulty to gain a subsistence, from the exorbitant price of all kinds of provisions. The ribbon trade of *Cowenry* is in a most deplorable state; and the woollen trade of *Yorkshire*, if possible, still worse. Let those who calculate the prosperity of the country from the official returns of the amount of exports, explain how it happens that the manufactures should be so depressed at the very moment when the amount of exports appears greater than ever.

The importation of West India produce has not borne proportion to our increase of territory. The following is an abstract from the list of imports of sugar and rum, into London, between the years 1750 and 1800:

1750—	630,840 cwt. of Sugar.	607,074 Gallons of Rum.
1760—	1,047,796	669,358
1770—	1,377,109	997,136
1780—	1,176,374	1,236,579
1790—	1,236,647	1,521,051
1792—	1,345,559	1,634,020
1793—	1,469,469	2,209,722
1794—	1,809,908	1,911,646
1795—	1,409,584	1,087,685
1796—	1,581,565	1,935,347
1797—	1,393,952	925,457
1798—	1,737,939	2,392,015

Sugar imported into all ports of England:

From 1700 to 1715	average each year	34,832 Hhds.
1715 to 1730		60,450
1731 to 1742		62,128
1743 to 1757		76,336
1764 to 1790		145,669
1790 to 1799		192,429

The Bank of England have agreed to divide 582,000l. of the five per cent. stock, held by the company, among the proprietors. The division will amount to 5l. of five per cents. for every 100l. bank stock.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN the more southern districts of the kingdom, the weather, in the early part of the month, was rather unfavourable for the business of husbandry, from the frequent falls of rain and gusts of wind; but in the latter part it has been more fine and suitable for the various operations of the farmer. In the northern parts of the island, we also find, it has been boisterous and stormy, but without much wetness. Much of the business of ploughing, sowing, and harrowing in the crops, have however, in both been performed; and the progress of farming-work was, on the whole, probably never greater than in the present season.

The wheats every where have the most promising appearances; the more early and luxuriant crops having been seasonably checked in many places, by the sharp slight frosts in the beginning

beginning of the month. Wheat averages throughout England and Wales, 156s. 2d. per quarter; rye, 111s. 3d.; barley, 90s. 7d.; and oats, 47s. 2d.

The grain lands in most of the hay districts have been put into complete order, and have seldom had a more promising aspect at so early a period; and indeed on every sort of grass-land, in the southern counties, the state of vegetation is unusually forward; consequently the feeding of lean stock is greatly facilitated. But, notwithstanding this circumstance, the prices of fat stock of every description are extravagantly high.

In Smithfield market beef yields from 5s. to 5s. 6d. per stone; mutton from 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.; veal from 6s. to 8s.; and pork from 7s. to 7s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, beef yields from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. per stone; mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; pork, 7s. to 7s. 8d.

Horses are on the rise, particularly those for the saddle.

Hay is getting down. The average price in St. James's market, is 5l. 13s.; and at Whitechapel, 5l. 8s. Clover, 6l. 15s.

Straw, in St. James's market, 2l. 14s. 6d.; at Whitechapel, 2l. 17s. 6d.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of February to the 24th of March, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest	30°.18' March 5, Wind E.	Highest	59°. March 2, Wind S. W.
Lowest	28.9 21, W.	Lowest	29°. March 8 & 16, at 8 o'clock in the morning, Wind E. & N.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 7-tenths of an inch.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 21°. Between the evenings of the 14th & 15th March the mercury in the thermometer fell 21°: on the former evening it stood at 51°. and on the latter it had fallen to 30°. or two degrees below the freezing point.
From 9 o'clock in the evening of the 19th March, to the same hour on the 20th, the quicksilver fell from 29°.63' to 28°.93'.			

The weather, in the latter end of last month, and the beginning of the present, was warm, and in general fair and bright. We had a pretty smart frost on the seventh and eighth—from that period to the fifteenth it was warm and showery—a smart frost on the night of that day has been succeeded with a good deal of rain, and some tempestuous weather. The considerable fall of the mercury in the barometer, between the 19th and 20th instant, which we have noticed above, was attended with a good deal of rain and storms. The most boisterous day was the 20th instant, when the wind, in the course of twelve hours, was in all points of the compass. Since which it has blown pretty steadily from the West.

We have experienced, during this month, nine very clear and bright days, the same number may be said to have been rainy, and the remaining days have been showery, attended in the intervals with a large portion of clear pleasant weather.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Communications on the following subjects, and under the following signatures, do not suit us. Paulinus—Publicola—Sonnet, signed B. H.—J. D. C. on Spanish Literature—A Fragment, and on Education, by the same—P. V. on the Poor—Sir George Savile's Letter—Patriophilus—Franklin—An Old Friend W. A.—Scamperini—X.—W. P. W. of Worcester—R. R.—Address to Death—A. B. Manchester—M. J.—W. T.—Fitz Melosine—J. L. of Bristol—P. Q. Cambridge—S. W.—S. T. W.—Z.—The Tears of Philoctetes—The History of the Scottish Stage is much too long—N. H.—The Enquirer, Are all our acts ones, &c.—Fancy and Memory—Stanzas at Courtlands—Author of Geber—S. C. Blyth—P. L. Ipswich—W. L. Norwich—T. Gray—E. J. London—M. Y.—B. Book worm—J. B. M.—S. A.—Mathematical Principles of Law—A Dissenter on Reid—Elegy, by R. N.—Ode to Harmony—Viscount Vane's Letter—Philo-Germanicus—F. H. Exeter—The Triumph of Pithis—Benevolus—An Observer—On Miniature Angels—J. C. Alcester—Ethiopolitica—C. R. on Religion—Philanthropus—J. P. Pentonville—B. A. J. Candidus—R. Y. C.—H. R.—P. on the Wreath—G. M. on Tillotson—and the Bees of Dinaber. There are few, if any, of the persons who favoured us with the foregoing, whose correspondence we do not earnestly invite on future occasions.

All Persons, Booksellers, &c. in America, who wish to be regularly supplied with the Monthly Magazine, may address themselves to Messrs. SWORD, of New-York, or to Messrs. LARKIN, at Boston.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 72.

MAY 1, 1801.

[No. 4. of VOL. II.]

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS on MASON'S
SUPPLEMENT to JOHNSON'S DICTIO-
NARY.—

ABACK.

MODERN analogy requires that a derivative from the Latin *abacus* should be spelled *abac*, not *aback*; and accented *ábac*, not *abác*. Polytyllables, which formerly terminated in *ck*, as *publick*, *rhetorick*, *ammoniack*, have dropped the *k*: and dissyllabic substantives have usually the penult emphatic.

There is a difference between authority and propriety; between words used and words useable. *Aback*, in the sense of a plain square surface, is not of the latter description, because it might be mistaken for the regular adverb *aback*, which, like *aboard*, *adrift*, *aloof*, *adays*, *anights*, *abreast*, *ahead*, *aside*, is in common use; and, in most instances, it might with advantage be further substituted for the uncouth adverb *apigback*, or *apeakback*.

Abear—This is merely a poetical licence for the verb *bear*. The augment *a*, so common in Spenser, is now fitly become obsolete, wherever it is insignificant.

In two cases, this verbal augment is still significant, and extensively employed.

1st. To transmute nouns into verbs: as in *to abase*, *to ascertain*, *to accompany*, *to accouple*, *to accustom*, *to acknowledge*, *to acquit*, *to enfranchise*, *to affright*, *to affront*, *to aggrieve*, &c.

At this last word, Johnson thinks, that *to grieve* was originally neuter, and *to agrieve*, active: the converse proposition is more probable.

2d. To form the participle present of the neuter or middle voice; or to indicate that the action is reflected, as grammarians phrase it, on the agent. Thus one says, While the chocolate is *amilling*, the coffee *aboiling*, and the bread *atoasting*, the butter will arrive. But one says, While Abigail is *milling* the chocolate, *boiling* the coffee, and *toasting* the bread, the butter will arrive. Again, to go *abunting*, to go *ashooting*. But, they are *hunting* the hare, they are *shooting* partridges.

Aby.—*To aby* is merely a poetical licence for *to abide*; and, even in the adduced instances, is not equivalent with *to abide by*.

MONTHLY MAG, No. 72.

Acates—*Acates* being derived from *achat*, purchase, should be spelled with an *h*, *achates*: it was probably pronounced so as to rhyme with hatchets. The like may be said of *acater*, for *acheter*, from *acheteur*, purchaser. The glossarist should every where refer to, or record, the true spelling, and not make a distinct word of an orthographic variety, or an error of the press. Besides, it were a pity to spoil Swift's derivation of the name of Æneas's Squire.

Accite—Another error of the press, or of the pen, hitched into a new word.

Accoy.—This verb is itself well-sounding, and rimes with many of the most euphonious words in the language. Poets have an interest in resuming its use. It has relatives of popularity; *coy*, *coyness*, *coyly*, being of the same family; so that its re-circulation would impose no fresh burden on the memory. Its longevity may consequently be expected. It is worth while then to understand it; for it cannot mean, as here stated, *to make much of*. It comes from the French adjective *coi*, which derives from the Latin adjective *quietus*, and signifies tranquil, still, retired. Thus Benferade writes,

Il cherche des lieux sombres et cois:
and our own Grainger talks of

The Nile's *coy* source.

The word *coy* is metaphorically applied to the tranquillity of indifference or disdain, to the stillness of reserve, to moral retiringness, and in this sense is very common in English writing. The verb *to accoy* must consequently signify *to render quiet*, as in the passage of Spenser's February:

Then is your careless courage *accoyed*:

But in the other passage, adduced as an authority for this word by Mr. Mason, one ought to read *accoyed*, from the French participle, *accueilli*, received.

With gladsome glee
Of fair Pœana I received was,
And oft imbrass'd, as if that I were hee,
And with kind words *accoyl'd*, vowing great
love to mee.

The kindred word, *bel-accoyle*, for fair reception, hospitality, occurs often in Spenser: but this family of words has

P p

since

since been wisely exiled, on account of its too great likeness to the family descending from *coil*, a spiral-gathering, a winding-envelope.

In the following epigram, is not this word in its place?

Enchanting nightingales, your tongues accoy,
My Delia boasts superior powers to you,
Your various notes the hours of eve employ,
Her's, all the day, and, damn it! all night too.

Accrew.—This is either an orthographic variety of *to accrue*, to which word the reader should be referred, if M. Mason's derivation be the true one; or it is a verb formed from the noun *crew*, and signifies to collect into one band, to gather into a single company. The latter supposition is favoured by the following passage of Spenser:

At last his luckless hand he heav'd on high,
Having his forces all in one accrewed,
And therewith strook at her.

Anti guggler.—Of this word, the terminating *r* is redundant, and indefensible: the thing to be prevented being a guggle, not a guggler. It is moreover a hybrid word, and therefore of equivocal admissibility. The English language derives from three main sources; the Saxon, the French (through which most of our Latin words have flowed), and the Greek. But it has not become very usual to compound words from the one fountain, with words from either of the other. One says, *gain-fayer*, *contradictor*, *antagonist*; but never *gain-dictor*, *gain-agonist*; never *contra-fayer* or *anti-fayer*. Such mongrel unions seem to offend the spirit of the language. *Anti guggler* is of this description—the preposition, *anti*, being of Greek, and the noun, *guggler*, of French, origin. Who does not recollect Moliere's song?

Ah! qu'ils sont doux
Vos petits gougous,
Bouteille jolie;
Mon sort ferait bien de jaloux,
Si vous fussiez toujours remplie.

Yet *counter-guggle*, if more regular, would be less euphonious.

A few formative syllables have become so wholly English as to unite with words from any source: such are *arch* and *ness*,—archfiend, archenemy, archbishop; goodness, clearness, wholeness.

Appal.—This word is here strangely derived from *appalus*, and explained to grow mild. Probably it is a verb formed from the adjective *pale* by prefixing the

augment, and means to grow pale, to blanch from fear or pity, to render pale.

Apposition.—This term is ill-defined; for, in English, two substantives put in apposition do not always agree in case: in the phrase, "Let us hope for King George's amendment;" King is not, and George is, in the possessive case, yet they stand in apposition.

Artilize.—Bolingbroke, in attempting to introduce this word from Montaigne, was not aware that English verbs in *ize* are always formed from pre-existing English nouns, and may not be imported in their verbal form. If the adjective *artial*, analogous to *martial*, *partial*, &c. had been in use, *to artialize* would have been the proper verb. We have only the adjective *artificial* we can form *to artificialize*. 'It would be sound English to observe, that the British school of gardening naturalizes art; the French artificializes nature.' Montaigne's antithesis can be translated with rival brevity.

Ascaunt, preposition.—The very existence of this word depends, says Mr. Mason, on a doubtful reading in Shakespeare. Surely not. If every word, that can be found in print, is therefore sterling English, our language is at the mercy, not only of every bungler in composition, but of every compositor's bungling. Shakespeare may circulate false coin, and often does; and good money may have escaped the record of any authority. Let us rather ask concerning a word, whether it has legitimate parentage, relations, descendants? if so, it is English; though it may never have found a printer for midwife. Now to the word in question.

From the Anglo-Saxon verb *scænan**, to break off, comes the participle *scænt*, broken off; whence the English adjective *scant*, which signifies, less than whole, deficient, incompetent, bare, scarce, parsimonious. From this adjective derives the substantive *scantling*, a piece of timber broken off from another, a small tree formed by pullulation from a stool, an offset, and, metaphorically, a deficient or bare quantity of any thing. As fragments break off awry, as offsets grow sideways, the idea of obliquity easily associates with

* Somner and Lye both translate *scænan* frangere; yet it perhaps means to *skin*, to flay, in which case *scantling* would mean a tree stripped of its bark; and *to look ascant*, to eye with penetration, or stripingly.

this word : hence, in its adverbial form, *ascant*, it means *obliquely*, as to look *ascant*. But in its other adverbial form, *scantly*, the idea of deficiency prevails.

When adverbs are formed from substantives, they cannot be employed as prepositions. *Walk ahead of us*, not *ahead us*. *Come aboard of us*. *Ride abreast of us*. The preposition must be supplied to complete the construction. But when adverbs are formed from adjectives, or verbs, or participles, they can be used prepositionally; because they may agree with, or govern, a following substantive. The construction of the phrase is complete without any further interposition. *Above the ground*, not *above of the ground*; because derived from the Anglo-Saxon verb *busan*. *Across the street*, not *across of the street*; because derived from the old participle *ycrossed*. *Amidst the crowd*, not *amidst of the crowd*; because derived from the superlative adjective *middest*.

Ascant, being a participle, belongs to that class of adverbs which can be employed as prepositions; it is therefore a legitimate word, whether it be really authorized or no.

Assign.—The language of the law is at times anti-grammatical, as well as tautological, and offends the ghost of Priscian no less than that of Quintilian. The word *assign* is a notable instance. From verbs, the personal substantive active is regularly formed by adding the syllable *er*; and the personal substantive passive, by adding the syllable *ee*. Thus we should say rightly *assigner* for the person assigning, and *assignee* for the person assigned to. The syllable *er* (whether originally Saxon or French) is become wholly English, and is annexable to all verbs; but the syllable *ee* still retains its Norman foreignness, and is chiefly used by lawyers. To employ the verb *assign* in either of these senses, as if it were a personal substantive, is an awkward anomaly, excusable only because *assignee* has acquired a cant sense, which renders a more general term also requisite. —See Barragouin.

Aurist.—Dr. Johnson enquires, in the Gentleman's Magazine, for the derivation of *curmudgeon*. He obtains the required information, and thus records, in his Dictionary, the obligation to an anonymous letter-writer.

“Curmudgeon—(It is a vitious way of pronouncing *cœur méchant*, Fr. An unknown correspondent.)”

One Ash publishes soon after an Ety-

mological Dictionary, and thus borrows the same derivation.

“Curmudgeon, from the French *cœur*, unknown, and *méchant*, a correspondent.”

Yet, on the authority of this Ash, Mr. Mason receives the word *aurist*.

Aurora Borealis.—Why are Latin words ever employed in writing, when there are equivalent English ones? Is it symptomatic of good taste in the Persians to admire a Macaronic style, and to interpolate their sentences with an Arabic gibberish, preserving its native inflections? One might say, *the boreal Aurora*, or *the boreal dawn*; the poet of the Seasons has said *the northern dawn*. One hears among the people of the *northern lights*, and *the north light*. There seems, however, a distinction between these two expressions. Does not *the north light* designate that settled luminousness reposing on an arch of darkness, which is seen near the septentrional horizon; while in *the northern lights* is comprehended the whole ascending mass of flickering radiation?

Authenticate.—To authenticate is a very common verb, omitted in Johnson, and omitted in this Supplement.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your valuable correspondent *Meixion*, (p. 24.) will take the trouble to revise his Welsh manuscripts, he will probably consign them to a later period than the reign of Henry the Seventh. Jean de Caitheni, or Carthenay, the author of the spiritual romance of *The Voyage of the wandering Knight*, was prior of the Carmelites of Brussels, and died at Cambray about 1580, one of his biographers naming this as the year of his death, whilst another mentions it as having happened in 1588. His work, in the French language, was first printed at Antwerp, 1557, 8vo. It was translated into English by William Goodyear, a merchant of Southampton, and twice printed in 4to, without date, but about the year 1600. One of these impressions is in my possession. I think it is extremely probable that John Bunyan had read, and even made considerable use of this work in his *Pilgrim's Progress*.

F. D.

February 13, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, who furnished you with the curious anecdote in the PORT FOLIO of your Magazine for March, relative to Garrick and Johnson, appears in the last line inadvertently to have written, "*the Doctor*," for "*Mr. Garrick*." It is not possible that he could have meant to say, Dr. Johnson died a few months after he received the benefaction of Garrick. Such a verbal error is natural in the hurry of writing.

Your's, &c.

A BOOK WORM.

March 5, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my last, I brought about a hundred young students of Cambridge to the grand theatre, on which so much of their future success in life of many depends. They enter the Senate-house, a large, noble, elegant room, unfortunately paved with marble, on the second Monday of January, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. On two pillars at the entrance of the saloon are fixed papers; the one containing the list of the young men, arranged according to their classes; the other paper noting the employment of certain classes for the next hour. Each man, on entering, looks at the paper; that, if he is to be employed by the public examiner, he may be ready, as no time is to be lost at the moment of his call; if his class is not to be employed by the public examiners, he then prepares himself either for a private examination, or to sit still in his place, or to play at tee-totum. At eight o'clock precisely, the names are called over, and the absentees being marked, are subjected to certain fines. The two classes to be examined *vivâ voce* are now called out, and proceed to the places where tables and forms are provided for them. At each table sit two public examiners, and round it the young men, according to their place in the class. Pens, ink, and paper, are in abundance upon the tables: the examiners question the young men, and, according to their answers, affix certain marks to their names agreed upon between them, by which the respective merits of each person in the class is, at the end of this examination, ascertained.

As soon as these classes had left their

places, in the body of the Senate-house, the other classes, mentioned in the paper, are called out, and to each of them is given a paper of problems, which he takes with him to any window he pleases, where there are pens, ink, and paper prepared for his operations. In this manner, with the utmost order and regularity, more than half of the young men are set to work within less than five minutes after the clock has struck eight. We have now time to consider the appearance of the Senate-house. In the middle are to be seen a score or two of Masters of Arts, walking up and down; at the sides, on forms, are sitting the young men not under examination. They have all their respective stations, according to their colleges; and in these stations they sit for a little time, till *ennui*, or the call of a Master of Arts, excites them to some occupation.

The Masters of Arts, walking up and down, are of two classes; public-officers, whose duty it is to be there, or private Masters of Arts brought thither by curiosity, or an intention to take part in the examination. The public-officers are the two Proctors, and the Fathers of Colleges, for each college sends one decorated with this title, whose care, and often anxious care, it is to see after the welfare of his sons. These Fathers and Masters chat together on the respective merits of their young men, and agree among themselves to examine such and such persons as are supposed to be nearly on a par, and state privately to each other the result of their examination: or a young man, thinking himself superior to one in the class above him, acquaints his Father with the suspicion, who takes the proper steps to examine into the true state of the case. Thus a number of young men are taken from their stations by Masters of Arts, who either examine them *vivâ voce*, or give a paper of problems to solve. Thus the number on the forms is considerably diminished, and in every quarter are to be seen young men either writing, or answering in a low voice the questions of the examiners. The remainder of the young men must now either sit in their places, or go to the windows behind them, where, time out of mind, they have been accustomed to amuse themselves with tee-totum, which is played in the usual manner, but with this particular law—that, if any one is called out to be examined, he sweeps the board of the cash upon it.

At nine o'clock, the doors of the Senate-house

house are opened. The *οἱ πολλοί* rush out tumultuously, the others give in their papers to the examiners, and then join their companions; the Proctors and Fathers retire to a neighbouring tavern to breakfast. At half past nine, all return again to the Senate-house, where fresh papers on the pillars allot the employment of the classes, and the examination proceeds in the same manner till eleven, when the Senate-house is again cleared. It opens again at one o'clock, the examinations continue till three, a respite is then allowed for half an hour, during which time, tea and coffee are brought into the Senate-house for the examiners, and the young men go out for refreshments, which are amply provided for them by their friends in the neighbouring colleges. At half an hour past three, the examinations are recommenced, and continue till five, when they close for that day. At eight o'clock in the next morning, the examinations begin again, and in the same manner as on the preceding day; and for three days Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, the same order is pursued.

Thus, on these days, the higher men are either writing out their answers, or are under examination for six hours each day: the lower men have less fatigue. But the fatigue of the most employed is not to be compared with that of each of the four public examiners. At night, they have a multitude of papers to look over, which employs them till midnight, and by these each pair of examiners determines the merit of those he has examined. On Wednesday-night, they meet all four together, and confer on the result of their examinations, make a new classification of the higher men, and where they differ in opinion, agree to call in the assistance of the Masters of Arts, by whose determination also their judgment has already, in some cases, been corrected. The first part of the Thursday morning is, comparatively speaking, a time of leisure; the Masters of Arts are examining in different places; the four public examiners conferring farther on their classification. At nine, all retire as usual; the higher ones with no small degree of anxiety on their future destiny. At half past nine, they return again: the new classification is placed on the pillars: joy and sorrow are to be seen in the countenances of the examined. If one is eminently distinguished above the rest, his name is separated by a line, and he has no farther trouble; but the place of first or senior wrangler may not be so clear-

ly ascertained, and then two, sometimes three, and even four, names are seen in the same bracket. The latter case rarely takes place, and there are seldom more than two in the first bracket; three in the second, and so on. They who are contented with any place in the bracket, in which they are, would willingly remain quiet in their seats; but their partners may not be so well pleased, and hence arises a new contention, in which the Fathers take often a very active part, and the public examiners assign different brackets to different masters of arts for their determination. On this day the public examiners themselves generally give their time to the lower classes.

At five o'clock, all quit the Senate-house, the examinations are over. The Proctors, Public Examiners, and Fathers dine together; and after dinner, the Proctors and Public Examiners retire to a private room to prepare the list of honours. This is sometimes settled without much difficulty, that is, in three or four hours: we have known it not determined at three in the morning. During this time, the Fathers spend a pleasant evening together, and the summoning of the one of them by the Proctors informs the company what college has the honour of giving the senior wrangler to the year. The Father, thus summoned into the presence of the divan, is complimented on his honours, and, during the writing out of the list of honours belonging to his college, drinks a glass of wine with the Examiners, and then retires to communicate the joyful news to his college. In the same manner, each Father is summoned in his turn, and thus every college is made acquainted with the result of the examination.

On the next day, the Friday, all appear at nine o'clock in the Senate-house; the Vice-chancellor in full form, the young men with their new academical dresses: the list of honours is fixed on the pillars, Latin speeches are made, and, after certain academical ceremonies, each young man is called, according to his precedency in the list, to kneel down before the Vice-chancellor, pay homage to him, and receive from him admission into the academical knighthood. But all who entered the Senate-house on the Monday have not always this honour. One or two perhaps are found deficient. They are turned over to Ash Wednesday, and, if they cannot answer the questions then proposed to them, must wait till they have qualified themselves for their degree. It is scarcely

necessary to say, that so little is required of these low men, that all compassion on the defeat of their hopes is totally out of place.

Having thus carried our young men through the Senate-house, it remains only for us to make a few observations on the impartiality which presides over, and the extent of science which prevails in, these examinations. Impartiality is the natural consequence of the choice of Examiners. There are, as we have already said, four Public Examiners, two of them being the Moderators of the year, the other two the Moderators of the preceding year. A Moderator is appointed by each Proctor, but his appointment must be approved of by the Senate; and, as the office is laborious and honourable, and requiring talents, and not very profitable, an improper person is not likely, nor, we believe, ever was, appointed to this office. The four Examiners are then men of talents; they are generally such as had been within the first six on the list of honours in their respective years; and, as they are of different colleges, the bias which any one might have to his own college is corrected by a similar bias of the others to their college, and the bias of the whole would be corrected by the clear-sightedness of the young men on such an occasion, as well as the watchfulness of the Fathers and Masters of Arts. But no where, we are persuaded, is so little bias to be found, and the rank of each individual is fixed with the utmost care and impartiality.

On the extent of science, which is the subject of the examinations, we need only observe, that it begins with the lowest question in Euclid's Arithmetic, and, according to the capacities of the students, is extended through every part of the mathematics, natural philosophy, logic, and moral philosophy. We should have observed also, that the Wednesday in the examination-week is appropriated solely to logic and moral philosophy.

The advantage of these examinations is apparent in the habit of study which they produce at Cambridge, where the young men, instigated either by honour to an industrious use of their time, or deterred by shame from a total waste of it, are, for the greater part, found busily employed during their first three years in academical studies. Another advantage is seen in the filling up of the fellowships and public offices of the university. A college is ashamed in general, to elect into a fellowship one who has not appeared in the first tripos on the list,

which contains about thirty of the first men; and wherever they deviate from this rule the interests of the college are sure to suffer for it. We remember a college, where, from compassion or good neighbourhood, a man totally deficient in ability, and disqualified for study, was elected a fellow. The natural consequence was, that he had an aversion to the high men, and his companions were the worst in the college. He procured one of his own stamp to be elected a fellow, and thus stupidity was making a great progress. These two naturally joined together their efforts to introduce a third man without honours, application, or talents; and if it had not been for the strenuous resistance made by the master, and a few fellows addicted to study, the college must soon have sunk into the extreme of mental debility. So perilous is it to introduce a stupid fellow into a seminary of learning, and the list of honours has a natural tendency to prevent such a misapplication of the public funds. They who have enjoyed the highest honours will naturally vote for high men; the fools will vote only for the fools.

These are some of the advantages attending the Cambridge examinations: whether they will be produced in the same degree at Oxford by the new plan, we will discuss at a future opportunity.

ACADEMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I READ with much pleasure a candid and judicious paper in your Magazine for January, describing the state of manners and society in this town. I could not, however, avoid regretting the brevity with which the author touches upon the subject of our public charities; a subject which reflects at least as much credit upon the inhabitants of Liverpool, as their liberality of sentiment, or their patronage of the fine arts. To describe with minuteness an infirmary, dispensary, or lunatic-asylum, which are found in almost every large town, would certainly be uninteresting; but one of our charitable institutions, the School of Industry for the Blind, is so peculiar in the design, and is at the same time conducted upon so excellent a system, that I flatter myself a short account of it cannot fail to interest a large proportion of your readers.

About the year 1790, the idea was suggested of rendering the blind happy in themselves, and useful to society, by instructing

struſting them in ſuch employments as might be eaſily exerciſed by perſons in their unfortunate ſituation. The experiment was at firſt tried upon a ſmall ſcale; and, notwithstanding the difficulties which muſt always attend a new project, and ſome embarraſſments of a purely accidental nature, the practicability of the ſcheme was amply demonſtrated. The infant inſtitution, which, until this period, had been ſupported principally by the exertions of a few individuals, now attracted more general notice; a liberal ſubſcription was raiſed, and a large portion of time and attention was devoted to perfect the arrangement of its internal economy. As the number of pupils increaſed, it was found neceſſary to provide them with more ſpacious apartments; and accordingly an elegant and commodious building was erected, which was opened in March, 1800. The inſtitution is conducted by a committee, choſen from among the ſubſcribers, and conſiſting of a preſident, vice-preſident, treaſurer, two auditors, four viſitors, and twenty-four other gentlemen. The committee meet once a month, for the purpoſe of tranſacting general buſineſs; whiſt the internal management of the houſe devolves upon the viſitors, each of whom takes a peculiar department under his more immediate direction. A part of the building is fitted up for the reſidence of the governor and matron, whoſe province it is to ſuperintend the domeſtic concerns, to attend upon the ſhop, and inſpect the conduct of the pupils. The objects which the conductors of the School for the Blind propoſe to themſelves are, not only to afford to thoſe unfortunate perſons, who are labouring under the complicated evils of poverty and blindneſs, an aſylum where they may have their minds cheered by ſociety, and the wearifomeſs of their ſituation relieved by employment, but the ſtill more important end of inſtruſting them in ſome occupation by which they may be enabled to procure an honeſt livelihood from the exertions of their own induſtry. The ſelection of thoſe employments which are the beſt adapted for promoting this purpoſe, is an object on which the ſucceſs of ſuch an inſtitution muſt materially depend. It is requiſite that the employments be as mechanical as poſſible, at the ſame time, that it be not incumbered with complicated and expenſive machinery; that the materials be cheap, and eaſily procured; and that the goods manufactured have a quick and regular ſale. The trade which appears to unite theſe advantages in the greateſt de-

gree is baſket-making; beſides this, the manufacturing of bemp mats from old ropes, the weaving coarſe floor-cloths, and plaiting lines for curtains, windows, &c. are found to be uſeful and productive branches of the eſtabliſhment. Moſt of the females are engaged ſolely in ſpinning; ſome of them have, however, lately begun baſket-making with ſucceſs, and the committee hope that they ſhall be able to procure for the remainder ſome occupation which may be both more profitable, and more conducive to health, than their preſent ſedentary employment. Muſic is an art which will naturally ſuggeſt itſelf as particularly appropriate to the blind; the pupils therefore, who manifeſt any peculiar taſte for it, receive inſtruſtion upon the harpſichord or organ. On account, however, of the great difficulty which the committee have experienced in procuring ſituations for thoſe pupils who have been inſtruſted ſolely in muſic, it has been found neceſſary to make a regulation, by which, excepting in peculiar circumſtances, no ſcholar can be admitted as a muſical pupil, who does not alſo learn baſket-making, or ſome other of the manual trades which are taught in the ſchool.

In order to prevent the admiſſion of perſons, whoſe characters or ſituation in life might render them improper objects of ſuch an inſtitution, a number of queries are printed which the committee require to be answered in writing, before any pupil can be admitted. The building which is now erected conſiſts of working-rooms, apartments for the governor's family, and a ſhop for the ſale of the goods; but the committee propoſe at a future and, it is hoped, not diſtant period, to add a range of rooms in which the pupils may be lodged and boarded. At preſent, they are provided with accommodations in the neighbourhood, and receive an allowance from the inſtitution, which is conſidered as ſufficient to provide them with the neceſſary comforts of life. As a partial compensation for this allowance, it is required, that, previously to admiſſion, the friends of the applicant, or, in caſe of their inability, the pariſh to which he belongs, engage to pay two ſhillings per week towards his ſupport; in addition to which the goods manufactured by the pupil become the property of the eſtabliſhment. The income of the charity may therefore be conſidered as ariſing from three ſources. 1ſt. From annual ſubſcriptions and benefactions; 2d. from the weekly allowances made by the friends or pariſhes of the pupils;

pils; and 3d. from the sale of the manufactured goods. It might at first view be imagined, that the sale of the manufactured goods should be almost adequate to the support of the establishment; but this is by no means the case, nor can it be wondered at by those who recollect that the institution proposes not to be a *manufactory*, but a *school*, so that as soon as a pupil is able to procure a livelihood, the primary object of the charity is accomplished. He is then gladly dismissed by the committee, and every aid is given him, in order that he may be enabled to procure a livelihood for himself in the bosom of his family or native connexions.

In the present state of the institution, it would be almost impossible to form an average of the different heads of income and expenditure; since the erection of the new building, the number of pupils has been considerably increased, and a variety of circumstances have occurred, which will materially augment the expences of the last year. The quantity of manufactured articles sold during the last twelve months has amounted to the sum of 620l. and there is reason to think that this sum will be increased during the present year, as out of 68 pupils, who are now in the house, 29 have been admitted since the opening of the new building in March last, and consequently have hitherto earned little or nothing for the benefit of the charity.

We must not omit to mention, that an arrangement is made, by means of which the pupils receive, at stated periods, moral and religious instruction; and the visitors regard it as an essential part of their office, to keep a strict watch over the moral conduct of the pupils committed to their direction.

I have thus endeavoured to give your readers a general idea of an institution, which will be a lasting honour to the town where it was planned and executed. Few persons have for the first time been eye-witnesses of the scene which it presents, without shedding tears of sympathy and delight. Nor has their interest in the establishment been diminished by a more intimate acquaintance with it. To behold a number of our fellow creatures, whose previous situation was so truly deplorable, become at the same time happy and useful, produces a sensation of heart-felt satisfaction, which words are inadequate to express. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Liverpool,
February, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen in a late Number of your valuable Miscellany, a Meteorological Report made in the neighbourhood of London, I have transmitted you a similar one made at Carlisle, including the same space of time, which perhaps may not be unacceptable to some of your readers.

Meteorological observations made at Carlisle from the 24th of February, to the 24th of March inclusive.

Barometer.—Highest 30.33 March 4th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, wind N. W. brisk.—Lowest 28.66 March 21st, at 8 o'clock in the evening, wind W. hurricane.—Greatest variation in 24 hours, 88 of an inch. From 10 o'clock in the evening of the 19th of March, to the same hour on the 20th, the mercury fell from 29.70 to 28.82, during which time the wind blew very strong.

Thermometer.—Highest 56° March 2d. wind S. W.—Lowest 28° March 15th, at 10 o'clock in the evening, wind W.

The greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours was between the evenings of the 5th and 6th of March, the mercury in the thermometer fell 12°; on the former evening it stood at 45°, and on the latter at 33°. On the 14th of the same month, in the evening, the thermometer here stood at 35°; and on the same evening, in the neighbourhood of London, it appears to have been at 51°, which makes the astonishing difference of 18° of temperature between the two places.

The weather here in the latter end of February was particularly wet and gloomy. In the month of March, we experienced very changeable weather: we frequently had frost, snow, hail, and rain, in the course of 24 hours; the surrounding mountains were generally covered with snow, which made the air extremely cold: the 2d, 4th, 30th, and 31st were the only pleasant days we had, and during the whole month there were only five fair days, and one of clear sunshine.

I have determined the latitude of Carlisle to be 54° 53' 33" N. and longitude 2° 57' 30" west of Greenwich:—it is supposed to be about 15 yards above the level of the sea.

I am, &c.

WM. PITT.

Carlisle,
April 11, 1801.

B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE History of the Arts holds a place of merited distinction in your valuable miscellany. From the notices which you give of modern improvements in chemistry and machinery, and of those inventions which tend to utility and the ornament of life, your readers derive no small share of amusement and instruction. With respect to a knowledge of the laws of nature, and their practical application, we seem to be daily advancing with accelerated rapidity: Thus circumstanced, however, it may possibly be profitable—it will certainly be pleasant to us—occasionally to take a retrospect, and consider what progress was made in science at various periods of former times. I flatter myself, therefore, that you will give the honours of insertion to a description of a kind of Orrery or Planetarium, constructed at Florence in the fifteenth century, at the time when the arts flourished under the liberal patronage of Lorenzo de' Medici. An account of this machine is to be found in a letter from Angelo Politiano* to his friend Francesco Casa. The description of a complex piece of machinery must, without the illustration of engravings or drawings, be obscure and unsatisfactory. Of this Politian seems to have been sensible, as he requests his correspondent to attribute the obscurity of his epistle, not to the perplexity of his style, but to the peculiar nature of his subject. It may, however, be justly suspected, that his idea of the machine was not perfectly clear, especially as he wrote his account of it, not from immediate observation, but from memory. Whatever may be the cause, I must candidly confess, that many particulars of his description elude my comprehension. They will probably be better understood by those who have principally directed their attention to mechanics. I shall therefore proceed to translate Politian's letter, occasionally quoting the original where I am doubtful respecting the accuracy of my version. It may be proper to admonish your readers, that the machine in question was intended as an illustration of the Ptolemaic System, which was the orthodox creed of philosophy at the period of its construction.

* For some entertaining anecdotes of this eminent scholar, I shall take the liberty of referring the lovers of polite learning to a work lately published by Cadell and Davies, entitled "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Petrus Bembus, &c. by John Greswell."

Angelo Politiano to Francesco Casa.

I HAVE received your letter, in which you inform me, that you have heard mention made of a piece of machinery, constructed by one Lorenzo, a Florentine, which accurately exhibits the courses of the heavenly bodies; and you say, that, as common report is not to be trusted, you wish me to communicate to you on this subject any intelligence for the authenticity of which I can vouch. I will with pleasure comply with your request. As I have of late fixed my residence in the country, it is some time since I saw the machine in question; but I will endeavour briefly to explain from memory its form, principle, and use. If my description should appear somewhat obscure, I trust you will attribute this circumstance not altogether to my mode of expression, but to the difficulty and novelty of the subject.

The machine consists of a pillar of a pyramidal form, about three cubits in height, surmounted by* a flat circle of brass, ornamented with gilding and colours, on one part of which (being less than a cubit in diameter) the courses of the planets are described. This circle of brass is moved by tooth-wheels which act within it, and its edge plays within an immoveable circle, which is graduated into four-and-twenty divisions, corresponding with the four-and-twenty hours of the day. On the extremity of the moveable circle are engraven, at equal distances, the twelve signs of the zodiac. In the inner part of this circle are seen eight † small circles (or wheels) of nearly equal magnitude. Two of these are in the centre, and are connected with each other in such a manner that the lower, which is the larger of the two, represents the sun, the higher the moon. An index, extending from the sun to the outer and immoveable circle, points to the hour of the day; and on the circle where the signs of the zodiac are delineated, it denotes the month, the day, the number of degrees, and the true and ‡ mean motion of the sun.

A style also extends from the moon, designed to act as an index of her time, which is marked below on the edge of the greater of the small circles, or wheels. This style, passing through the centre of the lunar epicycle§, and reaching the delineation of the zodiacal signs, denotes the moon's mean

* *Planus orbis abœneus.*

† *Orbiculi*, which may also mean circular plates.

‡ *Medium motum.*

§ *Epicycle*, in the ancient astronomy, was a little circle, whose centre was in the circumference of a greater circle. It was conceived to be a small orb or sphere, which being fixed on the great circle formed by the revolution of a pla. et, was carried along with it, and at the same time caused the planet to revolve round its own centre.

motion. Another style projecting from the same spindle as the former, and cutting the centre of the moon's body, that is the epicycle, points out her true place. By this apparatus, the acceleration and retardation of her motion, the whole of her course, her conjunction with the sun, and the phenomena of full moon, are clearly and distinctly seen. Around these are six small circles (or wheels) one of which, called the dragon's head and tail, indicates the eclipses both of the sun and moon. The remainder represent the planets, from each of which project two indexes intended to point out their motions, just like those which I have mentioned as being attached to the moon. But these also move in a retrograde course, which is not the case with the moon. By these means are denoted the conjunction, the retrocession, and the latitude of each planet. There is likewise another circle like that on which the signs of the zodiac are marked, which passes over the six planets. This denotes the degrees of the signs, and the length of the day, i. e. the time of sun-rising.† The small circles or wheels indicate the motion of each planet, which, with alternate change, move in the day-time from west to east, and in the night from east to west. But, on the contrary, the largest moveable circle, in the space of twenty-four hours, moves the planets in the night from west to east, and in the day from east to west. Reason evinces, and the most able philosophers are agreed, that these circumstances exactly agree with the phenomena of the heavenly bodies.

It is not wonderful that many people should deem the description of this machine an incredible fiction—for, as some one has observed,

Tarda solet magnis rebus inesse fides.

We ourselves can scarcely believe our eyes, though we see the thing every day. When I some time ago read an account of some such apparatus being invented by Archimedes the Syracusan, I could hardly believe the story, which our countryman has now rendered perfectly credible. The work is above all commendation, nor can it be otherwise adequately praised, than by confessing that no praise can equal its merits. It is a matter of doubt, whether the artist is more to be admired on account of the probity and sanctity of his life, or on account of his ingenuity. So much are we persuaded of this, that we are inclined to think that he was sent down from the sky, and that in heaven itself he learnt the construction of the heavens.

Fiesole, August 8, 1484.

* *Limbus signiferi instar.*

† *A quibus singuli planetæ orbiculis deferuntur, et vicissim interdiu quidem ad orientem, noctu vero ad occasum conneant. Contrà orbis ipse amplissimus noctu ad orientem, interdiu ad occidentem quatuor et viginti horarum spatii planetæ torquet.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL ACCOUNT OF THOMAS RANDOLPH, AN OLD ENGLISH POET.

THE fate of this illustrious young author, allowed by his cotemporaries to have been pre-eminent in every species of liberal attainment before the thirtieth year of his age, at which period he died, has been particularly severe. The edition of his poems, now before me, was published in 1652, by his brother Robert, who was likewise a poet; and it appears to have been formerly in the possession of the ingenious Walter Harte, of whom Pope makes such honourable mention in the testimonial induction to his *Dunciad*. Of any later one I have no knowledge. The profusion of commendatory verses which precede his works, amply evinces the high esteem in which he was held for genius and erudition; and not a little enhance the suavity of his moral character, which could procure a friendship so cordial and unlimited with those of his own class. Of his celebrity, there remains another proof still more decisive: He was the profest poetical adoption of the learned and judicious B. Jonson, to whose paternal superiority he has paid an homage, perhaps too adulatory, in the following lines.

I am akinne to *Heroes*, being thine,
And part of my alliance is divine:
Orpheus, *Mylæus*, *Homer* too, beside
Thy brothers by the Roman Mother's side,
As *Ovid*, *Virgil*, and the Latine Lyre,
That is so like thee, *Horace*: the whole
quire

Of poets are by thy adoption, all
My uncles; thou hast given me power to call
Phæbus himself my grandfire; by this graunt
Each sister of the Nine is made my aunt.

This absurd arrogance, commenced by the scholastic vanity of Ben, descended so low as the more cultivated, not more splendid, days of Dryden; who has assumed the same dignity, and appears to exact the same filial attention, though in a tone, it must be acknowledged, rather less imperious, in that charming copy of verses prefixed to Congreve's *Plat Dealer*; which happily combines all the masculine graces and harmonious varieties of that great master of English versification. Lower than his time, the vestiges of this custom cannot be conspicuously traced.

The *Muses' Looking Glass* is his chief performance, and manifests an accurate insight of the human heart. Its style, as a drama, is perfectly original; nor is its contrivance less so, if we except a few imitations of the Grecian Chorus by Shakespeare,

Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and our late elegant Maſon. Though deſtitute of incident ſufficient to “elevate and ſurpriſe” the torpid intellect of a modern audience, its characters are exquisitely finiſhed, and may, even now, be eſteemed in high preſervation and keeping; with ſome ſmall allowance for the change of coſtume, they being the immutable perſonifications of ſome more prominent paſſion of the mind. One picture, in particular, that of the Voluptuary, *Acolafus*, is inimitably coloured; and, perhaps, ſuperior to the vaunted *Sir Epicure Mammon* of his great model. Dodſley has preſerved this play in his valuable collection. His paſtoral comedy, *Amyntas*, abounding in many ſtrokes of beautiful ſimplicity, and unconſtrained pathos—his *Jealous Lovers*, approaching ſtill nigher to the regular refinement of our day; and his *Ariſtippus*, or *Jovial Philoſopher*, on which baſis all our dramatic fatires are founded, are not ſo well known; but a minute analysis of their ſeparate merit would be tedious to ſome, impertinent to a few, and unſatisfactory to all. I therefore ſhall not confine myſelf to a diſquiſition at once nugatory and inſufficient; but after having indulged in a few curſory but ſtriking obſervations, endeavour to place his whole ſum of perfection in the cleareſt and moſt captivating point of view.

To enumerate his minor productions, or even to mark their varied excellence, though to myſelf no unpleaſing taſk, would to others, I fear, be too barren of amuſement or information. From noticing a few in a haſty manner I cannot refrain. Such are his elegy entitled, “*In Anguem qui Lycorin indormientem amplexus eſt*,” with its Engliſh paraphraſe; his “*Epithalamium*,” his “*Parley with his empty Purſe*,” and, above all, his “*Paſtoral Courtſhip*,” which, for tendereſs of thought, and luxuriance of expreſſion, has, in my opinion, the moſt conſummate advantage over any poem of the ſame amatory ſtrain in any language. It is proſuſe in rich ſentiment of the moſt inſinuating kind, and has been frequently copied without one grateful avowal. Of this aſſertion I ſhall only produce one inſtance; but one, indeed, very extraordinary, as it has eſcaped the attention of a critical multitude. The author of the beautiful little opera of *Love in a Village*, which (though on his part compoſed of “ſhreds and patches,” from other reſources) will ever be a favourite with the ſtage, has been ſtigmatiſed as a plagiariſt; but the identical plagiariſm has not been

diſtinctly proved. The primary conception of ſome charming ideas introduced into the celebrated air of “*My Dolly was the faireſt Thing!*” in that opera, has been attributed to *Charles Johnson*, from whom nearly the entire plot was borrowed, though but a very ſmall portion of the diſtinction. In fact, the ſong in diſpute properly belonged to neither; as any perſon may perceive by comparing its general turn to theſe detached lines of RANDOLPH.

Thou art my all; the ſpring remains
In the fair violets of thy vains;
And that it is a ſummer's day
Ripe cherries in thy lips diſplay.
And when for Autumn I would ſeek,
'Tis in the Apples of thy cheek.
But that which only moves my ſmart
Is to ſee Winter in thy heart.

The figurative ſuperiority of theſe verſes is eaſily diſtinguiſhed, for felony in the poetical, as in the moral world, always lurks under a cloud, and ſeldom enjoys any ill-attained acquiſition in its original luſtre, currency, or value.

To compr'eſs the characteristics of this ſurpriſing young genius, of whom the world was deprived before he had gained the fixed date of maturity in mental accompliſhments, let me briefly diſtinguiſh his peculiar adornments. His phraſeology, conſiſe but fluent, is ſeldom incumbered by that pedantry ſo fashionable in his age: it is a precious ſilk, tiſſued, indeed, with every flower of learning, and diverſified with all the rainbow-hues of imagination, but not glaring with falſe tinfel, or ſtiff with unwieldy ornament: his humour is ſportive and general, and, as ſuch, even at this period, pleaſing and unimpaired. It is recorded of him, as of our immortal dramatiſt, which will appear problematic in the pupil of the laborious BEN, that he never made a blot, yet all is chaſte, energetic, and correct. His imagery is always brilliant, always appropriate; no flights of extravagant phrenzy, yet no depreſſions of intellectual deſpair: what Michael Drayton, whoſe *Poly-albion* will ever render him venerable as a national poet, ſaid of the diſaſtrous, but charming Marlow, may, with more juſtice be applied to him; for, certainly, if I may be ſuffered to truſt my own feelings, my favourite

— bath'd in the Theſpian ſprings,
Had in him thoſe brave tranſlunary things
That the firſt poets had; his raptures were
All ayre, and fire, which made his verſes
cleere,
For that fine madneſs ſtill he did retaine
Which rightly ſhould poſſeſſe a poets braine.

Nor was his proficiency in universal science less astonishing; he was celebrated as a profound logician, an able disputant, and a sound philosopher; as a linguist he had not his equal, happily there remain some specimens of his Latin composition, which challenge an *Augustan* purity; in divinity he was only *not* doctor, and he had even dived into the abstruser mysteries of astrology and magic, as sanctioned by the studies of *Agrippa* and *Bacon*. We are informed by his few biographers of his being A. M. and fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; but I could not satisfy my, perhaps, trifling curiosity, with regard to the accident that occasioned the loss of his finger, which he bemoans with such burlesque gravity, in two of his shorter pieces. But, "*Nos hæc novimus esse nihil.*"

In an age when superior talent is held almost in a degree of adoration—when the meanest effort of a juvenile, or low-born fancy, is received with insatiate voracity—when ancient records and black lettered legends are snatched from their dusty recesses to shine in all the pomp of typography, quitting their former brown apparel for vellum imperial—I am surprised, I must confess, that the revising hand of some titled commentator has not chanced to descend upon the unknown, forlorn, ragged little volume which holds the modest remains of THOMAS RANDOLPH. Happy shall I be, if, through my unassuming introduction, he should come, once more, into public favour; happy, should some more able writer rescue such a source of refined entertainment from its present total obscurity, and place it in that enviable station it deserves—amongst the productions of those wonderful, those singular individuals, who gained the summits of fame, before others had made any considerable advances from the bottom; and who, at the period of comparative infancy, have reaped the deliberate laurels of age.

Feb. 9, 1801.

D.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the BOOK of ENOCH.

THOSE extracts from the Book of Enoch (inserted in p. 18 in your first number), which accompany an enquiry concerning second Esdras, have excited some reflections, for which you will perhaps afford space.

The doctrines of a last judgment, and of the destruction of the world by fire, preparatory to a palingenesis of nature, and

to the salvation of the chosen righteous, evidently form a prominent feature of the Book of Enoch. Such doctrines collectively do not occur in the Jewish prophets prior to Malachi; but in his fourth chapter they do distinctly occur. Surely then it may safely be concluded that the Book of Enoch was written before Malachi, and after all the other prophetic books.

May it not moreover be inferred that the name Elijah (Malachi iv. 5) is a corrupt reading for Enoch. Enoch being described as a preacher of repentance and the precursor of the deluge, it was very natural for Malachi to announce the coming of another Enoch before the second judgment, before the other great and dreadful day of the Lord. Whereas the name of Elijah is strangely unsuitable; for he was a preacher not of repentance but of persecution (1 Kings xviii. 40); he was the forerunner of no remarkable catastrophe; and he has certainly not merited the honourable mention of a friend to peace and equity. Besides, Malachi is alluding to the Book of Enoch; the name of Elijah would hardly offer itself to him in that connexion.

Yet this most doubtful reading in Malachi was already an established corruption of the Jewish copies of their canon in the time of Christ. Elië Peter, in beholding the transfiguration, would have presumed Moses and Enoch to be the appearing persons: and John the Baptist (Matthew xi. 14) would have been compared, not with Elias but with Enoch.

There are passages not only in Malachi and Ecclesiasticus, but in several Christian canonical scriptures (compare Matthew xxii. 30, with Enoch xv. &c.) which apparently recognize the book of Enoch: so that it would be difficult to indicate any acknowledged criterion of canonicity, by which a place could be refused to this book of Enoch in our own canon of Scripture.

Can nothing be conjectured as to the scribe? The traditional reputation of Ezra among the Jews transcends his apparent efficacy: the forgery of a second book of Esdras proves that he was believed to have written apocalyptic rhapsodies: he preceded Malachi, and survived the latest of the other prophets. A covert attack on the intermarriage of Jews with heathen women seems sheathed in the abhorrence expressed throughout the Book of Enoch at the intercourse of the sons of God with the daughters of men. It has been suspected too, that the name Zoroaster disguises that of Ezra, with the addition

tion of the Medic title *Tsar*, which, under Darius I. became common at Babylon: it is not new to surmise the identity of Zoroaster and Ezra-tsar. Now to Zoroaster all antiquity ascribes the popularization of those very doctrines which form a prominent feature of the Book of Enoch. Probably this is the very work out of which the fame of Ezra grew, and by means of which Zoroaster inculcated the important tenets of resurrection and judgment to come.

To Mr. Bruce then, and not to Mirandola, and not to Anquetil, is owing the recovery of the real oracles of Zoroaster.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EDUCATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

MANY sermons have lately been preached, and some have been published, by Anti-trinitarian ministers, recommending to the Protestant Dissenters of these islands a contribution for academical purposes. No doubt it is praise-worthy in these preachers to be desirous of securing learned tuition and gratuitous instruction to their future successors. But it deserves inquiry, whether the means they recommend are adapted to the most efficient attainment of the end.

Be it supposed (the real number matters little) that one hundred Anti trinitarian congregations vegetate or flourish in this country, and that the yearly vacation of preferment, by death or resignation, amounts, on an average, to three pastorships. Would not the wisest method of meeting this demand be—to furnish three young men annually with the means of studying theology at Göttingen? During the last ten years, in what corner or metropolis of these three islands could such professors have been found as Michaelis and Eichhorn (Dr. Geddes would not undertake an academy)? and, without instruction of the higher kind, how is the level of modern European erudition to be attained? The Jeremiah Jones and the Lardners did honour to their sect, as to their age; but it was under ——— and in Leyden, that they sought the preliminary skill.

Yet even this provision is not enough. Unless about one-tenth of the whole number of Anti-trinitarian congregations will, by a considerable increase of subscribed salary, secure to eventual acquirements the speedy certainty of a liberal leisure, the pastoral office must continue, from prudential motives, to be resigned or deserted by the more excellent candidates, in favour of school-keeping, or medicine, or agri-

culture, or commerce, or authorship not theological. In all these cases the sect is disappointed of the object of its contributions—that reputation, which an habitually learned, able, and gentleman-like defence of its opinions can alone confer on its adherents.

That the notions which have resulted from attendance at Göttingen are not precisely those of English Socinians, but border more on the Antinomianism of Geddes, can be no objection to a sect which justly hinges its purest claim to merit on docility to amelioration. A LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to direct the attention of the readers of your Miscellany to a subject of great national importance, in the hope of inciting some of your ingenious correspondents to bestow upon it a more satisfactory discussion than is here offered.

That the established clergy of Scotland have lost a great part of that reverence and popularity among the lower classes, which distinguished their order at no very distant period, the rapid increase of churches of relief, and of seceding meeting-houses of all descriptions, is a sufficient indication. Almost every village now exhibits one or more of these edifices, erected in declared competition with the established place of worship; and, as they are generally crowded with hearers, in a proportion much beyond any increase that can be supposed in the population of the country, it is evident that their acquisitions must always be made at the expence of the parish churches. So prevalent has this disposition to form themselves into independent congregations, under the direction of pastors of their own appointing, become among the lower orders of people in Scotland, that, if some effectual measures are not speedily adopted to check its progress, there is reason to apprehend that in the course of a very few years the office of an established clergyman may degenerate into a mere sinecure, and the constitutional church be reduced to a form without substance.

For the truth of this statement I appeal with confidence to every person that has opportunities of informing himself on the subject; and I am persuaded there is no man of liberal sentiments, who is a friend to rational religion, but will join with me in considering it as a circumstance greatly to be regretted. The additional expence which the country sustains, by having a double

double ecclesiastical establishment to support, is the least part of the evil. It tends equally to corrupt the established clergy, a body of men whose general respectability is a credit to the nation, and the people who are under their charge. Nothing is more ready to degrade a man in his own estimation, and to blunt the delicacy of his moral feelings, than the consciousness that he is enjoying the emoluments of a place, more especially of a function of such awful importance as the religious instruction of a district, without fulfilling the duties which it imposes. A clergyman, in this situation, will either exert himself to rout his antagonist, and bring back the deserters from his standard—a mode of warfare which presents strong temptations to low intrigue and malevolent animosity—or, dispirited by the smallness of his audience, he will become negligent and remiss in the discharge of his public functions. The people will be deprived of the benefit of listening to the instructions of men of just taste and enlightened understanding; by which their minds might have been gradually formed to more rational modes of thinking on religious subjects. Having the power of choosing their own spiritual guides in these associations, they will naturally appoint only such as resemble themselves in manners and opinions; men who must flatter the prejudices of their hearers in order to ensure a subsistence, and whose example will powerfully tend to keep alive that fanatical spirit with which the lower, and some of the middle, class of people in Scotland are still deeply tinctured.

It is not only a question of curiosity, but of the first importance, to inquire what are the causes which have led to this universal defection of the people from the established church. Those who look no farther than their own confined experience, leads them, are apt to ascribe it, in each particular instance, to personal prejudice and disgust against the minister of the parish; but this solution is too limited to apply to so general an effect. A circumstance which affords grounds for a better explanation, is, that such of the clergy as have participated least in the literary progress of the country, and whose manner of preaching has more of the last age than of the present, retain the greatest share of popularity, and have suffered least by the defection of their hearers. From this fact it would appear, that the real cause of the disagreement betwixt the established clergy and the common people is, that they no longer bear any resemblance to each other;

the improvement of the people not having kept pace with the progress of the clergy. Prior to the Reformation, the peasantry of Scotland possessed no general intellectual character. That important event first incited them to inquiry, and to mental activity; but unfortunately, the subjects of their discussion, and the models which they had for imitation, were not calculated to refine the taste, or to induce liberal habits of thinking. The manners of the clergy of that period were austere and fanatical; their notions of religion, gloomy and unamiable; and they impressed their own character on the minds of the people. Since that time the clergy and higher ranks in Scotland have made rapid advancements in taste and liberal knowledge, but the common people have remained nearly stationary. The same religious books which inflamed the zeal of their forefathers, occupy the leisure of the present race of Scottish peasantry: and as these performances have usually been handed down through several generations of the same family, and are connected with many traditional anecdotes of the piety of their ancestors; their veneration for them is naturally excessive. Vulgar minds can never separate a subject from its accessories; hence the peculiar style and manner of these compositions become inseparably associated with all their ideas of religious sanctity. Though a preacher, therefore, should deliver the very same doctrines that are contained in their favourite authors, yet if he adhere not likewise to their antiquated and often absurd phraseology, the people are never satisfied of the soundness of his theology. But no man of taste and candour can ever do such violence to the purity and dignity of his mind, as to imitate the low cant and vulgar rhapsodies that, for the most part, characterise these writings. Hence, if we trace back the history of the church for the last fifty years, we shall find, that the disposition of the people to desert the established places of worship originated with the first dawn of taste and elegant literature among the clergy; and has since gradually increased, as these qualities have been more widely diffused.

A regard to justice, however, obliges me to remark, that the complaint of insipidity and want of interest, which the people prefer against the sermons of the established clergy, is not altogether without foundation. There is a period in the history of the human mind, when the taste has outstripped the other powers, and the mind is labouring after elegance, but has

not quite attained it; which is, perhaps, the most unfavourable of any to strength and vivacity of expression. The public speaker whose judgment wavers in the selection of his phrases, can never produce an equal impression with him whose feelings, by long association, have become incorporated with his words, and who speaks, without hesitation, the dictates of immediate conception. At this stage of literary progress, it is natural to bestow more attention on the polish of style, than on the acquisition of solid materials; a character of which the sermons of our more fashionable preachers afford some indications. In addition to this, it should be observed, that such of the Scotch clergy as are ambitious of purity of language, and correctness of accent, in their public discourses, must maintain a constant guard against the intrusion of the popular dialect. But no man can speak forcibly in a style very different from that which he is accustomed to use in daily conversation; and till the clergy of Scotland attain a perfect familiarity with English idioms and English pronunciation, they must still be somewhat deficient in the essential articles of fluency of expression and an impressive utterance. It was a prediction of Dr. Johnson, recorded by Boswell, that "when the Scotch clergy give up their homely manner, religion will soon decay in that country." It did not occur to Dr. Johnson, that when the period of refinement should arrive, the people might leave their established teachers, and might hire others more consonant to their taste.

To suggest the proper remedy to this evil, would not, perhaps, be difficult; but to carry it into effect would require an union of opinions, and a combination of powers, which are rarely to be expected from any numerous body. No sensible man, I imagine, would desire that the clergy should return to the vulgarity and cant of their predecessors in the last age. This would be to buy popularity at too high a price. The only alternative, then, that remains, if we would not wish to reduce the clergy to a level with the people, is to bring the people nearer to the clergy; to endeavour to raise them to that degree of intelligence and refinement as to relish rational instruction. That the literary attainments of the Scotch peasantry are greatly over-rated in the general opinion, is evident from this circumstance, that an accurate observer will find them to be totally destitute of just taste. As their reading is chiefly confined to books of controversial divinity, and those of the least re-

spectable kind, and to the rhapsodical compositions of the old Scottish preachers, the only effect that can result from such studies is, a degree of polemical acuteness, which, however it may raise them above the same class of men in other countries, contributes but little to the general improvement of the mind. The great object therefore is, to diffuse among them a taste for the beauties of composition; and to divert their minds of that predilection for technical divinity and mystical rant, which is the chief source of difference betwixt them and the established clergy. To accomplish this purpose, it would be necessary to effect a radical change in the mode of education practised in all the country schools. It is well known that in Scotland the universal manual for the instruction of youth is the Catechism of the Westminster Divines; and this abstruse composition is even the first book that children are taught to read. In all the common editions the alphabet is prefixed, as a help to the master in teaching the letters; and the young student passes suddenly from the first rudiments of learning into the depths of speculative theology. As soon as the children can read it with ease, they are enjoined to get a portion of it by heart as a daily task; and this discipline continues as long as they remain in the school. The effects arising from this system are such as might be expected. It is obvious that it must completely fail of its purpose, which is, to instruct the rising generation in the principles of sound divinity. Children of eight or ten years of age cannot be supposed to comprehend doctrines which the ablest heads are sometimes puzzled to explain; and the habit which they form of passing over the words without attending to their meaning, precludes the probability of their reading with intelligence when more advanced in life. I will venture to assert that, among the number of your readers who have been educated in Scotland, there is not one but would acknowledge that the first time he applied to his catechism in the spirit of curiosity, the meaning of each successive passage struck his mind with as perfect a sensation of novelty, as though he had never before taken it into his hands. It is to their early veneration for this performance, that we are in a great measure to ascribe the fondness of the common people in Scotland for that technical phraseology in which it is written, but which no preacher, who is aware that it excites no definite ideas in the minds of his hearers, can employ with a good conscience.

The first step towards effecting a reconciliation betwixt the people and the established clergy therefore is, to transfer the catechism from the hands of the schoolmaster into those of the minister; and to substitute such works of taste as, by engaging the affections, and exciting the powers of fancy, may raise literary curiosity, and gradually wean the vulgar from those barbarous compositions to which they are at present so much attached. The next step would be to establish reading-societies, on such an economical plan as to place them within the reach of the labouring class. I am sorry to observe a prejudice in the public mind against these useful institutions, from an impression that they are often employed as vehicles for the dissemination of irreligious and unconstitutional principles. That they are liable, like every thing excellent and efficacious, to be misapplied by designing persons, cannot be disputed; but there is every reason to believe, that their general tendency is highly favourable to human happiness, and even to the proper subordination of ranks in society. But in order to prevent all such suspicions, in regard to the establishments here proposed, it should be made a primary article in the regulations of these societies, that they be under the superintendence of the minister of the parish, who should have power to reject any publication which he might deem improper to be admitted into the collection. The liberality and well-known loyalty of the clergy of Scotland entitle them to this confidence.

Should that respectable body become sensible of the critical situation in which they are placed, and concur in any common plan of remedy, I hope they will not be deterred by the senseless clamour of the ignorant and narrow-minded, from pursuing such measures as may appear most likely to attain the end proposed, even though they should extend to the abolition of some ancient customs.

J. P. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed that you noticed with approbation, in your last Magazine, a small institution in Leicester (yet quite in its infancy), for the purpose of enabling the poor to read; and as a wish is there expressed for some account of the plan, I venture to send you a few particulars relative to this Lilliputian charity, ardently wishing that the scheme may be improved, and acted upon, in every town

and village, till that gross ignorance, which still subsists in many parts, and which would appear incredible to persons who have had no opportunity of observing it, is wholly banished the island.

By the universal encouragement given to parochial and Sunday-schools, it seems to be the general opinion, that *all* our poor ought to be taught to read; and if taught to read, during the period of education, it is presumed they are expected to read afterwards; but the impossibility of purchasing books at the present advanced price, puts it almost out of their power to profit by the attainment the public generosity has enabled them to make. Anxious that such should not be wholly excluded from the pleasure they were *trained to expect*, and at the same time unwilling to solicit contributions when economy is on the stretch to supply the necessities of the moment, the proposal was made to a few benevolent persons, to contribute any book or books they chose for the establishment of a small library. This was readily complied with, and about forty volumes have been sent in. A small salary is allowed to the person who has the care of them. The names of those who request books are written down, and the date when they are given out. The time each is to be kept is written within the book, and on its being returned a half-penny or penny, according to the size, is paid by way of acknowledgment. No fund has been at *present* raised, but the liberality of the inhabitants of Leicester is well known, and it is presumed they will not be backward to patronize an institution which every subscriber to a charity-school tacitly declares to be necessary. Where this is not done, and a taste for reading has been excited, it is to be feared, that recourse will be had to the trash of common circulating-libraries*, the extensive mischiefs of which are not easy to be calculated; for what can be more injurious than to inflame the passions where the judgment is uninformed, and the affections uncontrolled? If the inha-

* It is a well-attested fact, that taylor's boards, milliners' shops, and even charitable institutions, are supplied from these sources! That persons who are ignorant of the first rudiments of those arts and sciences which might be applied to daily use, and even of the just principles of action, should be corrupted by false pictures, factitious sentiment, and improbable adventure, is an evil, whose baneful influence must be felt by all classes of society.

bitants of towns do not choose to establish good permanent libraries for themselves, which might be supported at less expence than the several reading-societies usually are; respectable booksellers might do much to check the growing evil of novel-reading, by introducing more useful publications; and as it is to be supposed there are in every place persons who prefer utility to mere amusement, it cannot be doubted but that they would find it advantageous.

A FRIEND TO THE GENERAL DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

Leicester, March 28, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the various anecdotes of the *guilotine* and similar instruments may be added the following detail of Count Bozelli's execution during the war of the Spanish succession. It is extracted from the "*Voyage historique et politique de Suisse, d'Italie, et d'Allemagne*," vol. i. p. 135.

I am, Sir,

Dec. 10, 1800. Your's, &c. J. C.

"THERE was something so singular in the mode of his execution, as to excite my surprise that the same plan has not elsewhere been adopted. In the great square was erected a scaffold, covered with black. In the middle of it was placed a great block of wood exactly of such height that the criminal on his knees could lay his head upon it between the pillars of a sort of gallows which supported an axe, of a foot in height and a foot and half in breadth, sliding in a groove. The axe had a mass of above a hundred weight of lead attached to its upper side, and was suspended by a cord fastened to the gallows. After his confession, the fraternity of the Penitents, who for the most part are nobles, conducted him to the scaffold; and, having placed him on his knees before the block with his neck under the axe, one of the Penitents held the Count's head on the other side with both hands. A priest then repeated the prayers usual on such occasions; after which, the executioner only cut the cord that supported the axe. That deadly instrument, in its fall, severed the head from the body, and penetrated above two inches into the block."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE never read a more interesting piece of Biography than the Life of
MONTHLY MAG, No. 72.

Burns, lately published by Dr. Currie, whose talents eminently qualify him for the undertaking. With exquisite skill he has brought forward the charming qualities, and thrown into shade the deplorable errors, of that extraordinary genius. Cold must be the heart that will not admit every extenuation which charity can offer for the irregularities of the poet; but I cannot help feeling deep concern, when a writer so respectable and so pleasing as Dr. Currie gives the least sanction to the pernicious and false opinion, that strong and ungoverned passions are *characteristic* of genius.—That they are not incompatible with it too many instances afford a melancholy proof—nor are they incompatible with stupidity; indeed gross sensual indulgence is the levelling point at which genius and stupidity meet.

The most successful advocates for vice are those who in elegant language and glowing colours throw a charm over its enormities, which, concealing its grossness, renders its poison more subtle and more strong.

Did the sorcery of language ever throw a more specious veil over voluptuousness, or supply its apology in a more seductive form, than is presented by a lady whose sketches of the character of Burns are inserted in Dr. Currie's Memoirs, and from which the following passages are extracted?

"The *penchant* Mr. Burns had uniformly acknowledged for the festive pleasures of the table, and towards the fairer and softer objects of nature's creation, has been the rallying point where the attacks of his censors, both pious and moral, have been directed; and to these, it must be confessed, he shewed himself no Stoic. His poetical pieces blend, with alternate happiness of description, the frolic spirit of the joy-inspiring bowl, or melt the heart to the tender and impassioned sentiments in which beauty always taught him to pour forth his own: but who will wish to reprove the failings he has *consecrated* with such lively touches of nature? and where is the rugged moralist who will persuade us so far to chill the genial current of the soul, or regret that Ovid ever celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon sung beneath his vine?"

After this, the fair writer *says*, indeed, that she will not undertake to be the apologist for the irregularities even of a man of genius, "though," thus she proceeds, "I believe it is as certainly understood, that it was never free from irregularities, as that its absolution may be justly claimed;

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since it is certain that the world had continued very stationary in intellectual acquirements, if it had never given birth to any but men of plain sense."

"No wonder if virtue be sometimes lost in the blaze of kindling animation, or that the calm monitions of reason were not sufficient to fetter an imagination which scorned the narrow limits and restrictions that would chain it to the level of ordinary minds."

Without being so "rugged a moralist as to regret that Ovid has celebrated his Corinna, or that Anacreon has sung beneath his vine," I am so much a philanthropist as to lament the consecration given to vice by a fair hand, which might have admirably exerted itself in defence of wounded virtue. I regret too the triumph thus afforded to conceited Dullness, who, at his Bacchanalian orgies, shakes hands with degraded Genius, and says—*Am I not a brother?*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FEW of your readers can have read without concern the paragraph in p. 16 of your Magazine for March, announcing Mr. Wakefield's intention to decline the publication of his Greek and English Lexicon. Many of them, probably, would also feel, as I did, a deep sense of shame for having contributed to the failure of a work so interesting and important, by yielding to the influence of that procrastinating spirit, which is too often the occasion why that which, it is imagined, may be done at any time, fails of being done at all. I have already met with five friends, who, having found themselves in the same predicament, have given me authority to transmit their names immediately, and I send you along with them this public acknowledgment of our neglect, in the hope that its insertion may be a means of exciting such a number to follow our example, as may induce the learned and indefatigable projector to resume his important undertaking. I am, &c.

V. F.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of WOODSTOCK, with a VIEW of the STATE of SOCIETY there.

NOTHING, Mr. Editor, can be more useful or entertaining than impartial strictures on the existing manners and the state of society in provincial towns;

and it is hoped, that a fair view will in time be given, in your valuable Magazine, of the principal places in the united kingdoms, for the benefit and information of all. I contribute my mite, and, trifling as it is, I trust it will not be disregarded.

WOODSTOCK is a very pleasant, handsome, but small borough-town, distant about eight miles from the University of Oxford, and sixty-three from London. It stands on an elevation, in a pure and salubrious air, and is bounded on one side by the river Glyme, which flows through fertile meads, and on two other sides by Blenheim Park, at once its pride and its ornament. The population amounts to about 1300 souls, according to an accurate account, said to be taken in 1797, and contains 200 houses, or separate tenements, making an average of six persons and a half to each. In gross statistical calculations, five persons only are allowed to a house, and probably this is pretty near the truth, in most situations; but when we consider the employment furnished to a number of labourers at Blenheim, and the effects of a considerable manufactory of gloves, &c. added to the healthfulness of the place, we need not be surprised that the inhabitants exceed the ordinary proportion.

The corporation is composed of five aldermen, one of whom is always mayor, eighteen common-council, a lord high-steward, and a recorder. The freemen are 100. The corporate body, with the freemen, return two members to parliament, who at present are Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, bart. of Kirtlington, and Charles Moore, esq. son to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Among its representatives, Woodstock has had the honour to enrol some very eminent names in the political world; and, for obvious reasons, it cannot be suspected of ranking among those corrupt and venal boroughs, which can neither be defended on any just principle, nor perhaps reformed, without much more injury than advantage to the constitution. Honourable influence always existed, and will exist, but venality ought not to be tolerated.

The great family in the immediate vicinity, as well as a long succession of kings whose domains it inherits, have been liberal patrons to this place; and whatever prosperity it has to boast of, is principally derived from this source*.

* From the time of Ethelred to the reign The

The glove-manufactory indeed employs a number of hands, and the fabrication of polished steel, in which Woodstock is unrivalled†, furnishes support for a few more; but it is chiefly dependent on the company that visit Blenheim, which occasion a great circulation of cash among the landlords, from whom it is diffused over the town. By the indulgence of the noble possessors of that splendid palace, the house, gardens, and park are daily shewn; and as gratuities are always expected by the various persons, who admit, who exhibit, or who guide, much money of necessity is spent by parties of pleasure, who, of all others, ought to pay most dearly for the gratification, as the tax is voluntary.

The vicinity of Woodstock to Oxford prevents public amusements in a great degree. Sometimes, indeed, a company of strolling players, when connived at by the chief-magistrate, run the risk of incurring the penalties of the statute; but they are little encouraged, and meet with frequent interruption from the university bucks. Owing to the latter cause, assemblies do not flourish here; and though there are sometimes private balls, they are neither well attended, nor regularly supported. Indeed there is little private social intercourse between the inhabitants: for, small as the town is, there are three distinct societies in it, or three ranks of people who fancy themselves as unequal associates for each other. This does not add to the gaiety of the place, nor even to its good humour; but perhaps most country towns labour under similar inconveniences. It wounds the philanthropist to reflect, that man should keep at such a distance from man, and diminish that small stock of comfort which the unavoidable ills of life permit him to taste. In all places we find jealousy and envy, mean pride and illiberal counteraction. Corporation towns are particularly noted for party spirit, even though, as in the present case, they may all draw in the same harness. All who possess exclusive privileges imagine themselves above their neighbours;—all who cannot obtain them, envy and spite their more fortunate possessors.

It should be remarked, however, that Woodstock is the fixed or occasional resi-

dence of several worthy families, who are a blessing and a credit to it; and it is impossible to mention the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, who live so near it, but in terms of the highest respect and regard. Did the great in general copy their amiable example, happiness would be more equally diffused than it is, and the poor be taught to consider the rich as their trust benefactors.

Provisions here are excellent, but not cheap. House-rent also is high, from the want of space for new buildings, and the desire which many feel to settle in a place where they can walk or ride in Blenheim Park. Nothing can be a greater inducement than this for persons of a small independent fortune to chuse Woodstock for their residence. The extent, the beauty, the perfect order in which the domains of Blenheim are kept, vie with any thing of the kind in this kingdom, and invite to an intimate acquaintance.

It would have been grateful to the writer, who has often visited Woodstock, to have extended this article farther, had not the Blenheim Guide, so generally in the hands of the public, left but little to glean on the subject.

Dec. 15, 1800.

R.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON perusing your truly valuable Magazine for March, I was struck by a most palpable error, which, if not corrected, may tend to frustrate the good intentions of the writer, viz. vindicating the character of Mr. Garrick from parsimony. The anecdote he has related of him is certainly calculated to remove that charge, had not, unfortunately, the following mistake been inserted; after representing Garrick as having relieved Dr. Johnson, he concludes, by saying, "A few months after this donation, the Doctor died;" whereas Garrick died five years before the Doctor. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

March 17, 1801.

JUVENIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR insertion of the statement I sent you last month of the shipping-trade of this port during the preceding year encourages me to hope that you will favour with a place in your Miscellany the following remarks on the situation, extent, and general appearance of the

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town,

of Charles I. Woodstock was a favourite retreat with most of our sovereigns; and the franchises they conferred on the borough are by no means trivial.

† A steel-chain manufactured here, and weighing only two ounces, according to Dr. Mavor, has been sold for 170l.

town, together with a short account of its public buildings, institutions, &c.

The situation of modern Newcastle has probably been determined by its bridge, which, having been originally built by the Romans at this termination of their great north-eastern road, has been, from time to time, renewed upon the same site. This warlike people seem to have preferred passing over the tops of hills, probably for the sake of stations, from which to overlook and keep in devotion the surrounding country. But the objects to be answered by a military nation are very different from those of a commercial one, which are best promoted by the ease and expedition with which goods and passengers can be conveyed from one part of a country to another. The great obstruction to this free communication, and the enormous needless waste of the powers of that noble animal on whose exertions we chiefly depend in these respects, occasioned by the servility with which we still continue to follow the tract of our predecessors over the elevated barren ridge of Gateshead Fell, is a source of daily mortification to the travellers upon this road. More especially when the view of that singular edifice lately built for a patent shot-tower at the white lead-works a few hundred yards above the bridge, which presents itself to the passenger about two miles north of Chester le street, cannot fail to convince him of the ease with which a perfectly level road might be carried in a straight line from that point to the western extremity of the town. The noble prospect up the Vale of Tyne, which regales the eye of the traveller as he descends towards the town from the summit of the ridge, may perhaps be pleaded as some compensation for the trouble of its ascent.

After the Romans had retired from Britain, it appears that the works which they had here constructed were at least so far maintained as to continue it a place of considerable strength; and that so many religious fraternities in the later Saxon times had found in it a secure shelter, that it acquired gradually the name of Monkchester, by which appellation it was known till the building of its castle by William Rufus or his brother Robert, since which time it has been distinguished by its present name. Under the protection of this fortress, and of the walls with which it was soon after surrounded, and encouraged by the many commercial privileges granted to it, and its peculiar mineral advantages, its burghesses rapidly increased in numbers and opulence.

But whatever causes may have determined the situation of Newcastle, and however well chosen it may once have been for the purposes of security, it must be acknowledged to be singularly ill adapted to answer those of neatness or convenience. To the stranger who arrives from the south, after he has been astonished, and in some degree terrified, by his rapid descent through Gateshead (now indeed considerably mitigated by the circuitous direction of the new street), immediately on his turning upon the bridge a precipitous eminence presents itself, which extends along the river westward to the extremity of the town, leaving only room for a narrow street, very properly denominated *The Close*; but clustered all the way to the very summit of its almost perpendicular banks, with houses built during the turbulent times which preceded the Union of the Crowns, when the inhabitants naturally crowded as close as possible under the protection of the castle. Amidst these houses an ascent is gained to the Castle yard and its precincts by several lofty flights of stairs. This eminence terminates exactly in front of the bridge, which was formerly defended by a half-moon battery, an outwork from the Castle, placed upon its summit; but this is now loaded with an unsightly mass of miserable tenements, five stories high, which seems to threaten destruction to the houses and street below. The eastern and north-eastern sides of the Castle Mount are in like manner crowded with buildings, which being all the way stuck close one above another to the very gate of the Castle, have obtained, from this circumstance, the appropriate name of *The Side*.

The eastern parts of the town were separated from the Close and Side by a deep ravine, formed by a small brook or rivulet, which falls into the river a little below the bridge. The lower part of this *dean* or *burn* (for both these provincial terms are applied to it) must have been arched over for several centuries, at least as long since as the open market-place, called the Sand-hill, has been embanked from the river, and enclosed with buildings. The upper part was left in its original state till about fifteen years ago, when the course of its channel was judiciously chosen to form a passage through the town, on which passengers should not be liable to the inconvenience of ascending either the western bank, through a narrow winding passage in the Side, or the eastern (shortly to be mentioned) by a similar strait and steep approach. If the ingenious projector had
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been allowed to begin his plan a little lower, the ascent would have been more gradual, and the improvement more complete.

Opposite to the Castle Mount, but at a greater distance from the river, the eastern ridge terminates with the handsome modern edifice of All Saints' Church; and along the back of it, which runs nearly north, is built (within and without the walls) the longest and most regular street in the town. Farther eastward, another deep ravine is formed by a somewhat more considerable brook, which, after running for some time, enters the town for a short space, though it nearly separates the whole of Newcastle properly so called, from its extensive eastern suburbs.

The whole of the level tract within the walls between All Saint's Church and the river is, perhaps, more closely crowded with buildings than any equal space of ground in his Majesty's dominions. It is occupied by no less than twenty-one wynds or alleys (here called *chares**), only one of which, called, by pre-eminence, the *Broad Chare*, will admit the passage of carts. All the rest may easily be reached across by the extended arms of a middle-sized man, and many even with a single arm. In several of them, however, are some of (till lately) the best houses in the town, which in the last age were inhabited by the more opulent merchants; particularly those engaged in the coal-trade. One of them, *not* the *Broad Chare*, can boast of being the birth-place of the Lord Chancellor elect and his able brother Sir William Scott. But of late years the suburbs have been widely extended in all directions, particularly to the north and east; and the buildings in the chares are every day fast converting into offices, warehouses, breweries, &c. Many of them are still inhabited by those more immediately engaged in the business on the quay, as well as by sailors, keelmen, and carpenters; those latter classes chiefly dwell in the eastern suburbs.

The town may fairly be reckoned to

* A laughable misunderstanding happened at our Assizes some years ago, when one of the witnesses in a criminal trial swore, that "he saw three men come out of the foot of a chair!"—"Gentlemen of the Jury," exclaimed the learned Judge, "you must pay no regard to that man's evidence; he must be insane." But the foreman smiling, assured the Judge, that they understood him very well, and that he spoke the words of truth and soberness.

extend along the banks of the river (from the Skinner-Burn to St. Peter's Quay) at least two miles from east to west: about one half of this may be taken for the base of a triangle, the northernmost point of which is near a mile from the bridge; within which, though with several irregularities and vacant spaces, the great body of the town may be conceived to be comprehended. The streets in the upper part, at a distance from the river, are spacious and well built; particularly Westgate, Pilgrim, and Northumberland-streets, and the rows and squares which adjoin them. The grey colour, however, of the bricks, and the general (though not *now* universal) covering of bright red pantile roofs, certainly take off much from their appearance. The pavements are in general very good, and there are excellent accommodations for foot-passengers; but it must be acknowledged that too little attention is paid to the enforcement of the regulations established by Act of Parliament for keeping them clean and neat. Nor can it be said that it is well lighted; the few lamps scattered here and there, serving, as has been well observed, only to make "darkness visible."

So much for the situation and extent of Newcastle. Of its population there has been a great variety of opinions; but it would be absurd to enter into a question which will be decided by actual enumeration before this sketch can be submitted to the press. In the next Number it will be in my power to communicate the result. In the mean time I will proceed to a brief account of the public buildings, institutions, &c.

The glory of Newcastle, in this respect, is the steeple of St. Nicholas, its principal parish church. On the four angles of a tower of sufficient elevation, which are besides adorned with lofty and highly ornamented spires, rest two transverse arches, which support a lantern of exquisite lightness and elegance, the angles of which are also surmounted with spires, similar to, but smaller than, those on the tower; and from its centre runs up a fifth spire, of great beauty and height. The many unsuccessful attempts to imitate it have only served to enhance the value of the original, and the merit of the unknown architect.

The church of All-Saints is nearly circular; perhaps the ingenious architect had the idea from the Pantheon, the All-Saints of Modern Rome. The lightness of the roof, which covers so large an extent without a pillar, has been much ad-

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mired by judges in carpentry. The interior is certainly very beautiful, though by some it has been thought rather too lofty; and that this is at least one cause of an alleged indistinctness which is complained of by some of the hearers. The original plan was to have finished off the vestibule with a dome; but the general prepossession in favour of a steeple has changed it into a spire of great height and considerable elegance.

The other parish-churches and chapels of ease (four in number) have nothing that requires particular notice.

The number of Separatists from the Established Church is great, and the distinctions various. The Society of Protestant Dissenters in Hanover-square has subsisted during more than a century, and has been served by many eminent men. Though usually classed under the denomination of Presbyterians, it is believed that they never exercised the Presbyterian discipline; or joined any other societies in forming a class or synod, or ever prescribed any creed or confession as a term of communion among themselves.* Besides these, there are six congregations of Presbyterians properly so called, united in doctrine, discipline, and communion, with the Church of Scotland, and one of each of the classes of the secession from that church, styled Burghers and Antiburghers: a congregation of Independents, and another of Particular, or Calvinistic, Baptists: two large societies of the old Wesleyan Methodists, and one connected with the new Itinerancy, commonly called Kilhamites, who are very numerous. There are also two Roman Catholic Chapels, a numerous and respectable body of Quakers, and a few worthy persons attached to the tenets of Mr. John Glas, whence they are usually denominated Glasites.—All these live together, on the whole, very peaceably; and while they maintain, with sufficient zeal, their respective tenets and modes, they can often, with great harmony, join with each other in plans for the public benefit, either in a charitable or a literary way: and as seldom, perhaps, as any where, disturb either public or private peace by the violence of their disputes on their several distinctions. Such would, doubtless, be the case universally, if men were left to the free exercise of their reason in matters of religion, and so much needless pains were not

taken by those in power to “prevent diversity of opinions,” a thing impossible among creatures of such limited powers, exposed to such a variety of influences from birth, education, and connections in life. On various speculative points there cannot be a unity of faith, but in the bonds of ignorance and presumption; but, amidst great diversity of opinions, there may be a unity of the spirit in the bond of peace, which is all that Christianity requires.

Newcastle, March 12, 1801. V. F.
(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR some years past a partial but an increasing emigration from Wales has taken place to America, principally to the province of Pennsylvania. At length a sort of National Committee or Representation of the Emigrants has been convened at the New Welch Town of Beula, in Cambria (117 miles from Baltimore, and 160 miles from Philadelphia) on the 22d of June last, and an address voted to the Welch nation in its antient language. The difficulties of late thrown in the way of inclosures of waste lands in Wales, owing to the clashing interests of lords of manors—the increase of taxes greatly affecting small hill-farms, and other causes, have increased the spirit of emigration; and a meeting properly organized has lately assembled at Llanduffil, in Cardiganshire, for promoting a general emigration to America. The number as already ascertained is very considerable and increasing, and unless measures are taken this session of Parliament for the inclosure of commons and wastes, in which Wales greatly abounds, it appears highly probable that no small part of that country will lose its inhabitants. I inclose you the Address of the American Committee to the Welch people, being worthy of being preserved as descriptive of the manners of this remnant of the Celtic race at the commencement of the 19th century.*

A BRITON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Bank of England notes being at this time so extensively circulated in business, it becomes requisite for persons in trade to be acquainted with the utmost

* See a Sermon in aid of the New College, Manchester, preached in Hanover-square, Newcastle, William Turner.

* We beg to be excused printing the original Welch, but shall be glad to receive a translation.

extent of their legality in the discharge of debts;—that is, whether these notes, of what value and amount soever they be, are as legal a tender for the payment of money, and the satisfaction of any pecuniary demand, as is the current coin of the kingdom? If any of your Readers will fully explain the above, it will be of much service to many individuals who are in doubt on this point. Yours, &c.

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A SKETCH of the present STATE of some of the PUBLIC HOSPITALS and INFIRMARIES in PARIS, and particularly of the HOSPICE DE LA MATERNITE.*

THE hospitals and poor-houses in Paris are all supported and conducted exclusively by the Government. Individuals in that country are no more disposed to promote such undertakings, than government is to encourage them, and the public spirit of the inhabitants of this metropolis is generally diverted to other objects.

We do not see here, as in England, private persons making private interests concur in promoting the general good, and establishing, in the midst of a large community, a multitude of small independent institutions, in which all obey, although no individual commands; and where no one rises against the established rules and customs, but to oppose abuses which time and experience may have brought to light.

As I had heard much of the shameful state into which the public charities of France were fallen, I took advantage of the opportunity which I had last autumn of visiting them; but I must confess, that, notwithstanding all their defects, I found them much superior to what I had heard them described. It is true that within these two or three years government has at length been induced to bestow more particular attention on them, and several useful reforms have been begun.

In general, the hospitals of Paris are extensive, and appear to me to be constructed on good principles. The sick and infirm poor, who are the objects of these charities, neither suffer from hunger, cold, or want of air; and cleanliness is by no

means so much neglected as I had imagined. But if a government has some advantages over a society of individuals in regard to the choice of situation, the extent of the edifice, and the magnitude of the undertaking, it is in the detail that the administration of a private society chiefly discovers its superiority. The interior economy of the infirmaries of Paris appears to me as defective as that of the hospitals of London is wise and judicious; and the medical treatment in France is the part which is by far the most neglected.

But I was the less surprized at it when I found that (independent of the French being really much behind us in the science of medicine) hospital-practice reflects no honour whatever on the physicians engaged in it, and it becomes an object of ambition merely for the immediate emolument which it produces. Indeed, as the patients have not, as in this country, to return thanks in person to individuals for the benefit which they have received, this benefit remains almost always unknown; and a house of charity is generally considered as the abode of distress, rather than as an asylum where the sufferer receives the assistance which humanity can bestow. The natural result is, that the physician grows discouraged, and, far from considering himself as honoured by the task which he has undertaken, he is almost apprehensive of its becoming a reproach, and that his name should be associated with ideas of disgust and misery, rather than with those of relief and beneficence.

They reckon in Paris about 17,500 distressed persons dispersed in nineteen hospitals; and reckoning three others, which, although connected with the town, do not specially belong to it, a total number of twenty thousand sick and infirm receiving this mode of relief may be reckoned in the capital. It is said that the whole annual expence of these hospitals of government does not exceed six millions *livres Tournois* (about 250,000*l.* sterling); but this is probably a very vague calculation.

Among these establishments there are a few that have been celebrated for a length of time, either for their immediate utility, or for the philosophic spirit to which they owe their birth. Such are the institutions, for the education of the deaf and dumb (*Sourds muets*) and for the industrious blind (*Aveugles travailleurs*). Within these few years another establishment has been instituted, called the *Hospice de la Maternité*, which, though not intimately connected with philosophic views, appeared to me to offer several ideas equally novel

* This valuable and authentic account was communicated to us by a physician, established in London, who had an opportunity last summer of being an eye-witness to all that is mentioned in this report.

novel and pleasing; a sketch of which I shall endeavour to trace.

The gentleman who accompanied me to this asylum being furnished with a permission from government to visit the different hospitals of Paris, we were immediately introduced to the director of the establishment, Mr. Ombron, who with great complaisance gave us all the particulars which we desired. This gentleman is warmly animated by a spirit of philanthropy, and it is to him that the public is indebted both for the new plan of the establishment, and for the great improvements that have been made within these few years.

The institution of the *Hospice de la Maternité*, which replaces that of the late Foundling-hospital (*Enfans trouvés*), is composed of two distinct departments, the *lying-in* and the *suckling*, each of which occupies a separate building.

The lying-in rooms are kept very clean and perfectly well aired, and they contain not more than six women each. The number of women contained at one time in the hospital is upon an average about 200, but there are in general fewer in summer than in winter. Pregnant women require no other recommendation to be received than to have passed the eighth month of their pregnancy, and to be free from infection of the venereal disease. The total number of women annually delivered in this hospital is 1500, which makes an average of four or five children daily brought into the world within its walls. Of these 1500 women no more than six or seven die annually, provided there is no contagious distemper. There has been no puerperal fever this year, but last year twelve or fifteen persons were lost by this disease. A female performs the office of midwife, and the person at present employed is a sensible woman, and has every appearance of a good education. There is a separate room for women who are in the pains of child-birth, and another contiguous for the moment of delivery. We found in the latter three children who had been brought into the world within a few minutes.

The women who, during their confinement, are attacked by any disease independent of the lying-in, are removed into an upper set of rooms, where they are attended by the physician to the institution. The infirmary appeared to me to be less judiciously conducted than any other part of the establishment.

The suckling department (which is contiguous to the former) is by far the most considerable: the plan of it is very

ingenious, but I observed that there was neither much order nor cleanliness in the detail. It is true that, notwithstanding the extent of the building, it is much more populous in proportion than the other. Mothers, nurses, children—all is in continual motion, noise, and crying. This department is occupied by four different classes of people. First, by the mothers, who, after being delivered in the adjoining building, are permitted to suckle their infant, and are themselves supported on condition of their consenting to suckle another child besides their own, which the institution confides to their care. But of the number of women annually delivered in the hospital there are not above twenty who are willing to remain on this condition. The others prefer either to carry away their children, or to leave them in the house to the care of a wet-nurse. Secondly, all children exposed or abandoned are received, without exception, but in general, parents in abandoning their offspring give in to the director a judicial attestation of their name and the day of their birth; and it very seldom happens that a child is found simply exposed at the gates of the hospital without any attestation. When this is the case, however, the child is always received, but search is made after the persons who brought it, and they are arrested if discovered. Thirdly, a certain number of wet-nurses are received into the hospital, equal to that of the children to be nursed there; but the number of the latter brought up in the house itself is but small in proportion to those who are sent into the country, where they are suckled and taken care of under certain stipulated conditions. Fourthly, the nurses who come into the house to suckle the children of others, bring their own child with them, and continue to nurse it during the time that they remain in the house, so that the number of children is thus almost doubled. These, as well as the women who come with their new born children from the lying-in department, are called stationary nurses (*nourrices sédentaires*) in distinction from those in the country whom I have just mentioned. The total number of children annually born or received into the hospital, and supported at its expence, is between five and six thousand. There are at all times in the house about two hundred and fifty children, and, reckoning in addition the children of the wet-nurses, a total of five hundred is thus made. I should not omit mentioning, that in the suckling department there is one room appropriated to the reception of the new-born

born children, and feeding them until they are provided with nurses. This deposit of infants, to the number of fifty or sixty, who are all in their cradles, ranged in lines, and successively fed from a sucking-pot by ten or twelve nurses, forms a most singular spectacle. One of the *cildevant sisters of La Charité* (a religious order, celebrated for their active humanity in relieving the sick) is at the head of this department. I was sorry to observe, that the children are still wrapped in swaddling-cloaths, in order to diminish the necessary number of attendants.

The country nurses, who are much more numerous than those that are stationary, are spread over the country to the distance of thirty or forty leagues from the capital. They are chosen and engaged by a set of people in the pay of the institution, called *conveyors (meneurs)* because they convey the children to the nurses: they are likewise appointed to superintend their treatment, by visiting them from time to time.

The conditions on which these poor little abandoned creatures are confided to the care of the country nurses are very singular. They are allowed five shillings and ten-pence per month, during the first year; five shillings during the second and following years till the child has attained the age of seven; and only four shillings and two-pence per month from the age of seven to twelve. From that period they receive (I believe) no other emolument than the profit which arises to them from such service as the child is able to perform. At the age of 16 the child is completely emancipated, and the nurse liberated from her engagements. During the course of this education the nurse receives, gratis, for the child seven complete suits of cloathing, but, after adding that expence to that of the board, the maintenance of every child costs the establishment no more (every thing included) than the sum of 1017 livres Tournois, or about 42l. sterling. Having attained the age of 16, and becoming perfect masters of their actions, these young people frequently choose to remain with their adoptive mothers. It sometimes happens, that the real parents claim their children from the institution before the term of emancipation; but unless both the child and the nurse consent to part, the parents are not informed of the place of its retreat, and it is not often that they succeed in recovering the children which they have abandoned. As soon as these unfortunate beings have completed their sixteenth year, they present

themselves at the office of the institution, to be informed of the name of their parents, and to obtain a certificate of their birth.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to a remark of your ingenious correspondent Mr. Robinson in page 113 of your Magazine for March, I beg leave to observe that I am very far from supposing that the Greek was not, like every other polished language, read and pronounced with strict attention to a regular system of accentuation; and, were it possible at the present day to ascertain the true nature of the ancient Greek accent, I should be among the foremost to study and practise it. But there lies the difficulty: by the English method of applying *modern* accent to the *ancient* languages, I see the known and indisputable *quantity* of syllables utterly perverted—long syllables contracted into short—short extended into long—in a word, the harmony of at least ninety-nine verses in every hundred totally destroyed. Such indeed will invariably be the case with every reader who attempts to apply the accent to Greek or Latin words in the same manner as he does to English. On this subject, let me quote the observation of a distinguished prelate who has lately published a learned treatise "*On the Prosodies of the Greek and Latin Languages.*"

"It is a peculiarity of the English language, that *quantity and accent* always go together; the longest syllable, in almost every word, being that on which the accent falls. By the habit of our pronunciation, we generally *lengthen the sound of the accented syllable*, and the voice runs rapidly over all the other syllables of the word: and we have no other rule of quantity, but to lengthen the sound of the accented syllable." (page 4.) In the subsequent page, the right reverend author adds—"According to the genuine pronunciation of our language, to which there are still but few exceptions, *acuteness of tone* and *length of time* generally coincide, and never are separated."

Admitting the truth of these remarks, which I see no reason to contest, it evidently follows that our mode of accentuation is widely different from that of the ancient Greeks, since they could lay the acute accent on short syllables without making them long—at least, if we can place any dependence on the accentual marks that have been handed down to us with those

Greek words of which the quantity is ascertained. Thus, for example, in

Δεισας δ' ἐν θρονου αλτο—(Iliad γ, 62).

we see the Greek acute marked over the first syllable of θρονου, which we certainly know to be short, as well because the *o-micron* is naturally so, as because the poet intended to make a dactyl of ἐν θρονου: which words, by the way, if duly pronounced as a legitimate dactyl, *ekthrōnū*, are finely expressive of the sudden start with which the god springs affrighted from his throne. But, instead of the Greek acute whose power is now unknown, we hear the English acute applied, which, lengthening the short syllable, and perverting *thrēnu* into *thrēw nou*, drags his poor godship forth with the dull torpid slowness of an overburdened porter struggling under an unwieldy load.

To enumerate the various instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus dis-harmonised by the application of modern accent, would be to quote, as I have above intimated, at least ninety-nine hundredths of all the Greek and Latin poetry now extant. Such being the case, I cannot forbear to think (with all due deference, nevertheless, to those who entertain a different opinion) that, until we can resuscitate from the dead some ancient Greek who in his life-time was perfectly acquainted with the tones and accents of his native language, and who shall teach us the true mode of applying them, our surest guide in pronunciation is the syllabic quantity, which we find established beyond all controversy by the concurrent testimony of so many poets. And here let me recommend to the attentive lecture of every youth, who wishes to relish the beauties of Greek and Latin poetry, the little treatise entitled "*Metron ariston*," written by the late Dr. Warner. If I had the volume at hand, I might perhaps quote some pertinent remarks from it: but, that not being the case, I refer the reader to the book itself, which will amply repay him for the time bestowed on its perusal.

But, to return to the original subject of my controversy with Mr. Dyer, viz. the idea of pronouncing as single words *ἐνθαλαμῶν*, *ἐκσφετέρης*, *τοῦτραγῶπου*, in the verses which I quoted from the *Anthologia*, in page 299 of your Magazine for last November—pronouncing, after the same manner, *ἐκθρονου*, in the hemistich above adduced from the Iliad, as a single word, with the (English) acute accent on the first syllable—and, in short, observing the same rule in every similar case—I am much

pleased to observe, that, in addition to the voice of Mr. Robinson, I also have on my side the authority of so acute and ingenious a critic as Mr. Wakefield. The latter gentleman, in a learned and curious treatise which he published during the course of the present month, entitled "*Noctes Carterariæ, sive de Legibus Metricis Poëtarum Græcorum, qui versibus Hexametris scripserunt, Disputatio*," has the following passage, which deserves to be here quoted, as strongly corroborative of the opinion hazarded by me, and controverted by Mr. Dyer.

"*Leſtor admonendus eſt, in verſu, qui legitur Il. A. 7.*

Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, καὶ διὸς Ἀχιλλεύς·
voces καὶ διὸς pro voce ſimplice Græcis antiquis
habitas, quaſi adunatæ legerentur: et in hoc
genus verſiculis, Il. B. 34. 270.

Αἶρεϊτω, εὐτ' ἂν σε μελιφρῶν ὕπνος ἀνήη·

Οἱ δέ, καὶ ἀχρυμενοὶ περ, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἦδ' ἰδὺ
γέλασαν·

pausam cæsuralem fieri ad σε et περ, non aliter quam si junctim scripſiſſes, εὐτανσε, ἀχρυμενοίπερ: et sane in multis non aliud, quam hæc conſociatid, ἀμουſτιαν carminis legentibus defendet: ut Il. Π. 833. Od. Θ. 258. et vis pauſæ magis efficax in monosyllabis. Hoc autem, aliunde cõgnitum, luculentissime evincitur epigrammate ἀντιſτροφῶν, in Anth. Stepb. p. 416.

Κυπριδὶ κορυτροφῷ δαμαλιν ρεζάντες ἐφεῖοι,
Χαιρέντες, νυμφὰς ἐκ θαλαμῶν ἀγομέναι:

nam, niſi pro unâ voce habeas εὐδαμῶν, pœmatis artiſcium corrumpitur, et feſtivities rei perit."

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Classical Printing-Office, J. CAREY.
Merlin's Place, Clerkenwell,
March 31, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Provincial Occurrences of your Number for January, I observe an account of my sale of sheep at Bromsgrave; and as your Correspondent appears to be mistaken in his observations upon it, I take the liberty of stating the following particulars, that they may not make an undue impression upon the public.—He intimates that there was some improper management by interested persons, with a view to keep up the nominal value of the breed; but, so far from this being the case, there was not a single bidding, or the least management whatever, by any of the Leicestershire breeders, very few indeed of whom were present, and the sheep were all fairly sold

to breeders in the neighbourhood, within fifteen or twenty miles of Bromsgrove. In addition to this, I think it right to add, that every sheep was *bonâ fide* sold to the highest bidder; that I actually received the sum stated; and, lastly, that there was not a single bidding on my account by any person whatever.

Bromsgrove,
Feb. 12, 1801.

I am Sir, &c.

J. TWAMLEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HOPE you will excuse my beginning this letter with a *copy of verses* which have been printed again and again, and are in every one's mouth: but you will perceive that they are necessarily to be repeated once more, as a *text* for what follows. It is almost superfluous to add, that in Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard it is thus written:—

“Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire:
Hands that the rod of empire might have
sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er
unroll:

Chill Penury repress'd their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flow'r is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

Some village Hampden, that with dauntless
breast

The little tyrant of his fields withstood:
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest:
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's
blood.”

These verses, Mr. Editor, were perused by me very early in life, and have left an impression which I verily think can never be effaced by time or chance. My admiration of *geniuses* has always been fervent. I imbibed it from infancy, and to this day I cannot behold a genius without feeling a certain kind of awe, as in the presence of a superior being. Judge then what my sentiments were, when I learned that so many great geniuses are buried in obscurity. It was this unhappy circumstance in the fate of eminent talents which first induced me to fix my residence in the metropolis, not merely as the seat of learning, but upon the fair principles of calculation. I concluded that where the greatest number of men are gathered together, there must be the greatest number

of geniuses, as the lottery-office-keeper who sells the most tickets has a chance of selling the most prizes. Had there been any city that contained a greater number of inhabitants, although not the metropolis, and although there had been neither a king nor a bookseller in it, I should have fixed in that city upon the same principle.

When, therefore, I came to reside in London, I fondly imagined that my favourite predilection for geniuses would be gratified by the recurrence of a perpetual variety of *celeberrimi eruditissimi et peritissimi, et in omnibus artibus literisque facile principes*; but I had not made such *eminence* my pursuit long, before I discovered too much reason to lament, with the Poet, that “chill penury” which turns so many men out of their proper stations in this life, and fills them with others possessed of no more talents than an *ignoramus* jury. My experience has since added many a sad confirmation of this fact, and has often induced me to complain of an order of things, or a constitution of society, which excludes so many bright geniuses from the profits of their natural talents. Alas! Mr. Editor, the “dark unfathom'd caves,” and “neglected spots,” mentioned by Mr. Gray, are neither more or less than the little courts and dirty allies of the metropolis, where our “village Hampdens” are weighing groceries, and our “inglorious Miltons” are tagging laces. The “desert air” where our historians, poets, and philosophers, “waste their sweetness,” are the shopboards, ware-houses, and pitching-blocks, of this mass of sin and sea-coal; for in such “neglected spots” have I often, by a talent for research peculiar to myself, discovered the seeds and germs of all those distinguished characters.

Can I then forbear such plaintive meditations as these? What a vile and ungrateful world we live in, which suppresses, compresses, keeps down, confines, and buries so many talents and so much genius! What better are we than the unhappy wretches who commit child-murder left their offspring should rise up to shame them? What are our orders in society, our wealth, our ranks, our dignities, our privileges, and our titles, but so many medicines taken to procure the abortion of genius? And who and what am I who have been employed so many years in finding out geniuses, in dogging them to their garrets, their workhouses, and their cells, and bringing them to the booksellers, but a sort of police-officer bringing the bodies of hopeful babes, deserted by

their unnatural protectors, to the surgeons to see if they were still-born, or if they ever lived?

Sir, the discoveries I have made in my pursuits of genius have been so many and important, that if I had been properly encouraged, I should, in the space of a few years, have made Great Britain the envy of the world. I should have shewn a race of Homers and Virgils that would have eclipsed the brilliancy of Greece and Rome: I should more than once have placed Shakespeare a little on the back ground in spite of all the trunks that Norfolk-street can contain; and have given Milton a place more becoming his *inferior* talents than that which has been assigned, merely from the supposed want of a successor. I knew, better even than the sheriff's-officers, where to find a Bacon, a Boyle, or a Locke; and my Newtons, neither few nor scarce, should have proved a *vacuum* from other documents than their pockets. A second Augustan age should have made the close of the eighteenth century more celebrated than its commencement: the German authors should have been out-numbered; and Paternoster-row have become the Leipzig-fair of the whole universe.

This much, however, I can do: I can prove that the complaint of want of genius and talent is the complaint of ignorance and indolence. Men who will not take the trouble to inquire, take for granted that inquiry is useless; and those who are too indolent to ask a question think it is impossible to give an answer. Thus it is, as in many other cases, that errors are propagated, because it is less troublesome to remain in the wrong than to be set right. And thus it is that we suppose there is a scarcity of genius because we content ourselves with examining the surface only, and never think of looking to "the dark unfathom'd cave" for the "gem of purest ray serene," which, I will venture to say, he that seeks shall find.

Yes, Mr. Editor, unsupported and unprotected, my researches have been often crowned with success. In the article of *statesmen* only, which many persons suppose to be extremely scarce, and *appareus rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, it is incredible how many Harleys, Bolingbrokes, Pelhams, Pulteneys, Walpoles, and Chathams, I have found, where ordinary inquiries and unphysiognomical eyes would have discovered only tailors, barbers, grocers, and tobacconists, plain tradesmen, or honest artizans—"hands, that the

rod of empires might have sway'd," measuring tape, or weighing the coarsest of sugars. Among such I have seldom failed to meet with a premier fully accomplished in the *arcana* of ways and means; the mysteries of aggression in war, the varieties of existing circumstances, and all the dignified tortuosities and decorous ambiguities of diplomatic consideration: but "chill penury" made one work at the loom, and confined the ambition of another to a shop-board. I know an acute and penetrating letter-carrier who would have made an excellent plenipotentiary; and when I lately heard of a change of administration, I must confess I fixed on one of my own servants as a fit and proper person for secretary of state. A man more ready at an excuse, when any misconduct occurred; more indistinct in an answer, when the question was the plainest; more reluctant to an inquiry, and more ready to shift a fault from his own shoulders to that of his fellow-servants, I never met with.

Oratory and political ability are now so closely conjoined, that it were in vain to attempt to put them asunder. A long speech and a good speech are become synonymous terms; and a statesman has the security of a boxer, that of being invincible while he can *keep his wind*. If oratory then be the requisite for an official situation, it is impossible to despair of a race of politicians in the very lowest ranks of life. The lower classes of people in the metropolis are indeed particularly qualified for public speaking. If you listen only, as in my researches after genius I have often done, to the debates of a public-house-club, or the discussions of a coffee-room, you will perceive, as I have sorrowfully perceived, many an embryo Demosthenes, and half-smothered Cicero, veiled from the common eye by that "chill penury" which confines them to the "unfathom'd caves" of chandlers'-shops and grocers'-counters, and resolves all the powers of mind into the vulgar knack of buying and selling. Their facility of saying much and little to the purpose is truly admirable, and their amendments and explanations are so much more unintelligible than the original proposition, that chance only, or evil fortune, could have excluded them from the high stations they were so eminently calculated to fill with advantage to themselves and their families.

But enough on this subject. It is time we should pass on to the learned professions. Here I am truly sorry that as, out of all due respect, I must begin with the church,

church, so there also I must vent my most doleful complaints. It is very unfortunate for me, that my physiognomical skill has proved so painful to my feelings. I not only discover in a man's face what he is, but what he ought to have been. With this source of information, it grieves me to say, that I have discovered some eminent dignitaries, and great props of the church, through the mean disguise of cathedral vergers and parish beadles, and have evidently seen more talent in the man who opened the pulpit-door, than in him who entered in. I was humbly saluted the other day at a church in the city by an antient man, a pew-opener, in whose face I could easily trace the prebendal stall and the residentiary mansion. I meet with many a half-starved curate, who has all the lineaments of a deanery, and I have in my eye at this moment a very worthy parish-priest, who has a valuable living of 60*l. per annum* in the salubrious and champaign country of Lincoln, whose face is as strongly cut into mitres, as ever a man's face was seamed by the small-pox. I can discern his claim to the lawn-sleeves through his worsted-stockings, every darn of which bespeaks a *dispensation to hold*. On the other hand, I am constrained to add, that my friend, Dr. SLUG, who has nothing to complain of in the way of promotion, and who has more livings than he can name without taking breath, might have been a vast acquisition to some nobleman who wanted a skilful and expert game-keeper: and there are one or two more whom I could mention who have very strangely got *out of place*, and are knocking their heads against a pulpit, when, as I think Addison says, they might have done honour to their country at the plough.

Of the Law I shall speak with becoming deference:—

“God bless the King, the Commons, and the Peers,
And grant the Author long may wear his ears!”

The subject is delicate, I shall therefore only say, that I have received a bow from a grave personage at the Temple-stairs, who has very much the look of a Prime-serjeant, and it was only last term I gave my great coat in charge to a door-keeper at Westminster-hall, who, if every man had his due, would perhaps at that moment have been giving a charge to a jury. These solecisms, however, occur much less frequently in this learned profession, than in that which I last mentioned: and

I suppose it may be accounted for in this way.—It is held as a maxim, that merit, if not every thing, is at least something in matters of law; and that a man is not the worse qualified for the higher departments, because he happens to understand the business annexed to them; and that no *interest* whatever can make a blockhead a good lawyer, or persuade people to trust their affairs in the hands of a man who is more attentive to the emoluments than the duties of his profession. There is, perhaps, another advantage which affords the public a ground of security in law affairs, namely, that *non-residence* is not known at the bar, that no counsellor will say to his client, “I have provided you with an excellent and honest attorney in my room,” and that there is no such thing as granting a dispensation to a barrister to plead a cause at York, while at the very moment he is on his legs in Westminster-hall.

With respect to physic, I cannot say that I have been curious in my inquiries after geniuses; I have seldom looked into Warwick-lane; its local situation *vis-à-vis* the slaughtering-houses of Newgate-market has a tendency to excite a smile which a person of my grave pursuits is always unwilling to indulge. There have occurred, however, in my researches, some old women who have very prescribing faces, but at best they could have arisen only to the honours of the obstetric art. And as to “chill penury” repressing “the noble rage” of the faculty, they have one sure resource. If refused admittance among the regulars, they find a wide field open among the empirics, where, although a little knowledge might be no disgrace, it would perhaps be no great advantage, the lowest degree of that quality in the *physician of newspapers and band-bills* being always superior to the discernment of those who apply for his assistance. Besides, we find that the knowledge of those who have “studied at all the universities,” and prescribed “to all the crowned heads of Europe,” is seldom more than can be contained in an ounce vial or a small pill box.

But the greatest success I have had in discovering buried geniuses, digging them up, restoring the suspended animation of mind, and bringing it forth to the light of open day, has been among the poets. In this department, I have found geniuses in all possible varieties of capability, from the ponderous and massy epic, to the light gossamer sonnet, in almost every street, court, and alley. Poetry, indeed, seems to be a talent not so easily suppressed by
“chill

"chill penury," nor so closely pent up "in the dark unfathom'd cave," but that it will contrive to peep through the cran- nies, getting first one foot out and then another. I acknowledge, nevertheless, that I have been rather bitterly disappointed in some of my poetical geniuses. I have been more than once obliged to put an infant Shakespeare apprentice to some honest handicraft employment, in which he might be free from the temptations and evil examples of pen and ink; and a Pope, of whom I expected great things, has been very expensive to me, because, on his first *pastoral*, I prevailed on his master to give him up his indenture, and he is now scarcely worth a dull prologue to a new play. But I was most disappointed in "a mute inglorious Milton," who was remarkably promising. Of this young fellow I indulged great expectations, and I hoped ere now to have been congratulated as the munificent patron of a New Paradise Lost. So sanguine was I that I had almost applied to Bulmer and the artists. Alas! I wish I had left him at sixteen shillings a-week, and washing. I never could get him beyond an enigma or a Vauxhall song. My last letter from him at Port Jackson mentions, however, that he is doing very well, and has solemnly abjured the errors of Parnassus. On the subject of poetry, I ought to add, although no discovery of mine, that no station, whether high or low, can "repress its noble rage." Mechanics of all descriptions will vindicate the rights of poetical genius, and we have a very recent example that even a Lord of the Treasury could not contain himself.

Upon the whole, some disappointments undoubtedly every man must meet with who undertakes the discovery of geniuses, on so large a scale as I have. But I may console myself that I have proved there is no *real scarcity* of the article, either from the badness of the seasons or the nefarious arts of monopolizers. And I might now confirm this by detailing the result of my inquiries after philosophers, heroes, and Cromwells "guiltless of their country's blood." But I shall only add, that our philosophers have seldom waited for my inquiries, bringing themselves forward with all the confidence of men who knew what they were, although some of them, in my humble opinion, did not precisely know what they would be at. It is said that a man never mounts so high, as when he does not know how far he means to go. Modern philosophy, indeed, like *steans*, is not to be compressed; and we all know

that some late explosions have been very terrible to the party as well as to the neighbourhood. As to our heroes, our navy has made unparallelled progress in preventing them from wasting their valour "on the desert air." But for our Cromwells, "guiltless of their country's blood," I cannot say that I have ever yet discovered any person duly qualified to adopt the character, and abide by the qualification annexed.

I shall now conclude this letter with an observation or two which principally concern myself. Albeit I have thought it my duty to investigate and explore the hidden recesses of genius, the employment has not been altogether of a pleasurable kind. It has produced in me a fearfulness and timidity of manner that almost unfits me for the business of common life and those casual intercourses to which we are all subject. I have often been afraid to speak harshly to a rude hackney coachman, lest what I deemed rudeness should prove the ebullition of "a strong-minded genius." I never can dispute the score of a milk-woman, lest I affront a Dacier, or a Sappho. I am particularly civil to the showmen at the Tower and Exeter-change; I think I see the curbed spirit of a Linnaeus or a Buffon. I submit to any kind of cattle from my stable-keeper; the man has really the look of a privy-counsellor; and no poor wretch ever suffered more than I do in a mob, for I know not but I may be jostling a Sir Isaac, or treading on the toes of a Bacon or a Boyle.

Your's, &c.

A HUNTER AFTER GENIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was very far from my intention, when I sent the translation and explanation of the *ισχυροι* verses to the Monthly Magazine, to engage in a dispute with learned philologists; and when I made a cursory observation on the *αντιπροστα*, my object was as far, perhaps, as possible, from that of controversy. The writing of the observations was perhaps indiscreet (for I acknowledge I went out of my way). They were made, too, on a hasty view of Mr. Carey's letter, and on the spur of the moment. But my hints, though penned in haste, were not written without reflection. And Mr. Carey's syllogisms, if they add nothing to my small stock of wisdom, may yet be of service, by increasing my prudence.

I said, that Mr. Carey's conclusion from the

verses produced by him, as read in inverse order, appeared to me drawn too hastily, and added, that Mr. Carey seemed to have mistaken the shift of the versifier for a law of pronunciation. And I think so still.

In strict argument, the observations related only to those verses; and from any thing yet produced, I see no reason to change my opinion. I gave my reasons why I believed, that what Mr. Carey produced as examples to prove a point of grammar, were mere shifts of the versifier. And those reasons, in my humble opinion, were neither disproved, nor weakened. Nay, Mr. Carey scarcely attempted to reply to them, but flew off to higher matter, leaving the poor epigrams to shift for themselves. Other reasons might have been produced. It might have been shewn (for the practice of the poets gives the law to grammarians) that in almost every one of the epigrams there is a violation of the rules of prosody: and I could still further have shewn, both from the *ισοσφῆροι*, and *κακίνοι*, or crab-verses, that what I said of the shift of the *αντιρροποντα* was not spoken at random. But what leaves me unconvinced has convinced Mr. John Robinson.

All that I know of the poets themselves (nobody, I believe, knows much more) is this:—that Leonidas, a modern Greek poet, excelled in writing a species of verse, the character of which it has been thought scarcely worth while to inquire into, and was dubbed *peritus* for it by his contemporaries: and that another modern Greek poet, named Nicodemus (this is all, too, I know of him), wrote a few epigrams, that may be seen in the Greek Anthologia, abounding with shifts, and, from the very nature of such attempts, with false quantities. *Dulce est desipere in loco*. But why should PHILOLOGY catch at such sorry authorities?

I should have troubled the Monthly Magazine with my poor observations long ere this, had I not been informed, that Mr. Wakefield was printing a book (*Noctes Carcerariæ*) in which something was to be said about the *αντιρροποντα*. I have accordingly waited to see that publication. But, with all deference to the earning of Mr. Wakefield, I see no reason to alter my opinion, that the *αντιρροποντα* are verses of mere shifts, and nothing more.

Indeed Mr. Wakefield's observations confirm my opinion. For perceiving in two of the epigrams quoted by him two violations of quantity (and his sagacity could not help perceiving them) Mr. Wakefield brings to their relief emenda-

tory criticism: because, says he, unless we read so and so, we shall have a monster. Whether Mr. Wakefield has any other authority for his readings, than his own skill in emendatory and conjectural criticism, I do not determine. But as the lines now stand (and I acknowledge my suspicion, that there is no proper authority for altering them) they are at best mere playful effusions; but, as to quantity, they are proper monsters, injudiciously, in my humble opinion, introduced by Mr. Carey in a question concerning accent and quantity.

Strictly speaking, as before observed, the observations related only to those epigrams: the general remark was merely incidental. "The subject of accentuation (these are the words of the letter) I leave untouched." I did, in sober truth, mean to deny, and do still, the authority of those verses in a question of this kind, though I certainly could not mean to assert, that accent affected not language. The words of sentences, whether prose or verse, as well in Greek as in other languages, run, *as it were*, into one another, as regulated by the pause, stop, and accent: but such approximation does not exclusively affect the article and preposition. Nay, not being quite ignorant of the natural connection of the article and preposition with the noun, I did even allow, that there was a tendency in them to unite (accent being the soul of pronunciation) though I might deny that they were actually so united in the Greek language, as in some of the Eastern languages, by means of affixes and prefixes, and as they are in some of the European languages, on principles direct, visible, and systematic. Quintilian's observation referred to by Mr. Carey and Mr. John Robinson does not amount to the actual union of the article and preposition with the substantive or governing word (such a union as that already alluded to). Quintilian only says, *tanquam in una voce, dissimulata distinctione*: this is all that is necessary for Mr. Carey's purpose; and I am still, conceding him that, left in possession of all that I contended for.

With respect to the article (though I still keep in recollection the natural connection of the article with the governing word) it is well known to be agreeable to the genius of the Greek language for the article not immediately to precede the governing word: this may be seen in every page of every Greek writer. The three first pages of Xenophon's *Cyropædia* afford abundant examples. It is utterly impossible

impossible in this case for the article and substantive to compose one word. And here may I be permitted to notice, that the parallelism between the languages alluded to by Mr. Carey and the Greek is not sufficiently exact: in them the preposition and article are inseparable from each other, and therefore more naturally coalesce. In the Greek language the preposition and article are frequently at a distance from each other, and both of them from the governing word. The case, too, of compound words in the Greek language is, I humbly conceive, not exactly the same. The words alluded to by Mr. Carey, from the *Anthologia*, do not come under that combining and syncopating power, properly called composition.

As the genius of the Greek language, and the authority of all printed books, warrant my conclusion, so also do inscriptions on ancient marbles, and MSS.

Inscriptions are more ancient than manuscripts. On some ancient inscriptions the words run into one another. But such union is not peculiar to the article and preposition, as united with the governing word, but applies with equal force to any words of a sentence. But in those cases, where the other words are distinct, there the article and preposition are, in like manner, distinct from the governing word.

There is a remarkable inscription, of which Gruter and Gronovius have each given copies. A learned writer supposes it a forgery. It, however, shews what were the opinions of those eminent men, so conversant in monumental inscriptions. In Gronovius's copy, the words run into one another; and of course the article and preposition unite with the words following it. In Gruter's copy the words are kept distinct, and the article and preposition are in like manner distinct from the word, to which they relate. And the same observation applies to the authentic monumental inscriptions of antiquity.

An observation similar to this applies to ancient MSS. in some, composed in what they call *uncial* letters, and in some others, the words run into one another, and of course the article and preposition are united with the words following them. But in all other MSS. of which I ever saw specimens (*Vide Monsaucon's Palaeographia Graeca*) where the other words are not united to such as follow, the article and preposition are kept as separate as the other words: and this as well in verse as prose.

I have spoken thus at large, Sir, not

to give my letter an air of learned argument, which it does not require, but that Mr. Carey may not mistake my meaning, and the reasons that influenced my judgment. I spoke neither for nor against accent or quantity, and only against Nicodemus, as authority; making an incidental remark. I have also been thus explicit, Sir, because I intend not to give you any further trouble on this subject, but leave Mr. Carey to pursue the subject as he may think proper.

If I mistook Mr. Carey's meaning in any part of his letter, I was misled by what appeared to me an attempt to push an argument, in the zeal of *discovery*, to an undue length; and if Mr. Carey has been opposing any other opinion than what I have thus fully stated, he may have illustrated *his own book* (which, at the time, I had not perused), yet, in regard to me, he has been fighting a shadow. At all events, even on his own question, my judgment can submit only to proper authorities: I am willing to sit at the feet of Gamaliel, but not of Nicodemus.

Your's, &c.

GEO. DYER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE compiler of the Extracts, &c. in the Monthly Magazine, p. 44, will find a very full and curious account of *Edward Fairfax*, in Bishop Atterbury's *Epistolary Correspondence*, 8vo. 1799, vol. i. p. 374, &c.

Feb. 2, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been for some time past employed in endeavouring to devise a more effectual method than any now in use for constructing a Machine or Boat calculated to preserve the lives of unfortunate shipwrecked sailors, or affording them assistance in distress, without hazard to those who may venture to expose themselves for that purpose; and having read several accounts of the success experienced at Shields, in the North of England, by the use of a boat, termed there a *Life-boat*;—I wish very much to gain information of the peculiar construction of that boat; and, from the very extensive dispersion of your valuable publication, conceive it to be the best medium through which I could apply for that purpose. If any of your readers can satisfy my curiosity in this respect, it will be esteemed a particular favour by

Wth
To

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the KING of SARDINIA.

CHARLES EMMANUEL, King of Sardinia, was born in Turin, the metropolis of his continental dominions, on the 24th of May, 1751. Before proceeding to a statement of the public and domestic life of this virtuous and unhappy monarch, we think it proper to indulge our Readers with a short notice of the long line of his royal ancestors, so justly celebrated for their sensibility, prudence, courage, and piety. This notice will be so much the more interesting, as no historian as yet has set in the due light the vicissitudes and the political exertions of the past Sovereigns of this illustrious house.

A thousand years of gradual increase in greatness; upwards of twenty persons, from father to son, constantly following the same plan of aggrandisement in the same way; all these princes endowed nearly with the same mind and character—this is a phenomenon which no other house or dynasty can represent, either in antient or in modern times.

The royal house of Sardinia, known in the history of the three last centuries, under the name of Dukes of Savoy, and in the middle ages under those of Counts of Savoy and of Maurienne, descends from the celebrated Saxon princes, who cut out so much work for Charlemagne, before being conquered; and next from the subsequent emperors of the same Saxon dynasty, who held the German empire after the posterity of that brave conqueror. The genealogists state that Otho III. the last emperor of the house of Saxony, left two sons; the elder of whom, Frederic, continued the succession of the Saxon line in Germany; and the younger, Berold, or Berthold, founded the house of Savoy, in Italy.

1. Berthold, having done the Emperor Otho signal service, in his capacity of Vicegerent of the Empire, was appointed *Count of Maurienne*, about the year 1000.

2. His son, Humbert (*aux blanches mains*) having likewise been Vicegerent of the Empire, about the year 1040, enlarged his estates by the acquisition of the *Valais* and the *Chablais*.

3. The posthumous son of Humbert, named Otho, acquired some more coun-

tries in Savoy, and the county of Suza by marrying the heir of the last count.

4. Amadeus II. about the year 1070, availing himself of the distresses into which the Emperor Henry IV. had fallen through the persecutions of Pope Gregory VII. did not open him the passages of the Alps, until he obtained from him the county of Bugey.

5. Humbert II. his son and successor, increased his estates by the acquisition of Tarentasia.

6. Amadeus III. about the year 1108 completed the conquest of Savoy, and he was the first to bear the title of *Count of Savoy*.

7. Thomas, his grandson and successor, conquered Piedmont about the year 1230.

8. Amadeus IV. about the year 1260, conquered the Genevese, the Brevans, and the Vienneſe.

9. Amadeus VIII. about the year 1420, received from the Emperor Sigismund the title of Duke of Savoy, and Prince of Piedmont; and having married Mary Visconti, of the Milanese dynasty, he had in dowry the city of Vercelli with the territory belonging to it.

10. Charles, named the Warrior, about the year 1488, upon marrying Blanche de Montferrat, made for his son the important acquisition of the marquise of that name.

11. Philibert II. acquired from Francis I. of France the county of Nizza and *Villafranca*.

12. Emmanuel Philibert, his grandson, was one of the greatest generals of his age. He commanded the Imperial army of Charles V. at the siege of Metz, and that of Philip II. at the battle of S. Quentin. The greatest of his acquisitions was the county of Aſti, which he received from Charles V. The best historians compute that he raised the income of his dominions from 200 to 600 thousand ducats.

13. Emmanuel I. justly called the Great, about the year 1590 attempted to make himself *Count of Provence*. Philip II. of Spain, his father-in-law, supported him, and he had been acknowledged as Count by the parliament of Aix. This Prince is the true founder of the greatness of his house; for, hav-

ing succeeded in exchanging with Henry IV. of France, the counties of Bresse and Bugei for the marquisate of Saluzzo, he became the absolute guardian of the Alps, and the disposer of the passages through them. This is the ultimate cause of the influence of his successors over the politics of Europe, and of the important acquisitions they afterwards made in Italy.

14. and 15. Francis Hyacinthe, and Charles Emmanuel II. conquered many territories upon the maritime Alps; and in the western coast of the Republic of Genoa; the chief of which were the principalities of Saorgio, Oneglia and Loano.

16. Victor Amadeus II. (the first crowned head in the family) was a warlike prince. He completed the expulsion of the Waldeſe from the vallies of Luzerne and Angrone, and he attempted some conquests in Dauphiné and Provence. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, he had become King of Sicily; but some few years after he resigned it in favour of the Emperor Charles VI. who gave him the kingdom of Sardinia in exchange.

17. Charles Emmanuel III. was, perhaps, the greatest of the Piedmontese princes, and monarch of his age, next to the King of Prussia. He availed himself, as well, at least, as any of his predecessors, of the political occurrences of Europe to enlarge his dominions. Having acceded to the coalition of France and Spain, against the house of Austria, in the year 1733, he obtained, by the subsequent treaty of peace the provinces of Novara and Tortona, and some other fiefs in the Milanese; and at the end of the next war, in 1742, in which he had espoused the cause of the house of Austria, he gained also the province of Alexandria, and some part of the Vigevaneſque and the Pavese.

18. His late Sardinian Majesty followed the same system as his predecessors, and, had fortune favoured the first exertions of the royal confederacy against the French anarchy, he would undoubtedly have received before his death a large indemnification for his exertions in behalf of religion. He would have far extended his dominions on this side of the Alps! This expectation of future acquisitions is now transmitted to his present Majesty.

Every curious reader will, we think, be surprised to consider from the foregoing catalogue of acquisitions, by what means the enormous distance which separates a Count of Maurienne from a King of Sardinia, has been gradually and systematically overcome, during the course of nearly ten centuries! His surprise will, however, still increase, when he reflects that these princes (and others of the same line whom it was unnecessary to mention) have all of them been of the same character, and all of them equally remarkable for piety and prudence. The genealogical tables of this illustrious house exhibit a lineal descent of seven Counts of Maurienne; next to them, of sixteen Counts of Savoy; afterwards of twenty-six Dukes of the same title; and lastly, of four Kings of Sardinia, none of whom has ever been a disgrace to his dignity, or a scourge to his subjects. The detailed description of the characters of the two first Kings of Sardinia, with which we shall gratify the public, may be almost literally applicable to any of the princes of their house.

Victor Amadeus was an able politician and a courageous warrior. He himself led his armies, and exposed himself like a common soldier. He was acknowledged as the greatest general of his age, in that kind of warfare which the French justly call *la guerre de chicane*, and which is carried on in unequal and mountainous countries, like the Piedmontese dominions. He gave a signal proof of his courage when he set at defiance the encroaching power of Lewis XIV. and twice invaded the provinces of Dauphiné and Provence, where his military abilities very often counterbalanced those of the veteran French General *Catinat*. Nothing could better prove how this monarch was beloved by all his subjects, than an example of an obscure Piedmontese, who generously sacrificed his life in the service of his sovereign. The name of this hero has, till lately, been most ungratefully concealed, when one of the best Italian living writers has celebrated him according to his deserts. His name was Peter Micco, and he was a cannoneer. The Duke de La Feuillade, the French General, had besieged Turin so very closely, that it would unavoidably have surrendered in a few days. The sole resource left to the King was the use

of some subterraneous mines to destroy, or at least to overthrow, the French camp. The cannoner Micco was charged with these preparations. He had already completed the works, and was actually applying the matches for the purpose of lighting them, when he should get out of the mines. Whilst he was preparing to go out, he was warned by his comrades that the French, having received some hints of the intended explosion, were rapidly digging the ground for the purpose of averting it, and he perceived himself, by the noise over his head, and the falling of some pieces of earth and stones, that if the matches were not soon lighted, the enemy might destroy the mines. *'Well, my friends, (exclaimed the hero,) run away, recommend to the King my poor wife and children, and let me remain.'* This said, he instantly lighted the matches, and, burying himself under the mines, he overthrew the French camp and preserved Turin. Victor Amadeus was likewise active, vigilant, and prudent, in his internal administration. To him the Piedmontese dominions stand indebted for many establishments which were utterly unprecedented in history, and which, in some instances, are quite singular even to this day. He humbled the pride of the Jesuits, by taking off from their colleges the public schools for the education of youth; he established the famous Royal Academy for the foreign nobility and princes, he ordered an accurate agrarian map to be made of all the land-proprietors and productions of his dominions; and he built the famous warehouses for the *annona* of his estates, of which the celebrated French economist Melon spoke as of a singular economical establishment. The only blemish which an attentive critic may find in the administration of this monarch is, perhaps, the innovation which, whilst he possessed Sicily, he attempted to make upon the famous *legation a latere* in that monarchy.— This inconsiderate step exposed him to the mortification of beholding his kingdom obnoxious to an ecclesiastical interdiction from Pope Clement XI.

Charles Emmanuel may not improperly be denominated the Trajan and the Marcus Aurelius of Piedmont. He surpassed his father in all the virtues so congenial to him and to their ancestors. He was great in war, and even in his frequent defeats his ene-

mies were compelled to acknowledge in his conduct the exertions and the resources of a great general. After the peace of 1747, which confirmed to him his important conquests in the Milanese, he applied himself entirely to promote the public prosperity of his subjects. One of his chief cares was to discharge his debts, in order to relieve his people from the burthen of the contributions raised during the wars. Posterity will never forget what he said in 1763, to one of his favourites.— *'This is the happiest day of my life: I have suppressed the last extraordinary tax.'* His economy in finances, his contempt for luxury and pleasures, and his care not to deliver the helm of Government to the inferior ministers, enabled him to reform many abuses, and replace them by the most beneficial establishments. He proscribed debauchery and gambling; he reformed the jurisprudence and legislation; and he enacted a New Code of Laws, already published in 2 vols. in twelves; he protected religion; he encouraged clergymen of talents; and ordered that every ecclesiastical dignity, even bishoprics, should be granted only upon a competition. It is to be lamented that he brought a blemish upon his character, by the dreadful persecution he raised against the celebrated Neapolitan historian, Peter Giannone, who had taken refuge in his dominions under the safeguard of hospitality and of the law of nations.

If the writer is rightly informed, his present Sardinian Majesty discovered from his very infancy that disposition for prudence and piety which had been the unalterable characteristic of his ancestors. His tutor was the Prince of Sospello, a nobleman of the first rank, and advantageously known in Italy for his liberal principles and polite manners; his chief preceptor was a venerable and learned Savoyard clergyman, promoted afterwards to the Roman purple, and known in the literary and ecclesiastical hierarchy under the name of Cardinal Gerdil; and one of his instructors was a Pietist, of the name of Pischeria, reckoned one of the best classical scholars then in Turin. Sometimes the young Prince would attend in the royal academy, and take his seat among foreign princes; and when the celebrated naturalist Beccaria was appointed instructor to the Duke of Chablais, his brother, he would also assist at a course of lectures on mathematics and experimental philo-

philosophy under that respectable professor.

In 1773, upon the accession of his father to the throne of Sardinia, he took the title of *Prince of Piedmont*; and in the year 1775, upon the marriages of his two sisters, Madame d' Artois, and Madame de Provence (the present Queen of France), he married, the Princess Mary Adelaide Clotilde of France. Nothing remarkable is to be found in the history of his Majesty, from that time to the ever-memorable period of the French disasters. The breaking out of the war with France brought upon him the disagreeable consequences which we are going to relate.

According to a constitutional law of the Sardinian dominions, no public debt can be contracted by the reigning monarch without the consent and the signature of the presumptive heir of the crown. His late Sardinian Majesty, although full as prudent and just as any of his predecessors, and altogether as beloved by his people, had been charged with some neglects of the financial administration. It was thought that the bank notes, or rather the paper-money, issued under his reign, in the name of the crown, had given some effectual blows to public credit, as they already lost upwards of 20 per cent. in the circulation. For the actual preparations for a war thought so just and necessary, more money was requisite, and more assignats were consequently to be issued upon the mortgage of the crown estates. The Prince, being required to put his signature to the new debts, had some objections to the proposal, and took the liberty to make some observations on the necessity of the war. Most probably he stated his opinion fairly, and that he did not mean to throw any censure upon his father's conduct or government; but, as his difficulties were related to the King in strong colours, and misconstrued for a selfishness tending not to take upon his future reign the burden of discharging the public debts actually under discussion, he had the mortification of being confined in his own apartments by his Majesty's order.

We have occasionally lamented in the course of this work, that so many eminent characters of the present age should be connected with the overgrowing torrent of the French war, which, by the multiplicity and rapidity of its events, throws them unavoidably into the back ground, and impairs of course every sentiment of esteem and respect that is naturally due to them; moreover, in a

work like this, consisting of biographical notices and anecdotes, public events are little sought for, owing to their connection with general history, and to their being of course the province of every other historian or journalist. We entertain, therefore, no wish to trouble our Readers with an account of the treacherous practices of the French rulers and the Piedmontese jacobins, before the year 1796; of the disgraceful peace which was the result of them; of the delivering of all the strong holds to the Corsican chief; and of the outrages, contumelies, and humiliations, by which the unhappy monarch was compelled to deliver the citadel of Turin, the last bulwark of his crown. We shall only relate some interesting particulars about the expulsion of his Majesty from Piedmont, and his retreat into Sardinia, which are neither known to the public, nor likely to be noticed by other writers.

Notwithstanding the French occupied all the strong places in the country and the very citadel of Turin, still it would have been in the power of his Majesty to get them slaughtered in one hour, by a single hint to his subjects to the purpose. He was, however, too religious and too mild for such bloody actions. When the Directory thought of expelling him from Piedmont, they were aware that, notwithstanding their forces and advantages, the project could not be executed in a regular way. They were obliged to adopt some treacherous and disgraceful measures, worthy, as Mallet du Pan justly says, of *Castruccio Castracani*; and upon sending some more troops into the places, in a friendly manner, they unexpectedly imprisoned the royal garrisons and proclaimed their Republic. A *ci-devant* nobleman of the name of de Grouchy, brother-in-law to Condorcer, who commanded in the citadel, obliged the King, with threats of burning Turin, to sign an abdication, or rather a bequeathment of his continental estates in favour of France, on condition that he should be allowed to retire to his kingdom of Sardinia, escorted by a French commissary. The prudent monarch, always intent to avert the calamities of his subjects, consented. The departure of his Majesty from Turin, attended by his royal family, and his faithful servants and ministers, in twenty-four carriages, with lighted torches, in the night-time, amidst the tears and distress of all his faithful subjects, was like a funeral procession.

cession. He was subsequently condemned to pass through the Cisalpine territories, with the troublesome escort of the French commissary, in his way to Leghorn, where he was to embark for Cagliari. Being arrived in Tuscany, his signal piety made him forget his own misfortunes, and turn his mind towards the Pope, Pius the VI. who was yet in the Chartreux near Florence. He resolved to make him a visit. His Holiness, on his side, seemed likewise to forget his own misfortunes on seeing at his feet the religious monarch with his royal family. He fainted at the recital of what had happened in Turin. Whilst this visit took place, the French commissioner was present, with his hat on his head, and scoffing at the expressions of the mutual sentiments of the two venerable persons. On his arrival at Leghorn, his Majesty made to this French agent a gift of a rich snuff-box set in diamonds; the Duke of Aosta, had presented him likewise with a beautiful saddle-horse; and the other princes generously followed this example. The gratitude of the miserable wretch was publicly to sell all these things in the market-place at Florence, with such marks of disrespect towards the royal persons, as to have endangered his life from the fury of the mob.

His Majesty repaired to Cagliari,

the capital of his kingdom of Sardinia. He staid in this place till the combined armies of Austria and Russia expelled the French from Italy. Upon this, he returned to Tuscany, and resided for about seven months in Florence. When the newly-elected Pope, Pius VII. embarked at Venice for Ancona, his Majesty, wishing to pay him the same respect as his predecessor, went to meet him at the latter place, accompanied by the royal family and court. Next, he attended his Holiness, on his subsequent journey from Ancona to Rome. In this metropolis his Majesty stopped only for some days, and afterwards retired to the pleasant town of Frascati, where he is now waiting for those beneficial events which may, as every man of feeling heartily wishes, enable him to repair to his continental dominions.

His Sardinian Majesty is now forty nine years old, and he has four younger brothers—the Duke of *Aosta*, the Duke of *Monferrato*, the Duke of *Ginevrino*, and the Count of *Maurienne*. The royal family of Sardinia has likewise the Duke of Chablais, and two princesses from the second marriage of Charles Emmanuel his grandfather, and the Prince of Carignano with two princesses his aunts.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

THE MAN WITH THE IRON MASK.

DURING the demolition of the Bastile (says *Desobonds*, in the *Histoire Philosophique de la Revolution*) it was discovered who had been the man with the iron mask, concerning whom Voltaire could offer only surmises. The archives of this state-prison were seized by the multitude; papers which would have been valuable to the historian were dispersed; but some curious persons endeavoured to secure, by purchase, the reliques of this mass of materials. It was very common to meet with mere cards, signed by the ministers, and containing the address of some prisoner. One of these cards, No. 64,389, contained the following words: *Fouquet arrivant des isles Sainte Marguerite avec un masque de fer*. Then three XXX, and below them the signature *Kerfadjon*. I myself saw this card in

possession of the person who found it, and offered money for it, but in vain. I then took an exact copy, and I believe that this document furnishes a complete solution of every difficulty. Colbert, as is well known, had sworn the ruin of the intendant Fouquet, and, in 1664, procured his being imprisoned in the citadel of Pignerol, then an appurtenance to France. He there spent some years, escaped, and died—no one knew where. This fact is attested in the Memoirs of his friend Gourville. Probably Fouquet was retaken and confined in the isles of Sainte-Marguerite, and thence transferred, in 1690, to the Basile.

JOHN COUSTOS.

In the year 1744 John Coustos, jeweller, a native of Berne, in Switzerland, was delivered, at the age of forty-three, from the prisons of the Inquisition of Lisbon, through

through the interference of Mr. Compton, the British minister at that court. He embarked for London, and there published, in 1746, a narrative of his sufferings from confinement and torture. His indictment appears to have furnished the Abbé Barruel and Co. with the model of their charges. It states, that John Coustos had infringed the Pope's orders by belonging to the sect of Freemasons, this sect being a horrid compound of sacrilege and many other abominable crimes; and that the said Coustos having refused to discover to the Inquisition the true tendency and design of the meetings of Freemasons, and asserting on the contrary that Freemasonry was good in itself: therefore the Proctor of the Inquisition requires that the said Coustos may be prosecuted with the utmost rigour, and desires the venerable court would exert its whole authority, proceeding even to torture, if necessary, in order to extort a confession of the truth of the several articles alledged.

The following Epitaph on a Professor of Midwifery is ingenious.

Hic jacet T. YOUNG, M. D. Obflet. Profess. in Acad. Edin.

Ob. 1783, Æt. 58. qui Venerem sine Lucina,
Lucinam sine Venere coluit:

Filios post mille Reipublicæ datos,

Heu heu sine liberis discessit:

Bella inter intestina,

Manu forti sed sine Mate,

Patriæ liberatoris nomen adeptus est.

UNION OF PROTESTANTS ATTEMPTED.

It was a whim of Queen Anne to accomplish the union of the different Protestant churches and to use them all to the same liturgy. The King of Prussia found it convenient to humour her orthodox zeal, and employed Jablonsky to correspond on the subject with Sharp, the Archbishop of York. An account of what passed was published in 1767, under the title, *Relation des Mesures prises dans les Années 1708—1713, pour introduire la Liturgie Anglicane dans le Royaume de Prusse et dans l'Elektorat de Hanovre*. Strangely enough, Toland, the infidel, interfered in the conferences. Early in 1708 he had at Hanover an interview with Jablonski and Urfinus, on the conciliation of the two or three religions: and probably he would have taught the divines to dispatch business, if Leibnitz had not rendered them jealous of his intrusion.

SIR THOMAS ADAMS, LORD MAYOR of LONDON, principally extracted from the MS. of an OLD CLERGYMAN in a NATURAL HISTORY of WEM, &c.

Though a commercial life is not marked with such striking exploits as are found in the memoirs of heroes and politicians; yet when trade has been successfully cultivated, the honest gain thus acquired affords a latitude for the display of qualities of the heart, much more valuable than are commonly exerted by more illustrious ranks of men who enjoy fortunes by inheritance. A remarkable example of this is to be found in Sir Thomas Adams, a man of great eminence in his time for his prudence, piety, loyalty, and sufferings, and for his acts of munificence both in town and country.

The family were originally settled in Northwood, a hamlet in the parish of Wem, in Shropshire. There, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Randal Adams held of the Lord of Wem a messuage and fifteen acres and a half of land, which probably he afterwards purchased. He had two sons; William, who died in 1598, and Thomas, who was a tanner at Wem. This Thomas married Margaret, daughter of John Eyre of Shrewsbury. By his care and industry he purchased an estate of 25l. a year. He had three sons. Thomas, the subject of this little memoir, was born in 1586, and seems to have been originally designed for the church, for he had his education at Cambridge, and took a degree there; but a more gainful prospect presented itself, and he applied himself to the business of a draper in London, and married Ann, the daughter of Humphrey Mepsted, of Trenton, in Essex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. In 1639 he was chosen sheriff of the city of London, and was of so public a spirit, that when his son-in-law brought him the news of his election, he immediately quitted business, and never afterwards followed his trade, but devoted his whole time and attention to the city concerns.

He made himself such a master of the customs and usages, the rights and privileges of the city, and at the same time was found to be a man of such wisdom and integrity in the exercise of his knowledge, that there was no honour in the city wherefore he was capable, to which he was not preferred. He was chosen Master of the Draper's Company, Alderman of a ward, and President of St. Thomas's Hospital,

Hospital, which would probably have been ruined, had it not been for his sagacity and industry in discovering the frauds of an unjust steward. He was often returned a Burgess in Parliament, though the iniquity of the times would not permit him to sit there.

In 1645 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, in which he was so far from seeking his own benefit, that he would not accept of those advantages which are usually made, by selling the places that became vacant in his mayoralty. The party then in power, knowing his loyalty, sometime after searched his house, in expectation that the king was there concealed. In 1647 he sent a thousand pounds in gold to the king, then confined at Hampton Court. He was soon afterwards committed to the Tower, detained a prisoner for some time, and excluded from all public offices and employments.

He at length became father of the city, and such was his attachment to the royal cause, that while Charles II. was in exile, he remitted to him, at different times, upwards of ten thousand pounds, when, in the 74th year of his age, he was deputed by the city to go as their commissioner to Breda, with General Monk, to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and attend him home. In consideration of his signal services the King knighted him at the Hague, and a few days after the restoration created him a baronet.

His charities were extensive: at Wem he gave the house of his nativity for a free-school, and liberally endowed it. He founded an Arabic professorship at Cambridge. To promote the Christian religion in the East, he, by the advice of Mr. Whelock, was at the charge of printing the Gospels in the Persian language, and transmitting the copies into those parts, thereby (to use his own expression) *throwing a stone at the forehead of Mahomet*.

He was a conspicuous example in private as well as public charities; his hands were open in his life-time to objects of distress and desert; and though he had suffered great damages in his estate, he bequeathed considerable legacies to the poor of several parishes, to hospitals, and ministers' widows. He died in 1667 at the age of 81 years. His funeral sermon was preached by Doctor Hardy, and thus concludes: "The king has lost in him a loyal subject; the church a faithful son; the city a prudent senator; and the public a common father."

AN ENGLISH ADMIRAL.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Captain

Hardy, whose ship was stationed at Legara Bay, happened to receive undoubted advice of the arrival of seventeen Spanish galleons, under the convoy of seventeen men of war, in the harbour of Vigo, and *without any warrant* for so doing, set sail and came up with Sir George Rooke, who was the admiral and commander in chief in the Mediterranean, and gave him such intelligence as induced him to make the best of his way to Vigo; where all the before-mentioned galleons and men of war were either destroyed or taken.

Sir George was sensible of the importance of the advice, and the successful expedition of the captain; but after the fight was over, the victory obtained, and the proper advantages made of it, the admiral ordered Captain Hardy on board, and with a stern countenance said, "You have done, Sir, a very important piece of service to the throne; you have added to the honour and riches of your country by your diligence; but do not you know that you are liable at this instant to be shot for quitting your station?"—"He is unworthy of bearing a commission under her Majesty," replied the Captain, "who holds his life as aught, when the glory and interest of his queen and country require him to hazard it." On this heroic answer, he was dispatched home with the first news of the victory, and letters of recommendation to the queen, who instantly knighted him, and afterwards made him a Rear Admiral.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY of HOBBS.

Hobbes, although a patron of the Restoration, was not an approver of the Constitution. The following passage from his *Commonwealth* (c. xxix.) is decisive:

"Sometimes also, in the merely civil government, there is more than one soul: as when the power of levying money, which is the nutritive faculty, has depended on a general assembly; the power of conduct and command, which is the motive faculty, on one man; and the power of making laws, which is the rational faculty, on the accidental consent not only of those two, but also of a third. This indangers the Commonwealth, sometimes for want of consent to good laws; but oftener for want of such nourishment as is necessary to life and motion. For although few perceive that such government is not government, but division of the Commonwealth into three factions, and call it mixt monarchy; yet the truth is, that it is not one independent Commonwealth, but three independent factions; not one representative person, but three."

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

GREEK VERSES, with a TRANSLATION,
written on the DEATH of a CHILD, by a
PARENT, who was prevented by IMPRI-
SONMENT from seeing him during a grievous
and fatal SICKNESS.

Ωλεο, καλ' Αλφεινδε, βιε προθυροισιν, ανυσσας
Τεσσαρας εννικοντ' ηελισιο δραμης.
ΑΛΛ' ου πνευμα πατρης, τριποθντε, σον υστατον
ελκεν.

Ου μαλακην απαλοις χειρα φασσι τιθει·

Ουδ' ερατη σεο μητερ παρηγορεων εκαθηντο,
Αεναοις αι! αι! δακρυσι τηκομενη.

ΑΛΛ' Αϊδης γε κακης δαμα ανερας· αμφιβαλει
γας

ΑΥΤΟ· ΕΚΕΙ σε φιλαις αγκαλιδεσσι πατρης·

ΑΥΤΟ· ΕΚΕΙ μητερ τε καθεζετον αμφιπλεκοντες,
Φιλτατε, μυριαδας μυριαδων ετεων.

THE beautiful Alfred yields his breath!
Soon, ah! too soon, thy harsh behest
The victim calls, relentless DEATH!
And gives his troubled spirit rest.

Thy hapless fire, lamented Shade!
Nor heard, alas! thy parting sigh,
Nor saw thy paly lustres fade,
Nor gently closed thy glimmering eye:

Thy hapless fire gave no relief,
While streams of anguish round thee flow;
Nor footh'd with sympathetic grief
A mother's and a sister's woe.

But Death o'er persecuting Power
His chain of adamant will cast;
And, kinder far than man, restore
The father to his babe at last.

He too, when Time and Nature fail,
Through ages will enjoy thy charms;
Nor brutal Malice then avail
To tear his darling from his arms.

SONNET.

THE birds, melodious harbingers of Spring,
Train up their race to hymn the rosy
hours,

And, in the sunbeams of prolific showers,
Mid glittering leaves, to plume their dewy
wing.

Oh! that the Bard, by heaven ordain'd to
sing

The noontide shades of Eden's roseate
bowers,

And Eve's meek blushes, sweeter than her
flowers,

Had bred some darling youth his harp to
string.

Then, had a second Milton "hail'd the
light,"

And waked, in strains divine, the golden
lyre:

Elijah's mantle, in his airy flight,
Dropt thus, Elishah's bosom to inspire;
The holy prophet vanished from his sight,
Rapt in a chariot of celestial fire!

SONNET to a FRIEND.

THE youthful lover, parted in despair
From her whose smiles his heart with
rapture blest,
Feels transient joy expand his forrowing
breast,

To view the portrait of his absent fair,
And mark the semblance of her artless air,
By Art's cold pencil tho' but ill express'd.
The faint memorial, o'er and o'er caref's'd,
Gives him new strength his bitter loss to
bear.

So, torn reluctant from my native plain,
Where thee, my friend! I crown'd with
well-earn'd bays,
My kindling bosom shares its joys again,
On Thames' throng'd banks to read thy
rural lays;
For thee the Sylvan Muse, in sweetest strain,
Has taught to celebrate the country's praise.
Feb. 5, 1801. D. S. Y.

AMATORY STANZAS.

'TIS past—the tuneless lethargy is o'er,
I fly from Dulness and her mole-eyed
throng,

To Fancy and to Love I wake once more,
Once more I wake to Rapture and to Song!
Whence spring these transports of tumultu-
ous bliss?

These sweet sensations whence, to feeling
true?

They breathe ambrosial from my MARY's kisses,
They stream from her soft eye of humid blue.
Dear maid! how oft, immerst in cheerless
woe,

Clothe have I clasp'd thy visionary form,
How oft has that ripe cheek's purple glow
With radiant blushes streak'd the mental
storm!

Tho' distant many a long, long, weary mile,
Mid my lone path that angel-shape I view'd,
View'd in the first faint dawn thy serious
smile,

In eve's pale van thy fleeting frame pursu'd.
Has Summer aught more tempting than thy
breast,

Where Nature revels, unconfin'd and free?
In Autumn's richest charms art thou not dress'd?
Winter, and tearful Spring remain for me.
Yet spite of Fortune, or cold Caution's spite,
(To Caution's minions Fortune I resign,)
While envious stars withdraw their curtain'd
light,

Pulse of my throbbing heart! thou shalt be
mine. D.

VERSES sent to CHRISTINA, QUEEN of SWEDEN, with CROMWELL'S PICTURE. Translated from the LATIN of MILTON.

UNCONQUER'D Virgin of heroic soul,
Bright Star! whose rays illumine the Arctic Pole,
Furrow'd with warlike casque this front be-
hold,
Tho' worn, intrepid—and tho' aged, bold:
While bravely he the Peoples' cause main-
tains,
And treads the path to Honour, Heav'n or-
dains;
To thee, fair Queen, thy beauty bids him
bow,
Smooths the majestic menace of his brow,
And o'er these features, terrible before,
Draws a soft shade, fatal to kings no more!

D.

SONNET, TO MY CAT.

FOR that thou, once, did'st lend a Poet aid,
And from the green lamp of thy glaring
eye
Did'st to divine TORQUATO * light supply,
When Penury around diffus'd her shade,
Illustrious shalt thou live in lofty song;
For well do'st thou deserve immortal praise,
Whose influence beam'd on such delightful
lays;
Go, then, and soar above the vulgar throng,
And, close to VIRGO, shine, a FELINE
STAR!
And, as the rolling Spheres shall chime around,
Still sweetly purr to the ecstatic sound,
By Astronomic Sages ken'd afar—
Tho', darkling, pregnant with poetic dream,
Ah! never may I need thy vivid gleam!

D.

SONNET. PERVERTED GENIUS.

YOUTH! as thou read'st some celebrated
page,
Where Fancy all her charming pow'rs dis-
play'd,
Hast thou not curs'd thy star with impious
rage,
That sunk thee a dull cypher in the shade?
Ah! fairer far, thy calm inglorious lot,
Sweeter, tho' uninspir'd, thy leaden sleep,
And tho' by Fame's obstreperous trump forgot,
On thy green turf each neigh'ring swain will
weep.
He who those polish'd lines so well could
form
Was Passion's slave, was Indiscretion's child;
Now, earth-enamour'd, grov'ling with the
worm,
Now, seraph-plum'd, 'mid æther wand'ring
wild,

From his lone grave the traveller turns aside:
Youth! by his own red hand thy envy'd
fav'rite died.

D.

ELEGIAC ODE to the MEMORY of the late
ROBERT BURNS.

AS late, in museful mood, I stray'd,
When twilight darken'd on the dale,
Beneath a silvery willow's shade
I heard an Angel-semblance wail,
And thus her piteous plaint declare,
All on the lonely banks of AYR.
"Ah youth belov'd! to whom I gave
The richest bounty of my charms,
Mute dost thou fill the gloomy grave,
No genial spark thy bosom warms;
While sad I breathe my deep despair,
All on the lonely banks of AYR!
How gentle was thy gifted breast!
How wild'y grand thy witching rhyme!
Of all my copious pow'rs possess'd,
Sweet could'st thou sing, or soar sublime;
Thou wert, indeed, beyond compare;
Tho' on the lonely banks of AYR.
If thou did'st pour the hum'rous strain,
What transport danc'd in every eye!
All save grim Superstition's train,
That pass'd, denouncing vengeance, by:
But, jovial, little did'st thou care,
While on the lonely banks of AYR.
Thy gen'rous warmth, thy youthful pride,
Thy zeal in every bold design,
Tho' sober Dulness might deride,
But only more proclaim'd thee MINE;
And fondly didst thou woo the fair
That, whilom, grac'd the banks of AYR.
Not to rich blockheads I impart,
Nor titled fools, my raptur'd glow;
That most I bless the humble heart,
Let my unival'd SHAKESPEARE shew!
And thou, sweet swain! whose ditties rare
So charm'd the echoing banks of AYR."
She ceas'd; nor ken'd I what bright dame
Might chuse a refuge, so forlorn,
When, sudden, thro' the air her name
Was from low-hailing voices borne;
'Twas FANCY! who indulg'd her care
Along the lonely banks of AYR.

D.

SONNET.

SINCE first soft Passion could this breast in-
flame,
Oh, Love! I've own'd the rigor of thy rule,
Still, to thy shrine with bleeding heart I
came,
Tho' Prudence pointed oft the am'rous fool;
'Tis past—and ah! tho' with thy pow'r are
flown
Unnumber'd pangs, that wrung my tortur'd
soul,
Joy too is fled; sweet raptures all thy own,
That gild the chains of such severe controul;

U 2

Where

* Tasso, of whom this tradition is related.

Where, now, the fond concern, the blissful dream,
The glad surprize, that purpled o'er my cheek;
The brightly hope, that from my eye would gleam,
The throbbing wish that language could not speak?
In liberty I pine, condemn'd to see
A barren waste, so wretched, tho' so free!

D.

ODE TO SCARCITY.

"Spare fast that oft with Gods dost diet."

MILTON.

O Meagre Nymph, of doubtful* birth,
Scarcity yclep'd on earth,
Thee I invoke! and thee I'd call
From Jove to visit this terrestrial ball;
But that, ere now, too well I know,
Thou art already come below—
And thee I'd summon from thy reign
O'er † thieves beyond the southern main,
Or Afric's sands, or Scotia's clime severe,
Wert thou not already here.
Here! tho' not as erst' confin'd
To thy poor votry's mansion or his mind,
Nor trivially employed, as heretofore,
In planting barren laurels round his door.
Enlarg'd, lo! now I see thee take thy station

Upon the panting heart of this free nation!
Yet shifting oft thy seat to view
How its half-starv'd sons submit,
Now preaching patience to the grumbling crew,

Now singing praises in the voice of Pitt.
From street to street then gravely straying
To commune with the bakers of the city;
Or plans of saving with alarm surveying,
Or reading the reports of the Committee,
Or slyly simpering that the northern elf
Should aid thy course by acting like himself!
Smiling, I can attend thy promenade
To behold the livery'd oaf,
The butler, cook, and dainty lady's-maid,
Each sigh in anguish o'er their quartern loaf!

Penning a mispelt ticket on the top,
And scanning each day's share with mournful glance,

While e'en the scullion, as she twirls her mop,
Swears tin't for servants half so bad in France.

And smiling, I can view the greasy Cit,
Now feeling first the war, with purple joles
Growl to himself, and boasting now a fit
Of stomach-loyalty forego his rolls.

E'en high-fed Gluttony excites my smile,
Perhaps a little mix'd with indignation,
Who laying off twelve dishes, for awhile,
Fasts on twelve more with wond'rous moderation:

And into his unwieldy stomach cramming
A few boil'd grains of rice—thus cheaply fed—
Exclaims those miscreants deserve a famine,
Who, *feasted thus* on rice, can cry for bread.
All this, with smiles, can survey,
For many an inmate of this prosperous state,
I fear, has rather gone astray,
And felt from fortune's favours too elate;
A little real fasting might be good
To curb and purify their blood;
But to hard-handed labour, let me tell ye,
Whose very soul is center'd in his belly,
By far too cruel is thy visitation,
In spite of Ryder's plans, or e'en the Proclamation.

Prompt thy orders to pursue,
Lo! thy fell ministers, the farmer-crow,
Graping, grasping still for more,
How they press and grind the poor!
While the lean wretch beholds his wife
And famish'd children round him cry,
Denied for these the ling'ring means of life,
Praying in bitterness of soul to die!
Ah! here I cannot smile, my aching heart
Forbids—and tears in spite of manhood start.
O meagre Nymph! thy withering steps now turn,

Nor longer cause the humble plain to mourn:
Spare the poor peasant, too, in town and city,

And, mindful of the *Income Tax*,
Oh, break not all the middle classes' backs,
But light, I'll tell thee where, and shew no pity;

For 'twas for this bright Fancy glow'd,
Cloathing her spirit in this mortal ode,
Resolv'd to summons thee to these abodes,
From Thieves, or Slaves, or Scotland, or the Gods!

Grind the money-jobbing crew,
In their turns the farmers screw,
Pinch the proud monopolizer,
Make the foolish landlord wiser;
Punish, with the sly registrator,
Every rogue and every traitor,
Who would plot Britannia's ruin,
And grow fat on her undoing;
Torment, for once, these minions of thy reign,
And Plenty soon shall bless our shores again.

S. W.

SONNET TO GEORGE ROMNEY, ESQ. written
at EARTHAM, in 1792.

ROMNEY! expert infallibly to trace
On chart or canvas, not the form alone
And semblance; but, however faintly shewn,
The mind's impression too, on every face,
With strokes that Time ought never to erase!
Thou hast so pencil'd mine that, tho' I own
The subject worthless, I have never known
The artist shining with superior grace:
But this I mark—that symptom none of woe
In thine incomparable work appear:
Well! I am satisfy'd it should be so,
Since on maturer thought the cause is clear,
For in my looks what sorrow couldst thou see,
While I was Hayley's guest, and fat to thee?

WILLIAM COWPER.

* See speeches in Parliament, &c.

† Botany Bay.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Seven Fugues and one Voluntary for the Organ or Piano-forte, originally composed by the late John Ernest Eberlin, Organist at Salzbouurg, in Germany, in five different Cliffs, and now reduced, with some Alterations, into the Bass and Treble Cliffs only. By Joseph Diettenhofer. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

MR. Diettenhofer, in the advertisement prefixed to this work, tells us that the collection forms about one half of the original German publication, and that there are eight voluntaries and three fugues, by the same author, still unpublished in England. We have examined them with that closeness necessary to the forming a just opinion of music of this species, and are pleased to be able to pronounce them equal to any thing of the kind brought forward in this country, since the appearance of Handel's fugues. The subjects, though not of that striking, open and powerful cast which we admire in music of this description, are judiciously formed, and worked with a judgment and degree of science rarely found in modern composers. We cannot but recommend this work to the notice of all organists and lovers of organ music, to whom it will be found highly gratifying and particularly useful.

No. III. of the *Monthly Musical Journal*, consisting of Original British and New Foreign Music, Vocal and Instrumental. Conducted by Dr. Busby. Phillips.

The contents of the present Number of this excellent and singular work are equally attractive with those of the first and second Numbers, and evince, by their elegance, novelty and variety, the abundance of resource from which they are drawn, as well as the taste which directs their selection. Hoffmeister's Overture to *Rosalind*, as here given, forms a highly charming, as well as a most improving piano-forte lesson; and the songs in general, but especially those of Haydn; from his *Creation*; "When first, O *Zelinda*," by Dr. Arnold; and "Tho' winter blast the weeping year," by Dr. Busby; as also Dr. Calcott's Glee for three Voices, are truly beautiful melodies, and cannot fail to extend the sale of the publication, and raise it still higher in the public opinion.

A Penitential Anthem for his Majesty's Recovery, as performed at Trinity and St. John's College Chapels, Cambridge. Composed and respectfully dedicated to the Rev. Dr. Mansel, Master of Trinity College, by Dr. Clarke. 5s.

Braderip and Wilkinson.

After perusing this anthem with a sedulous attention, we are enabled to speak of it in terms of high commendation. The points are every where pursued with

considerable skill, and the melody and expression are superior to what we find in most modern productions of the church. It is comprised in six movements, which are contrasted as much as the subject of the anthem would admit; and the style of which, in the points of science and ingenious disposition, at once bespeak the man of taste and the real master.

A Duet for a Piano-forte and Harp, or two Piano-fortes, in which is introduced a celebrated Air, from the Ballet of Constante et Alcidonis. Composed and Dedicated to Mr. John Weyland, by Maria Hester Park. 5s. Birchall.

This duet is constructed with considerable contrivance and ingenuity, and the passages, generally speaking, lie well for the hand. If we do not find in them any prominent features of original genius, we must yet allow them to possess much delicacy of taste, and to be formed after some of the best models in this species of composition. The *parts*, in some places, reply to each other with considerable force of effect, and the harmony is modulated with a propriety which evinces a cultivated judgment, and a correct idea of consistency, connection and theoretical decorum.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with or without additional Keys. Composed and dedicated to Mr. Herman Lubbert, of Hambro', by his Friend J. L. Duffek. 8s.

Clementi, Bonger, Hyde, Collard and Davis.

These sonatas are written with great art and elegance; the movements are in general finely contrasted, and the passages are most commodiously disposed for the finger. The opening *cantabile* in the first piece is simple, yet polished, and the subject of the concluding rondo is novel and attractive. The first movement of the second sonata is masterly in its construction, and the middle movement of the third is beautiful in its subject, and highly artificial in its digressions. Considered in the aggregate, these sonatas may be ranked with the first productions of the day; and will be allowed by all real judges to be every way worthy of the talents by which they are produced. We have, however, our doubts whether some of the movements may not be rather too prolix.

A Glee for Four Voices, as performed at the Harmonists. Composed and Inscribed to his Friend R. J. S. Stevens, by Thomas Attwood. 2s. 6d. Goulding and Co.

Mr. Attwood has, in his present effort, evinced all that ingenuity, judgment and science for which we have long since given him credit. The melody is happily conceived, and the *parts* are adjusted with the

skill of a real master. With the point at "Sister of Pity," and its answer, we are particularly pleased: the passage at "Queen of the ling'ring Tear," is truly pathetic and beautiful; and the whole of the last movement is written in a style which argues much sensibility and taste.

Grand Duet for two Piano-fortes, or a Piano-forte and Harp. Composed, and dedicated to Miss Griffith, by J. B. Cramer. 6s. Clementi, Banger, Hyde, Collard, and Davis.

This duet, which has been performed at the Opera Concerts by Mr. Duffek and the author, is a charming production in its kind, and calculated to produce an uncommonly fine effect, if accurately performed. The four parts are disposed in a style worthy this great performer and ingenious composer, and bespeak a profound knowledge of the instrument for which he writes.

"*The Cottage of Peace, a Pastoral Ballad. Sung by Miss Gray, at the Amphitheatre, Westminster Bridge, in the Grand Caledonian Spectacle Romance, called the Iron Tower, or the Cell of Mystery. The Poetry by Mr. Upton. Composed by Mr. Sanderfon. 1s. Riley.*

This little ballad makes its appearance with a great promise of becoming popular. The style is at once simple and pretty, and the burden engaging and interesting. The flute accompaniment is managed with much judgment, and produces, in orchestral performance, that happy and striking effect which can only result from a thorough knowledge of the band.

"*Revy Hannah, a favourite Song. The Words written by Robert Bloomfield, Author of the "Farmer's Boy." The Music composed by his Brother, Isaac Bloomfield. 1s. Birchall.*

The music of this little ballad is, like the poetry, chaste and simple. The melody, we must confess, is not marked with any striking feature or character; but it is smooth, easy, and natural; and though we trace the lack of that address which only time and experience can produce, yet the ingenuity of the composer has in a great measure enabled him to avoid the quaintness and embarrassment almost inseparable from early effort.

The Favourite Union Medley, in which are interspersed several popular and esteemed English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh Airs, including some favourite Subjects, taken from Mozart and Martini, for the Piano-forte, Violin, or German Flute. 2s. 6d. Buckinger.

Why this is called the Union Medley, we

confess ourselves not sagacious enough to discover, since incoherence and *dis-union* form the very essence of a medley, and rather point out inconsistency and disjunction than affinity and connection. The different subjects run into each other with tolerable ease and freedom; but produce none of those striking and whimsical effects of which a well-constructed medley is capable.

No. XIV. of *Elegant Selections, comprising the most favourite Compositions of Haydn, Pleyel, Paisiello, &c. consisting of Sonatas, Overtures, Capriccios, Rondos, and Airs, and with Variations for the Piano-forte or Harp. 2s. Rolfe.*

In the present Number of this pleasing collection we find the favourite Irish air introduced in the grand pantomime of Harlequin Amulet, at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, arranged by Mr. Betts for the piano-forte; two favourite airs, by Mozart; and a sonnet, composed by Reichard. The Irish air is arranged in a style which does credit to Mr. Betts, as a piano-forte professor; and the other melodies, if not amongst the first productions of Mozart, are in every respect worthy of their great author.

Six Duets Concertanti, for two Violins. Composed by J. B. Viotti. 8s.

Muzsio Clementi and Co.

Mr. Viotti has displayed his usual ability in these duets. Their general character is sweetness of melody and richness of construction. The subjects of the several movements are in general both novel and striking, and the conduct of the whole is no less masterly than we might expect from such a composer.

The musical world is at present in full activity. A new Opera, under the title of *Adelmorn, the Out-law*, is in preparation at Drury-lane; and another, called *The Blind Girl; or, a Receipt for Beauty*, has just appeared at Covent Garden. The *Grand Annual Concert*, for the benefit of the Royal Society of Musicians, is approaching, and Dr. Busby's much admired *Oratorio of the Prophecy* is announced for performance at the Haymarket Theatre, on Thursday the 14th of May, together with a grand Thanksgiving Ode, called *Naval Glory*; the words by Mrs. Crespigny; and a new Coronation Anthem, written for the occasion, in celebration of the Union, by the Poet Laureat.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. SAMUEL GRATRIX, of MANCHESTER, for a NEW INVENTED PROCESS of DYING and STAINING COLOURS upon CLOTH.

THE Patentee performs his process in the following manner: To dye a black, he takes tar and iron-liquor, and adds to each gallon three quarters of a pound of fine flour, which by boiling he brings to the consistence of thin paste. This he puts into a tub which forms part of a rolling-press machine, of a common construction. The goods are passed through the paste, between two rollers, which diffuses it equally and completely over the whole piece. The goods are then dried in a hot stove, washed in a bath of cowdung and water, made scalding hot in a copper, then washed and rinsed in clean water. They are afterwards dyed in a bath of sumach, madder, logwood, or the other common dyeing materials, in the usual manner. The Patentee also employs various other mordants, such as iron-liquor, and paste or gum, alum and saccharum saturni, &c.

The whole improvement in the above patent, is to employ a rolling-press to fix the mordant on the cloth instead of the usual methods, which renders this somewhat of a middle process between dyeing and calico-printing.

MR. HENRY TICKLE, of WHITECHAPEL, BREWER, for a METHOD of MORE EFFECTUALLY DISSOLVING and EXTRACTING the VIRTUE of HOPS, MALT, and other VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

THE principle employed in this process, is to conduct steam into the vessels containing the substance from which the virtues are to be extracted, which vessels are made very tight in order to confine the essential oil and other volatile matter which gives the peculiar flavour to hops and similar substances. The apparatus in which the steam is formed, and the methods by which they are conveyed, are the following: Two boilers are erected, set in brick-work in the usual manner and closed at the top, over which is placed a square back, and in the centre of this is a steam-box which receives all the steam from the boiler. The steam-box has two pipes; the one to convey steam into the oppo-

site boiler, by a pipe which passes into the opposite steam-box, and goes down nearly to the bottom of the boiler; and the other carries steam to a reservoir, or head, which is placed above, and half way between the two boilers. This reservoir therefore receives steam equally from both boilers, and is placed at the top of an arch formed by the two opposite ascending copper steam-pipes, which proceed from the steam-boxes placed over each boiler. The intention of the other steam-pipes, which go immediately from the head of one boiler to the bottom of the other, is to allow of both boilers being heated by a single fire: that is, the one by the furnace placed beneath the boiler, and the other by the steam of the former. Each boiler is set over a furnace, that either may be heated at pleasure.

The steam from the reservoir at the top of the arched-pipes, is conveyed to any number or form of vessels that may be required. One vessel is placed, for convenience, directly below the reservoir, in the space between each boiler. This may contain hops and a little water, which can be heated by conducting a portion of the steam into it, and the virtue of the hops thus extracted. Another vessel, placed at a little distance, may contain malt and water, and will be equally heated by conveying another steam-pipe into it, passing quite to the bottom, and distributed by smaller pipes over the whole of the bottom. Another vessel may contain melasses and water, and the other materials for fermentation used by the distillers, and the requisite heat to excite fermentation given by another steam-pipe from the principal reservoir. The Patentee furnishes every pipe and every steam-box with valves of security to prevent rupture by the expansion of the steam; and with stop-cocks to enable him to turn the steam on any part that may be required.

Observation. The only important advantage gained (in the process of brewing, at least) by heating any of the materials by steam in close vessels, is, in extracting the flavour of the hop, which resides in an essential oil, readily volatilized by the heat, and is totally distinct from that part of the vegetable which gives the bitterness. In common brew-

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ing (that is, where hops are really used for the purpose), some of the essential oil is always lost, and becomes highly sensible from the grateful smell with which the steam of the boilers is impregnated. The infusion of malt certainly requires no particular apparatus for its preparation, but where the expense of a boiler for steam only is incurred, it is good economy to apply it to every purpose in which heat is wanted.

MR. THOMAS GRACE, of ST. GEORGES', MANOVER-SQUARE, WHITE-LEAD-MAKER, for a METHOD of MAKING an ACID for CORRODING LEAD; and also a NEW METHOD of MAKING WHITE-LEAD.

THE usual way of making white-lead is but little varied in this process. The acid required for the purpose, is known to be the acetous acid, or vinegar, in one form or other. It is usually made for this operation, by fermenting melasses and water, and other common ma-

terials, well known to vinegar-makers. The Patentee employs, instead of mere water, that in which wheat has fermented in the process of starch-making, and which is itself a pretty strong acid, and called *sours*. The Patentee adds to a gallon of this liquor, from half a pound to a pound of melasses, along with the refuse of raisins which remains after making wine, and ferments the whole into vinegar. He also uses the water over which oil-of-turpentine has been distilled, which contains a quantity of acid, and is generally thrown away.

MR. WHITBY, of COLLUMPTON, DEVON, and OTHERS, for a BARK-MILL of a NEW CONSTRUCTION, by which the BARK can be GROUND without DRYING, at all TIMES of the YEAR, and to any FINENESS.

THIS invention promises great advantage to tanners in the saving of Bark. We shall give a description of it in a future number.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications are requested.)

Rubens and his Wife; painted by Rubens and Snyders, and drawn and engraved by G. Summerfield, late Pupil to F. Bartolozzi, R. A. from the Original Picture in the Possession of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesford, to whom it is inscribed.

THE original picture, painted by two artists of such talents in their different walks, is a singular curiosity. Rubens looks like a labouring man bearing a fawn upon his shoulder, and a basket of game upon his arm: his wife follows him with a basket of fruit upon her head. The figures and fruit are painted by Rubens; the fawn and game by Snyders.

To transfer from the canvas to the copper a work by two such painters, was a noble daring; and this artist, who is, as we are informed, a very young man, has performed it in a manner that does great credit to him. To give a perfect idea of the animals of Snyders, or the lightness and brilliancy of colouring of Rubens, upon copper, is not possible; but this print displays great talent, and appears to be done with much care; the drawing is correct, the stroke clear, and, considered as a whole,

it leads us to expect that Mr. Summerfield's future exertions will give him a title to rank high in his profession.

Paul, the Emperor of all the Russias, condescending to visit Koslinskow in Prison. Alexander Orlovski del. Gauguin sculp.

Koslinskow and the Polish Nobles obtaining their Liberty, by the generosity of the Emperor Paul I. Painted and engraved by the same Artists; published by Molteni, Pall-mall, Price 3l. 3s. the Pair.

We were sorry to see the abilities of Mr. Gauguin so much misapplied, as in copying these Russian designs, which, though they may pass for very fine things in Petersburg, must be considered in a very different light here. In the colouring they are gaudy, but not splendid; they glitter, but do not shine.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence; engraved from the Original, painted for the Town of Liverpool, by N. Shee, R. A. and dedicated to the Mayor, Corporation, and Merchants of the said town, by James Ward, for whom it is published, Price 1l. 1s.

This is a fair copy from the original, which

which was in the Royal Exhibition last year; but in the general effect it is not equal to many of Mr. Ward's other performances.

Mr. Cook in the Character of Iago. James Gress, pinxit. Engraved and published by G. Ward, New-street, Price 10s. 6d.

The point of time which the artist has taken, is that where Iago addresses Othello: 'Ob! my lord, beware of jealousy!' This being a time when the villain assumes the character of honesty, does not give an opportunity for the display of that malignity which was delineated in such colours, as *those that ran might read*, in a sketch made of the late Mr. Henderson, by American Stuart, which was afterwards engraved by Bartolozzi. It is rather theatrical, but on the whole, a good print. The hand is the worst part of it.

Portrait of Mr. Cook, engraved by G. Whaffell, from a Drawing by J. Corbet. Published April 6, by T. Simpson, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Thompson, New-street, Price 3s.

This head is engraved in chalks, in a fancy dress, but no character named; it is not equal to that in the preceding article.

A Print of the Irish House of Commons.

When the question for introducing a Bill for the repeal of Poyning's Law was the subject of debate, Francis Wheatley, Esq. R. A. who was then in Dublin, painted a large picture, in which he has introduced more than two hundred portraits of the several members and others assembled in the House, painted from the life. From the circumstances which have happened since that time, a picture containing so many portraits (several of them gentlemen of great celebrity) by an artist whose fidelity of pencil is so well known, becomes peculiarly interesting. This has induced Mr. Skelton to engrave it *in the line manner*, and the picture is now exhibiting at No. 49, New Bond-street. The abilities of Mr. Skelton as an engraver are well known. The many admirable prints which he has engraved for the Shakespeare and Poet's Galleries, and several of his other productions from pictures by our greatest painters, are before the public, do great credit to his taste and talents, and place him in a very high rank in his art. He proposes to publish this by subscription. Common impressions, with an additional plate as a key to the charac-

ters, at four guineas.—Proofs eight guineas. It is published under the patronage of Lord Moira, to whom it is by permission dedicated.

Portrait of Buonaparte, by Mesquiere.

Historical Picture of Buonaparte, at the Grand Review of the Consular Guard, 26th December, 1800; two Days after the Explosion of the Machine in the Rue St. Nicaise, is exhibiting at No. 22, Piccadilly, opposite the Green-Park.

This picture is somewhat in the style of the Panorama; and, concerning the artist as a very young man, has a much greater degree of merit than could be expected. It is said to have been painted from the life, and therefore may be supposed to be an accurate likeness of the Chief Consul, who, we are informed, admitted the artist three times during the half-hour of his breakfast. He is represented on horseback, in the grey great-coat which he wore at the battle of Marengo: has a remarkably fallow complexion, and a sickly appearance; but a face of character, and an eye of penetration. He is accompanied by General Lasne, commander of the Consular Guards, a tall stout man, said to have been a journeyman dyer; by General Durocq, his aide-de-camp; and General Alexander Berthier, the War Minister; young Beauharnois; General Caffarelli; and Roustant, a young Mameluke Chief, who accompanied the Chief Consul from Egypt. The houses are not so well painted as the figures.

Tallien, when in England, saw this picture, and has left his written testimony of the resemblance it bears to the original. A spirited copy from this portrait has been engraved by Charles Turner, and is sold, price 10s. 6d. at No. 22, Piccadilly.

Portrait of Buonaparte, by Northcote.

This portrait is exhibited in Bond-street, and displays a grand effect. The Chief Consul is represented seated upon a white horse in a commanding attitude. The light and shade is well managed and extremely picturesque: in some particulars it brought to our recollection Sir J. Reynolds's portrait of Lord Ligonier: the composition of which, the President frequently declared, he borrowed from a half-penny ballad, stuck against the wall of St. Anne's Church. Of this picture a print in mezzotinto, by S. W. Reynolds, is in great forwardness.

Of Mr. T. T. Smith's drawings from
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the paintings which were recently discovered in St. Stephen's Chapel, we have already spoken in the manner they deserve. He is now engraving them, and they are to be accompanied by an historical account of the antiquities, comprising an history of Gothic architecture, and antient sculpture and painting, from the earliest period, with a chapter on stained glass; the whole to be written by John Sydney Hawkins, Esq. F. S. A. whose learning and knowledge of the subject have been displayed in several preceding publications on Gothic Architecture, Painting, &c.

On the 25th of March, the Lords of the Treasury appointed Mr. George Frederick Pidgeon, assistant to N. Marchant, Esq. R. A. engraver to his Majesty's Stamp office. Mr. Pidgeon's abilities as an engraver of medals are very distinguished: in animals he particularly excels. He has just completed a very fine medal, about the size of a crown-piece; on one side, a lion and a lioness, in a most spirited style; and on the other, an inscription in commemoration of our late naval victories.

Mr. J. R. Smith, engraver in mezzotinto to the Prince of Wales, has invented a method of colouring impressions of his plates in oil, to resemble paintings of a superior kind, possessing that peculiar brightness so much admired in the pictures of the Venetian school, to which they bear so great a resemblance, that they are not easily distinguished from them even by Connoisseurs. Among many other advantages which may be reaped from this invention, it may not be deemed improper to suggest, that it saves the expence of glass, which is both expensive and fragile; and should they by any accident be soiled, the application of a sponge

and clean water will restore them to their original brightness. To all this may be added, that, as they are really executed in oil, they will stand as well as oil-paintings, and the additional expence is very trifling.

Mr. Howitt has just completed his work of the *British Sportsman*, one vol. quarto, price in boards, 3l. 15s. It contains 73 plates, descriptive of hunting, fishing, and fowling, all from nature, drawn and etched by the artist in a spirited style. They are the best things of the kind that have been published in this country, and equal to many of those on similar subjects by Ridinger, whose work artists have so long looked up to with well-placed admiration.

The mezzotintos engraved by S. W. Reynolds we have had frequent occasion to praise: he has a number of very fine things now in great forwardness. The portraits of the Princess of Wales and Princess Charlotte, from Maria Cosway, are nearly finished, and do great credit to the picture; it unites with the softness of a miniature the force of a sketch. *The Confession*, from a picture painted by Opie, and exhibited last year at the Royal Academy, is in a very superior style of engraving. The portrait of Sir R. Abercrombie, from Hoppner, is a strong likeness, and a fine print. The picture of J. T. Jones, Esq. M. P. is a fine manly portrait, with features that display strong marks of a firm and benevolent mind.

The exhibition at the Royal Academy was opened to the public on Monday, and, as usual, abounds in portraits. There are some fine pictures, and many admirable drawings, which with other performances, of which *the less is said the better*, we shall notice next month.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE East India Company has presented Sir JOSEPH BANKS with one of the bricks which are to be found in such great quantities near *Hilla*, on the Euphrates, the spot whereon, according to Major RENNEL and the ancient geographers, *Babylon* was situated. On these bricks characters are engraved perfectly similar to those commonly called *Persepoli-*

tan, and described by Chardin, Cornaille le Brun, Kæmfer, Niebuhr, and others. This is one of the most curious discoveries, as it appears that these arrow-headed characters are real letters, and that they were common, not only in Persia, but also in the ancient capital of Chaldea. The literati of London are undecided, whether these characters, separated

pared by lines like the Chinese, are to be read perpendicularly, as may be seen in Dr. HAGER's Introduction to the Chinese; or horizontally; or sometimes one way, and sometimes the other.

The East India Company proposes to publish at its own expence engravings of the twelve Babylonian bricks which it possesses, and to send impressions over Europe for the inspection and opinions of the learned.

The Bodleian Library at Oxford contains two copies of the *Kammua*, or famous Ceremonial-book of the Priests of *Ava*, *Pegu*, and *Siam*. Both of them are written with black letters, on gilded palm-tree leaves, in the same manner as the copy which formerly belonged to the Propaganda, but now supposed to be at Paris. They are also similar to the copy lately brought to Europe by Col. SYMES. So that we now possess at least four copies in Europe.

The same library contains no less than five *Mexican Hieroglyphic Paintings*, a circumstance which seems to have been unknown to the learned author of the *History of America*, when he remarked, that "the only other collection of Mexican Paintings, as far as I can learn, is in the Imperial Library at Vienna."—*Robertson's Hist. of Amer. vol. iii. note 35.*

The Rev. W. SHEPHERD, of Gateacre, near Liverpool, is at present engaged in writing the Life of POGGIO BRACCIO-LINI, one of the most eminent revivers of literature, who flourished at the end of the fourteenth and beginning of the fifteenth centuries. As Poggio maintained an extensive epistolary correspondence with his learned contemporaries, and as he held the office of scribe and secretary during the pontificate of seven successive Popes, the history of his life will necessarily include a considerable portion of the literary and ecclesiastical history of the times in which he lived.

Dr. BUSBY's Musical Dictionary, prefaced by a plain and familiar introduction to the science of harmony, will make its appearance about the 10th of May.

Mr. FOSBROOKE's British Monachism; or, Manners and Customs of the Monks and Nuns of England (two-thirds of which work is compiled from manuscripts, prior to the dissolution), is now in the press, and vol. i. will be ready for delivery in the present year.

The Rev. S. BURDER, of St. Albans, has just issued proposals for printing in an octavo volume, a work designed to illustrate the sacred Scriptures, by an explanatory Application of the Customs and Manners of
MONTHLY MAG. No. 72.

the Eastern Nations, and especially of the Jews. It will be compiled from the best writers on these subjects, and will be accompanied with such engravings as will best explain their respective subjects.

In the Clarendon press the following works are now printing:

Strabonis Geograph.

Polybii Hist.

Pocock, Hist. Arab.

Homer.

Æschines et Demosthenes.

Sigonii Fasti.

Sophoclis, vol. iii. Scholia.

Aristotelis Rhetorica.

Philoxenian Version. 4. et ultim. Vol.

Septuaginta.

Herodotus.

Mr. GREGORY, of Cambridge, has just completed a scientific work on Astronomy, in which the elements of the science are deduced in a natural order from the appearances of the heavens to an observer on the earth, demonstrated on mathematical principles, and explained by an application to the various phenomena. The chief object of this work is to present the reader with a view of the great truths of astronomy, in such order and manner as they might be obtained from actual observation, without demanding an assent to systems before they are understood, or to principles before they are demonstrated. On the plan here adopted, in which, as far as may be, every step is established before the succeeding one is entered upon, the student will probably acquire a more regular, clear, and lasting knowledge of the subject, than by the methods usually employed.

A Translation is in the press of M. BAUDELOQUE's Researches and Reflections on the Cæsarean Operation; to which will be added a Preface, Notes, and an Appendix; with six Engravings, by Dr. JOHN HULL, of Manchester.

The Conductors of the LONDON MEDICAL REVIEW, having determined to confine the plan of their work, in future, solely to the critical analysis of new books, have recommended their correspondents to address their future favours to the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL. The latter work will consequently, without varying its present approved plan, be enriched by the communications of a number of correspondents, and the London Medical Review will more strongly recommend itself to the medical world, by the copiousness of its extracts, and the fullness of its criticisms and illustrations.

A History of the Town of Stamford, comprehending the antient and modern state,
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state, collected from the antient chronicles, and other authentic documents, is begun by Mr. O. G. GILCHRIST.

The Rev. J. EVANS having altered his plan (announced in this Miscellany some months ago), respecting his *Sketch of the Denominations*, has interwoven his account of several new sects, and his augmentations of the *Denominations already given*, with the last edition.

Dr. WATKINS's long expected volume of *Scripture Biography*, for the use of schools, will make its appearance early in June.

Mr. T. EVANS has in the press, and will shortly publish, a *Cambrian Itinerary*, which is meant to contain a complete *History and Description* of the *Antiquities and Beauties of Wales*, according to its geographical division into counties; with a correct delineation of its *British, Roman, Saxon and Norman* ruins, and a particular account of the rivers, soils, mountains, agriculture, manufactures, markets, cities, castles, monasteries, mansions. &c. &c. The whole to be illustrated by a correct map of the Principality, including the roads, and also a *Colloquial Vocabulary*, English and Welsh, with easy rules for Welsh pronunciation.

The British Mineralogical Society have circulated a notice to farmers and persons engaged in experiments on agriculture, that having of late increased the number of their members, they find themselves enabled to extend the plan of their institution, from the analysis of minerals, in the usual sense of the term, to that of the various soils which are made the basis of agricultural operations. They therefore give this public notice, that they will examine, free of expense, all specimens of earths or soils, with a view of determining the nature and proportion of their different contents, with as much accuracy as shall seem requisite. They require, however, that the persons sending specimens shall comply with the following conditions:

"That the specimen be about three or four pounds in weight, inclosed in a deal box, properly packed with hay, and along with it an account be added of the parish and county from which it is procured, the name of the sender and his address, per post, and an answer to the following queries—What is the depth of the soil?—What the nature of the sub-soil?—is it on a hill or level ground? and, if the former, what is the aspect?—how near to any river or stream?—and is the soil itself dry or springy?—what is the rotation of crops which it usually bears? has it ever been limed, or had any other earth laid on? Any other particulars worthy of notice may

also be added, and a specimen of the sub-soil should also be enclosed. Before the specimen is packed up, it should be gently dried, either in the sun or in any warm place, for a few days, but must on no account be heated over a fire. The box, containing the specimens, must be sent, *carriage paid*, to Mr. W. H. Pepys, jun. No. 24, Poultry, London."

The society intend, if consistent with their other occupations, to return the result of the analysis within two months of the arrival of the specimen.

Extraordinary Inscription!—Among other monuments brought from Egypt by the officers of the army of General Buonaparte, is a valuable one found at Rosetta, which, say the French journals "will go near, perhaps, to change our ideas, to revive our lost hopes, and enable us, at length, to resolve a problem, the solution of which had been judged impossible." This monument bears three inscriptions, the copy of which has been drawn upon the stone itself, by a particular process, invented by the Citizens MARCET and GALLARD, one the Director, and the other the Corrector of the National Press, established at Cairo. General DUGUA sent the copy to the National Institute of France, who referred it to Citizen AMEILHON, to enter among his first labours on Greek inscriptions. The three inscriptions of the monument, are written, the first, in hieroglyphic or sacred characters; the second, in characters of the language of the country, that is to say, such as was then vulgarly spoken in Egypt; and the third, in Greek characters. This last informs us, that they are all one and the same decree, expressed in three languages. From the circumstance of the authors of the decree having ordered it to be engraved on a stone of that kind, which is distinguished for its hardness, being of granite, according to the report of General Dugua, it should seem that they wished to secure to this monument an unalterable existence. Notwithstanding this wise precaution, however, time, which devours every thing, has gnawed the stone in many of its parts, so that not one of the inscriptions is entire! That in hieroglyphic characters, which we are the most interested to know, is mutilated in every part, and what remains does not exceed half of the volume which it ought to have. The inscription in the vulgar language of the country, and which likewise merits the particular attention of learned Orientalists, is the least

least injured. The Greek inscription has suffered much more than the preceding one. Of forty-four lines which it contains, twenty-four have been, more or less corroded. Some have lost more than a quarter of their length, which disfigures the text so as to render it sometimes quite unintelligible. Although this inscription is defective, enough appears to attest that it is a monument erected in honour of Ptolomy Epiphanes, son of Ptolomy Philopater, and of Arsinoë. Ptolomy Epiphanes was the fifth of fourteen sovereigns who reigned in Egypt, after the death of Alexander, from Ptolomy, son of Lagus, surnamed *Soter*, or Saviour, to the famous Cleopatra. This monument was erected by virtue of a decreë issued by the priests, who had assembled from all parts of Egypt, at Memphis, to celebrate the feast of inauguration of the new King, son of Ptolomy Epiphanes. The name of Ptolomy, who is the object of the inscription, is hardly ever repeated without being accompanied by the words, *ever living or immortal; beloved son of the God Ptba, or Vulcan; God Epiphanes, and most gracious*. He is compared in it to Vulcan, to the Great Hermes, and to Orus, son of Isis and of Osiris. His father, his grandfather, and the other Ptolomies, his ancestors, partake with him of the honours of this pompous preamble, after which comes the first part of the decree. The priests here allege the motives on which it is founded; the motives are, in general, the piety of the Prince towards the gods, and his beneficence towards men. The inscription purports, that Ptolomy Epiphanes had made great donations in silver, wheat, and other largesses of every kind, to the temples and to the priests who served them; that he had restored by force of arms, tranquillity to Egypt; that he had afterwards fought to repair the evils of war, and to re-establish the domestic comforts of the people, by remitting, either in whole, or in part, the taxes that were in arrears, and by diminishing the weight of those which were in force, on his accession to the throne. The inscription adds, that he had caused the prisons to be opened to those confined in them, and discharged a great number of accused persons who had been long expecting their sentence; that he had ordered all the duties and rents which constituted the domain of the temples, and all those, which, under the reign of Ptolomy Philopater, his father, were collected either in silver or in kind, every year, on the vines and on the gar-

dens, to the profit of the gods, should continue to be exactly paid, as in the time preceding; and that the priests should pay no more for their personal imposition, than what they had been required to pay, at the commencement of the reign of his father. The inscription here refers to a particular fact, which is worthy of remark. It informs us that there were manufactures of linen cloth, designated under the name of *byssus*, and dependent on the temples, and that every year a certain quantity of this merchandise was deducted, partly for the service of the marine, and partly for the private service of the Prince; and that Ptolomy Epiphanes, in one circumstance, ordered the remission of a part of this right or due, and that in another, he suspended the collection of it. This Prince made other decrees in favour of the people and of religious worship, to dwell on which would exceed the limits prescribed in this extract. In the eighth year of the reign of Ptolomy Epiphanes, there was a great inundation of the Nile. This Prince ordered dykes to be constructed to contain the river in its bed, and to prevent it from spreading over the plain country, as it generally did every year. The inscription speaks also of the siege and capture of *Lycopolis*, (city of Wolves) which this Prince took by assault. History comes here in support of the inscription. It informs us that Lycopolis had revolted against Ptolomy Epiphanes, and that after having entered it as a conqueror, he treated the inhabitants with much severity; but if he punished with an extreme rigour the rebels who persisted in their revolt, he generously pardoned those who returned to their duty, and even ordered them to be re-established in their properties. The ox *Apis*, and the ox *Mnevis*, two of the greatest divinities of the ancient religion of the Egyptians, had also a part in his pious liberalities. Extending his foresight, says the inscription, further than his predecessors, he assigned considerable funds to defray the charge of their funerals and sepulture, and to support the expence of their worship and the maintenance of their temples.—And thus, continues the inscription, the gods, to recompence him for these beneficent actions, have given him health, strength, victory, and every other advantage which can render a Prince happy. The priests then pass to the arrest or conclusion of their decree. This second part of the inscription is unfortunately that which has suffered the most from the injuries of time. There appears on it, neverthe-

less, clearly enough, so as to leave no sort of doubt; that the decree is to this effect, 'That the temples which had been constructed before, in honour of Ptolemy Epiphanes, and of the four other Ptolemies, his predecessors, should be considerably augmented and embellished; that in each of the temples a statue shall be erected to Ptolemy Epiphanes, which shall be called the statue of *Ptolemy, the Defender of Egypt*; that before it shall be placed the principal divinity of the temple, presenting him with the attributes or trophies of victory; that the priests shall perform their service before these images, three times a day; that there shall be likewise placed in the sanctuary of the temple a small statue of the new god, inclosed in a little temple or shrine; that the little temple and the statue shall be carried, like those of the other gods, in those great solemnities where it was usual to convey them from the tabernacle, and march them pompously in public, from which these solemnities obtained the name of the *Exodus* or *Departure from the Temples*. In spite of the ruins of this part of the inscription, and the disorganization of the text, it is pretty evident that it refers to certain details relative to the worship of the new divinity; and also particularly to a grand festival which was to commence at the *neomenia* or new moon of the month *Thouth*, and to last five days, during which the priests were to carry crowns on their heads. As to the date of this curious monument we may fix it, without fearing to be much mistaken, at the year 168 before the Christian era. In effect, Ptolemy Epiphanes dying, according to the best chronologists, in the year 177 before the vulgar era, it follows that the inauguration of his son, which took place nine years after, must be referred to the year 168. But the inscription and inauguration of Ptolemy Philometer, son of Ptolemy Epiphanes, are of the same epoch, as the inscription attests. This is the result of the first labour on the Greek inscription of Ptolemy Epiphanes, in which the learned interpreters did not push their scruples so far, as not to finish a word commenced, or not to terminate a clause, the sense of which could not be obscure, as the words preserved necessarily, recall those which have disappeared; the second and third, it seems, present greater difficulties to overcome, and will require great efforts to arrive at the end proposed.

German Universities.—The number of students in the universities of Germany has for the last six years considerably decreased. At *Jena* where six years ago about 900 at-

tended the lectures, there are at present only 550; and at *Halle*, the most frequented university in the Prussian dominions, and where six years ago there were 1100 students, the number has dwindled to 700. At *Kiel* in Holstein the number of students used to be about 200: but in the summer of 1800 and last winter there were only 165. The decrease is thought to be owing to the high price of every necessary of life, and the multiplied wants of persons in genteel stations; while the salaries of the servants of the state have not been increased in proportion. Agriculture, commerce, and even handicrafts, promise to those who apply thereto with diligence a more abundant return, and more independence than the pursuit of the sciences. Accordingly there are now many instances of the sons of noble families of distinction being bound apprentices to merchants in Hamburg, instead of being sent to the university to qualify themselves for offices under government.

GÖETHE is just recovered from a dangerous illness—he is labouring now to make the German stage *regular*, which he tried to make *Shakesperian*, by his *Goetz of Berlichingen*—he is now preparing for the stage Voltaire's *Semiramis*.

In HUFELAND's Journal, the following fact is mentioned, which may deserve the attention of our medical readers. An anatomical preparation of indurated glands from a very scrophulous subject, having been put into spirit of wine, it was found some time after to be incruited with saline crystals. To prove that they really came from the preparation, and not from the spirit, other spirit was added, of known purity, but with the same effect. By chemical analysis, the crystals were found to be the oxalic acid. This circumstance may support the opinion of an acid change of the humours in this disease, and may suggest an explanation of the benefit derived from absorbent earths and alkalis.

A work has appeared in Petersburg, entitled, a "Journal of Travels into the Interior of the Region of Caucasus, and the Fortress of Modosk, in the year 1781." The object of this journey was to examine the middle region of Caucasus, and the roads from thence to Georgia and Imeretta, to take an accurate geographical and military plan of the country, to engage the mountaineers to establish themselves in the adjacent plains, and to make some mineralogical researches. The author of the work does not give his name, but it is ascribed to the celebrated Pallas. It may be considered as a valuable addition to the stock of

of information that we were possessed of concerning the country lying between the Caspian and the Black Sea. It has hitherto been thought almost impossible to render the roads which cross the Caucasus practicable for artillery. In the "Historical and Topographical Description" of this mountain, by REINEGGS, it is asserted, that Catherine II. formed this great undertaking, and erected three fortresses to ensure its success; but that an inundation of the Terek, in 1785, destroyed all these operations, which had been carried on with so much labour, and an immense expence. The author of the present travels, however, refutes this relation, and asserts that he did not find much difficulty even in transporting artillery in these roads, and did not spend more than ten thousand roubles in the necessary operations. The country inhabited by the Ossetes appeared to promise much advantage to the Russian possessions. The mountains furnish metals, the vallies pasturage, the plains are good arable land, and the chain of Caucasus mountains opposes a natural barrier to enemies and robbers.

SCHILLER's late work, entitled a "Gallery of interesting Personages," contains a view of the characters, actions, and situation in life, of many illustrious men, of ancient and modern times. The space allotted to each in this mixed assemblage of characters is not always proportionate to their relative importance to society, and the age in which they lived, and is in general rather defective in incident. It is chiefly, however, in delineating character, that the author shews the precision and spirit of his pen. The following of ULRIC, of HUTTEN, will serve as an example. "Ulric of Hutten was low in stature, but of a robust make. He had hardened his mind against all the blows of adverse fortune; and he despised every advantage, every pleasure, which was to be purchased by the least sacrifice of his principles and his freedom. His soul was high and daring, that braved every obstacle, and which nothing could fetter; vehement in action as in speech, steady to the cause which he had once adopted, and faithful to his engagements; but always, however, ready to give up his dearest friendships and most valuable connections to the cause of truth and justice. A constant struggle with misfortune, indigence, disease, and the numerous enemies which his love of truth drew upon him, at length soured his disposition, and rendered him at times fierce and irascible, but never lessened his zeal for maintaining the rights, and promoting the

welfare of his brethren and his country. He bore a mortal hatred to imposture of every kind, to all sinister designs, and want of integrity. To these noble and manly virtues was added the advantage of being one of the most learned, enlightened, and eloquent men of his age; and Heaven, as if to counterbalance the misfortunes which assailed him through life, endowed him both with courage, and with a consciousness of the energy of his own mind, which ever prevented him from sinking under calamities which would have irrecoverably overwhelmed a man of ordinary mould."

Some of the French journalists complain much of what they call *neologism*, and the *demagogic system*, that is, a vitiated pronunciation, introduced since the Revolution, both in prose and verse, at the theatres, and in public lectures, &c. and particularly with respect to the letter *r*, at the end of infinitives in *er*. According to the rules of RESTAUT, the Abbé D'OLIVET, DE BEAUZEE, and other approved grammarians, it is proper to omit the pronunciation of the *r*, at the end of infinitives in the first conjugation, when it is not followed with a vowel; but, according to the new principle of declamation, it is the fashion to bear very strong on the letter *r* of infinitives, and even before consonants. This new mode is complained of, as introducing a guttural letter, which few palates can pronounce without producing a very disagreeable sound, and which good writers would seek to avoid as much as possible. The only reason assigned, namely, the distinguishing the infinitive from the participle passive in these verbs, is alleged to be unnecessary and frivolous, as in the construction of a sentence, these two tenses can never be confounded with each other. This is stated as an abuse which requires to be corrected, and particularly to prevent the harsh, discordant sound produced by an *r* before hard consonants, such as P, Q, K, and F; and, above all, when *r* comes before another *r*—for instance, in the line, *La douceur du style fait aimer Racine; on le vit errer rarement*.—Another more remarkable abuse has, it seems, been introduced into theatrical declamation, by Cit. MOLE', wherein he has been imitated by his pupils, and especially by DAMAS; and that is to sound the *r* at the end of all words, so that it may be supposed to be followed by an *e* mute, pronouncing *cœur*, *douleur*, *plaisir*, as if they were written *cœur*, *douleur*, *plaisir*. This vicious mode of pronouncing in declamation is represented as tending to destroy, in poetry, the

the alternative harmony of masculine and feminine rhimes, and generally to corrupt that fine idiom which the RACINES, the BOSSUETS, the FENELONS, the VOLTAIRES, &c. have rendered worthy to serve as an example to all others.

The Cow-pox is making a rapid progress in every part of Germany. Mr. AIKIN's Production is already translated. The King of Prussia has commanded his army to be inoculated; and it is believed that the German princes, who, like Prussia, Nassau, Bavaria, &c. are despotic, will, as a matter of police, compel a universal inoculation in their dominions. Exterminating the small-pox, and annihilating the little princes and states of Germany, are the two great projects of the reforming part of Germany.

MR. DYER's Life of Mr. ROBINSON is translated into German, under the fashionable title of "The Priest as he should be; or, the Life, &c."

The following is the number of objects distributed during the last two years, by the professors of the Museum of Natural History, chosen out of the duplicate objects in the Museum, among the central schools of France. Live vegetables, 16,408; packets of seeds, 98,412; dried vegetables for the composition of herbaries, 15,211; birds, quadrupeds, fish, 2297; shells, madrepores, insects, 27,396; minerals, 12,056; petrifications, fossils, 1277. —All these objects having been named with precision, always in the same manner, and by the names the most generally adopted, incalculable advantages will result to the student by this uniformity of instruction, which will, at the same time, facilitate correspondence, and save the professors of the schools, investigations, which the want of books, and the privation of many other resources, would generally render impossible to them. Such a labour could only be effected, in each part of natural history, by the Professor of the Museum, who is particularly occupied in it. This is one of the most useful effects of the law of organization of that establishment; a law, the wisdom and happy fruits of which are so generally known, that it has been demanded by the most celebrated Professors of Germany, to be proposed as a model and a rule to follow in the administration of the universities of which they are members, such as those of Gottingen, Harlem, Mannheim, Francfort, and Cassel. The same law has been sent to Spain, at the request of the Secretary of Legation at the Court of Madrid, and even to America, at the desire of Mr. JEFFERSON.

The NATIONAL INSTITUTE having lately admitted Cit. LEBRUN, now count the three Consuls in the number of its members. Citizen Lebrun, the third Consul, is equally celebrated in the career of letters, and in that of politics. He has published a Translation of the Iliad, remarkable for the purity and rapidity of the style; and a Translation of *Jerusalem Delivered*; and many other works, to which he has not set his name, are attributed to him—His writings on the finances are well known.

The French journals make mention of a horse without hair, which is stated to have been bought at Vienna ten years ago. He is about twenty years old, eats the same food, and in the same quantity, as ordinary horses; is lean, and very sensible to cold. Over his whole body he has no other hair than one at the lower eye-lid. The skin is black, approaching to grey, with some white spots about the groin, soft to touch, shining, and rather unctuous. The skin of the nose, of all the nostrils, and of the lips, is like that of the rest of the body. The bones of the nose are depressed, which embarrasses his respiration, and makes him utter a noise whenever he takes or respires breath. Citizen LASTEYRIE, by whom this notice is given, is of opinion, that this horse forms a variety in the species, and that its state is neither the effect of art, nor of disease.

It appears, by letters received from Citizen MARTIN, Director of the Spice-plantations at Cayenne, addressed to the Professors of the Museum of Natural History at Paris (dated from the Plantation-house at Gabriel, 12 Vendemiaire, year 9), that he has exerted himself considerably to augment the plantations of spices at the above residence. In the course of the year, he planted about 1000 cloves, 1500 pepper-trees, 1800 cinnamon-trees, and some nutmegs. There still remain in the nurseries about 10,000 cloves, and as many pepper-trees as will suffice to double, during the winter, the plantations already made in this kind. The same may be said of the cinnamon. He has likewise carefully replaced all the old cloves which had died during his absence in France, to the number of 2000 and more. This was a considerable loss for the plantation. He has, however, been enabled to check the progress of this mortality. In the same year he began a plantation of vanilla, an odoriferous plant, the fruit of which is used in the composition of chocolate; and the progress which they have already made, in so short a space of time, affords the most flattering

tering hope for the future. The bread-tree-plant, he observes, is full of life. Citizen Martin has extracted from it no less than eight shoots, the vegetation of which is admirable. He expects that by the end of the year this tree will produce fruits, and that the first shoot, which already surpasses it in growth, will perhaps outstrip it in the amplitude of its productions. The crop of cloves for the year will not be abundant, scarcely amounting to seven thousand pound weight. This is but a small crop. That of last year amounted to twenty-six thousand pound weight. It would have been much more considerable, he adds, if the English had not arrived about that time, to carry on a sort of war, which has deranged all the shrubberies; and he estimates, that there remain on the trees more than six thousand pound weight of cloves, for want of hands to gather them. Citizen Martin proceeds to shew the quantity of pepper that may be gathered on a single plant. A pepper-tree, at the residence of Cit. LAFORET, produced at least twenty-nine pounds. It was, however, yet green when it was weighed, and half of its weight will be diminished by the time it gets dry. The pepper was quite beautiful, large, well grown, of a fine colour, and very pungent and aromatic. What is brought from the Indies, says Citizen Martin, does not come near it—a recent trial was made of both, an opportunity having offered by means of an enemy's vessel, partly loaded with India pepper, taken on its return to Europe, and brought into Cayenne. Citizen Martin infers from this, that the culture of the pepper-plant merits all possible encouragement at Cayenne, and applies the observation to all the spices there, which, according to him, at least, equal in goodness those of the Moluccas. In another letter of the same date, Citizen Martin speaks with admiration of the rapidity of vegetation in that country. Among the trees which he had transplanted on the banks of the rivers in the colony, he has seen, in the space of eighteen months, a *caoutchouc* and a *durvia* grow, the former to twenty feet eight inches in height, and the second to sixteen feet six inches. Citizen Martin concludes, by announcing a journey he was preparing to make in the interior of the country, to inspect the soil in general, and the different districts proper for cultivation; to examine the trees which may be advantageously employed, either in marine construction, or for the arts; at the same time, he proposes to augment the collections of natural history, which he has been

long preparing for the Museum at Paris, as also to collect some new plants, and new seeds, which he intends for the *Jardin des Plantes*.

A Memoir, by Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich, is inserted in the last number of Mr. Nicholson's Journal, which, for its importance, merits a particular analysis. Dr. Priestley's experiments, in his late work on the subject of Phlogiston, were attended with such unexpected results, and apparently so formidable to the French theory of chemistry, that the philosophers of Europe seemed, as if by common consent, to have agreed to consider them as incorrect or unanswerable; Mr. C. however, to his own credit, and that of science, has repeated the most striking experiments, completely confirmed Dr. Priestley's accuracy, discovered a new gaseous substance, and has adduced fresh proofs of the truth of LAVOISIER's system. Dr. Priestley, by heating together scales of iron (the grey oxyd) and charcoal, or the same oxyd and carbonat of barytes, obtained, besides carbonic acid, a large quantity of inflammable gas. The inferences deducible from these experiments against the decomposition of water by hot iron, and in favour of the doctrine of phlogiston, are sufficiently obvious, and have occasioned considerable embarrassment to the supporters of the anti-phlogistic theory. Mr. Cruickshank, in consequence, instituted a series of experiments, in which, by heating together perfectly dried oxyd of iron and charcoal, he obtained, besides carbonic acid, a large quantity of inflammable gas; similar results were perceived, when oxyds of zinc, of copper, of lead, of manganese, were substituted for the iron. Hence he concludes, that all metallic oxyds, capable of enduring a red heat, will, when heated with charcoal, yield carbonic acid, and inflammable gas; that those oxyds, in which the affinity between their component parts is the strongest, yield the greatest quantity of inflammable gas; that the carbonic acid is disengaged principally at the beginning of the process, and the inflammable gas at the latter end. From experiments with metallic oxyds and charcoal, Mr. C. proceeded to examine the other source of the gas; here, by heating the carbonats of barytes and lime with iron, he obtained, as Dr. P. had done, carbonic acid and inflammable gas. For ascertaining whether this gas was the same with hydrogen, or any of the known hydrocarbonats, the following proofs were made:—1. The specific gravity of the gas in question is, to that of atmospheric air, as

95 to 100; whereas, that of the heaviest hydro-carbonat amounts to no more than 67.—2. When mixed with common air it does not explode, but burns with a lambent blue flame.—3. The product of the combustion is carbonic acid, without any perceptible quantity of water.—4. For the conversion of this gas into carbonic acid, only 40 per cent. of oxygen is requisite.—Hence this gas is essentially different from the hydro-carbonats in the total absence of hydrogen; it consists of 21 oxygen, and about 9 carbon; may be properly called the gaseous oxyd of carbon, as it bears the same relation to carbonic acid as the gaseous oxyd of azot does to nitrous acid. The inferences of Dr. P. essentially depending on the supposed presence of hydrogen in this gas, are of consequence unfounded.

A work, entitled *Considerations on the Deaf and Dumb, and the Means of rendering them susceptible of Speech*, by A. Lion, &c. by U. R. S. LE BOUYER DESMORTIERS, has been lately produced. This treatise is worthy the consideration of every individual who feels interested in the development of the faculties of those whom Nature seems to have forgotten. The Abbé DE L'ÉPÉE, inventor of this science, and his student, C. SICARD, who brought it to greater perfection, should be placed amid the small number of those who have proved themselves friends to humanity. C. Desmottiers, though but one of their followers, equally merits applause, as his work presents in a new light, the means of instructing the deaf and dumb, and gives very satisfactory proofs as to his theory.

At Easter, Professor TROMMEDORF, of Erfurt, in Saxony, in conjunction with other eminent German chemists, began to publish an *Allgemeine Bibliothek der Chemischen Literatur*; or, General Library of Chemical Literature. The object of this publication is to make his readers acquainted with all the chemical works that shall appear in Germany or elsewhere, and to give a general view of the progress of the science of chemistry, the study of which is now pursued with such ardour.

The illumination of rotten wood has been of late a subject of inquiry and discussion amongst naturalists. The late M. SPALLANZANI maintained, that there is a perfect analogy between the illumination of rotten wood, and the artificial phosphorus; and he imagines, that in the putrid fermentation, the hydrogen and the carbon of the wood come more easily in contact with the oxygen of the atmosphere, by which combination a slow combustion, and the illumination of the wood, is produced; and he at the same time thinks, that this pro-

cess cannot proceed in the irrespirable kinds of gasses. Rotten wood also, in which the necessary quantity of hydrogen and carbon is not at the same time disengaged, does not obtain the property of illuminating. Mr. CORRADORI, however, objects to this theory, that the slow combustion does not take place according to the above theory, as the wood, at the time when it begins to illuminate, is mostly deprived of its resinous particles, and consequently contains but very little hydrogen and carbon; and it appears to him more probable, that the more it loses of combustible matter, the more it obtains the property of illuminating. There is, in short, he thinks, a very great difference between this natural and the artificial phosphorus. Mr. HUMBOLDT concludes from his experiments, that the illumination of rotten wood takes place only when it gets in contact with oxygen; and when it has lost the property of emitting light in irrespirable gasses, it recovers it again by exposing it to oxygen gas. Dr. GÄRTNER, however, is of opinion that, according to his experiments, a certain degree of humidity is always requisite; and he thinks, that oxygen gas is not quite necessary, though the illumination is increased by it. This phenomenon, however, being so very different from all known processes of combustion, where light is disengaged, Dr. Gärtner asks, whether it is not more agreeing with the animal process of respiration, than with a true combustion, or whether the illumination of the wood is produced by phosphorus and carbon in a proportion hitherto unknown. Dr. Gärtner is, on the whole, inclined to think, that it is at present impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of the all phenomena that occur in this process. Mr. BOECKMANN has made numerous observations and experiments on the illumination of rotten wood, in different gasses and fluids, in order to throw some light on the ideas of the above naturalists. The results of these experiments differ in some points from what the experiments of those gentlemen have shewn, which, however, Mr. Boeckmann ascribes to the nature of rotten wood, as a substance that is not always of the same kind, and has not always an equal degree of putrefaction and humidity. It seems to differ likewise materially from the artificial phosphorus by the following diagnostics. 1. It shines in oxygen gas at a very low temperature. 2. It emits light in all irrespirable gasses, at least for a short time. 3. In muriatic gas its light is suddenly extinguished. 4. It shines in a less degree in air, rarified by the air-pump. 5. According to Mr. Corra-

Corradori, it even shines in the toricellian vacuum. 6. Its illumination is extinguished in oxygen gas, as well as in other kinds of gasses, when they are heated. 7. By its illumination in oxygen gas, carbonic gas is produced. 8. One may suffer the rotten wood to be extinguished several times, one after another, in irrespirable gasses, without depriving them of the property of making new pieces of rotten wood shine again. 9. Humidity greatly promotes the illumination, and seems even to be necessary in producing it. 10. The rotten wood continues to shine under water, oil, and other fluidities, and in some of them its light is even increased. All this seems to shew, that the extinction of rotten wood, in different media, does not immediately depend on a want of oxygen, but rather on a particular change, to which the wood itself has been exposed.

It is about five months ago, since two vessels were sent by the French Government, on discovery, under the command of Cit. BAUDIN. This expedition, which is likely to prove very prolific to the sciences, navigation, and knowledge of mankind, has the additional advantage of being attended by able scientific men, who are the following: *chief of health*, L'HARIDON; *botanists*, MICHAUX, LACHENAU, MAUGE; *mineralogists*, BUSCHE, PUCH; *zoologist*, PERON; *painter*, RIEDLE; *astronomer*, BISSY. The son of the famous circumnavigator of the world, BOUGAINVILLE, is also one of the party. The Society of the Observers of Men has four correspondents—Citizens Baudin, Lharidon, Peron, and Michaux. The latter is the same who has travelled in America,

and brought from his tour through Persia and the East a very inestimable Persepolitan Monument, deposited now at the National Library, of which the proprietor has given a description in the *Journal de Paris*, and the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. The stone being pretty large, and entirely covered with characters, it will most probably throw a great deal of light on those mysterious writings. Michaux is set on shore in the East Indies, whence he is to proceed on his botanical tour. He has left a work on American Plants, which will be shortly published, under the direction of B. JUSSIEU. The Chinese A Sam, who resided some time at Paris, is likewise gone with Citizen Baudin, who will bring him to the Isle de France, from whence he may return to his own country. The minister of the marine has ordered Citizen DENIS FONTCHEVREUIL to furnish Citizen Baudin with every instrument and machine, &c. he might think proper on this scientific voyage. Besides this, he has presented to the Consuls a medal, of which 450 pieces are delivered to Citizen Baudin—two of them are deposited in the National Library. On one side is the portrait of BONAPARTE in profile, turned towards the left, in his embroidered consular dress. In a semicircle round the head is, "*Bonaparte, Premier Consul de la Republique Française*;" beneath the portrait, "*Expedition de Decouvertes, An 9*;" the other side exhibits the following inscription, "*Les Corvettes, le Geographe, et le Naturaliste, commandées par le Capitaine Baudin*." The medal is one inch and a half in diameter.

Red Lion-square.

J. R.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON, from March 20, to May 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Physicians of the Finsbury Dispensary.

	N ^o . of Cases.
CHLOROSIS and Amenorrhœa	26
Menorrhagia	4
Diarrhœa	11
Tussis and Dyspnœa	39
Phthisis Pulmonalis	9
Cynanche Tonsillarum	2
Erysipelas	10
Continued Fever	31
Chronic Eruptions	29
Infantile Diseases	33
Anasarca	3
Cephalœa	5
Epilepsy	3
Hyteria	4
Asthenia	28
Hypochondriasis and Dyspepsia	19

256

At this season of the year, scrophulous affections are more particularly apt to shew themselves, in habits which have any tendency to the disease: a circumstance that may seem to oppose an opinion that has arisen, and in some measure is supported by the observation, that these complaints prevail more particularly in the northern regions of the world. It should, however, be considered, that the winter's cold, which has been gradually operating, cannot have produced its full effect upon the constitution until the commencement of the spring. The *anti-vital* principles of cold cannot fail to produce debility, and all its numerous offspring of diseases.

In the more northern parts of this island, few families, comparatively, are alto-

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the

ther free from scrophulous contamination. Even in this metropolis, instances not unfrequently are found in which the disease appears, accompanied with all its dangerous and disagreeable symptoms.

A considerable number of these has fallen within the district of the Finsbury Institution.

Sometimes this complaint shews itself in inflammation and ulceration on the edge of the eye-lids, which is apt to occasion an entire, or partial, loss of the lashes, and in consequence of being communicated to the eye itself, not unfrequently renders the exercise of that organ, not only painful and inconvenient to the patient, but sometimes, by inducing blindness, deprives him entirely of its use.

Scrophula, in many cases, assumes the form of phthisis, which indeed may in general be regarded as an *internal* scrophula.

Frequently this complaint shews its malignant efficacy in producing ulcers and indolent tumours in various parts of the body, leaving indelible traces, disfiguring the form, impairing the easy and vigorous motions of the limbs, and inducing a variety of diseases, in which, if not altogether incurable, the patient has seldom any thing to hope but from submitting himself to the certain pain, and risking the precarious result, of a surgical operation.

By far the most frequent shape in which the disease has subjected itself to the observation of the reporter is an obstruction in the mesenteric glands. All the persons affected with the *tabes Mesenterica* were young children.

Of the cases of scrophula, indeed, few have occurred amongst adults: a circumstance which, in the class of the extremely poor in London, may in part arise from their too seldom being able to provide for their puny and diseased offspring even a scanty and occasional supply of that nourishing and strengthening diet peculiarly requisite for the support of a scrophulous constitution.

In the treatment of scrophula, the writer of this article prescribed cleanliness, exercise, cold-bathing, and as much of substantial food as the circumstances of the patient, or those of his family, would enable him conveniently to procure.

As one of the best correctors of a relaxed and debilitated habit, port-wine was in some instances strongly recommended; but the expence of this article rendering it at present almost inaccessible to the greater part of dispensary-patients, it was in general found necessary to substitute the Pe-

ruvian or some other of the barks that are made use of in medicine.

The multitude of remedies that have been proposed in the treatment of scrophula, demonstrate the difficulty of accomplishing a cure. Each has, in its turn, been at one time warmly applauded, and eagerly received; at another, as bitterly reprobated, and as generally rejected. Millepedes and burnt sponge, antimony and mercury, saffra and mezereon, tulfilago and cicuta, have successively had their career of triumph, and their days of disgrace: nor is it too bold to prognosticate, that the period will arrive when they will share the fate of so many other remedies which have now sunk into neglect, and which repose in the same peaceful oblivion with the ashes of their authors. Tonic remedies, indeed, have inherited, and seem likely to enjoy, a more permanent reputation. Instead of requiring correction, Nature, in the disease at present under consideration, seems to be more in need of our friendly support and assistance. The internal remedies, from which the greatest success may be expected, are, the Peruvian bark, already mentioned, with the various preparations of steel, in conjunction, perhaps, with gently stimulating aperients. the muriated tincture of iron, in doses of from five to ten drops, poured from a two-ounce vial, three times a day, has been given with signal advantage in a variety of scrophulous affections.

The barytic muriate has of late been proposed by Dr. Crawford, and appears, from the testimonies of many respectable authorities, to be well deserving of further attention. But it is necessary to caution the practitioner, who may be induced to give it a trial, against the admixture of noxious metals, with which the barytic solution is sometimes contaminated. Its impurity may be always detected by the addition of a small quantity of barytic lime-water. The dose should be carefully regulated, and gradually increased, lest it produce symptoms of nervous affection. It may be useful to remark, that twenty drops at a time is as much as an adult can bear with impunity.

The remedy which seemed to have the most striking, and the only one perhaps that had a permanent effect in alleviating the symptoms, or in abridging the period of the disorder, was a temporary residence at the sea-side. This afforded an opportunity to the patient of experiencing at once the salubrious influence of two elements, both of which have been found eminently conducive

conducive to the ease or the relief of scrophula, as well as all diseases which have their source in physical debility.

One of the most decided and obstinate cases of scrophulous affections was alluded to in one of the preceding reports, in which the patient suffered alternately from a sore in her breast, and a violent pain in her head: her complaint had been of long standing, and had not in the slightest degree yielded to the remedies which had been administered to her before her application to the Finsbury dispensary. She seemed for a time to be relieved by the cortex Peruvianus, taken regularly in frequent and considerable doses.

After a trial of some weeks the cure continued to be imperfect. It was then thought right to recommend, as the only chance that remained of a perfect restoration to her former health and vigour, to settle, during a considerable period of the summer, on the sea-coast. In consequence of a faithful obedience to this advice, her constitution seems since to be in a great measure regenerated, and the affections, which before were so troublesome to her, entirely removed.

The preceding observations, with regard to the salutary efficacy of sea-bathing,

ought to be qualified by the exception of its use in those instances where there is any morbid affection of the lungs.

In these cases, the sea generally aggravates the sufferings of the patient, and accelerates the termination of his life.

How large a number of the deaths we see inserted in the public papers is that of those which have occurred at sea-bathing places, where it is generally observed, that the deceased had gone for the benefit of his health?

The more than ordinary expedition with which death executes his destined task, in these fashionable resorts of gaiety and sickness, is strikingly exhibited to our view in their crowded records of mortality.

The authentic and melancholy enumeration of the victims to an untimely fate, one should imagine, could scarcely fail to awaken a gloomy presentiment in the mind, that in some measure might tend to counteract the disposition to hope, so easily imbibed, and so anxiously cherished, by the multitude of consumptive invalids, who, on the approach of each returning summer, hasten with eagerness to the coast, fondly expecting to find, amidst the waves and the breezes of the ocean, that relief, which elsewhere had been sought for by them in vain.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN APRIL.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In April, 1801.

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THE great object of victory is a durable peace; and the only mode of obtaining it, is moderation in the basis proposed. Great Britain and France now stand upon such equal ground, that a permanent and honourable pacification may be an object of easy accomplishment, if it be an object really sought after by the governments on both sides. The prime obstacle to such an event, resulted from the Northern Confederacy. The death of the Emperor Paul, has probably left this Confederacy without a head; and Bonaparte cannot be much interested in the concerns of any of the Powers of the North. The Minister of Great Britain professes, that the victory lately obtained shall be used with moderation, and only as a means of obtaining a peace.

The French papers of the 14th of April, contains nothing interesting with regard to that Republic, except the pleasure they express at the expected departure of Lord Carysfort from the Court of

Berlin; an event which the French attribute to the diplomatic dexterity of General Bournonville, the French Ambassador at that Court. They are diffuse in their details of the deliberate manner in which the King of Prussia is acting in the hereditary dominions of our Sovereign, as Elector of Hanover. The character of Hanoverian Envoy at his Court he has totally suppressed; and the Officers of State are all obliged to take an oath of fealty to him. Those of the 15th of April, dwell much on the consternation occasioned in Paris by the sudden death of Paul, and on the uncertainty how his successor Alexander, may, or may not, be inclined to follow or relinquish his father's political maxims. The papers are entirely silent as to Admiral Ganteaume's squadron.

Superior to vulgar and narrow prejudices, the First Consul has, with a degree of wisdom which ever characterised a great mind, restored the Catholic religion throughout France. He has formed

ed a treaty with the head of that church, and accomplished in a few weeks, what the greatest potentates have been unable to effect in ages.

The *Moniteur* of the 14th of April, contains the declaration of the King of Prussia to the Royal Council of Hanover. It begins by complaining of the conduct of England respecting neutral-ships, and refers to the Prussian declaration of the 12th of February, 'which England has thought proper to pass over in silence.' It complains of the false principles in Lord Hawkesbury's note in answer to the Swedish Minister, alludes to the demands from Denmark; the departure of Messrs. Drummond and Vansittart; the arrival of our fleet, &c. 'It appearing that England will not desist from her insupportable demands, the King of Prussia is forced, agreeably to his engagements, to take the most efficacious measures in support of the Convention of the 16th of December; and for this purpose he will not only shut the Elbe, the Weser, and the Ems, but will take possession of the states belonging to the King of England, as Elector of Brunswick and Lunenburg, situated in Germany.' It concludes with requiring the Hanoverian Government to submit, under pain of having the states treated as enemies; and is dated at Berlin, March 30. Signed HAUGWITZ.

When Louis XVIII. was ordered to quit Mittau, he wrote to the King of Prussia, to demand an asylum at Warsaw. The answer of his Majesty was polite, and was accompanied with this proviso: 'That he should stand in need of further information, before he could guarantee the residence requested.' In consequence of this resolution, the Marquis Lucchesini had an interview with the Minister Talleyrand, who informed him that the French Government had no part whatever in the edict issued by Paul, enjoining the unfortunate Monarch to quit the Russian dominions, and that the place of his retreat was a matter of indifference to the French Government. Accordingly the request to reside at Warsaw was agreed to, as long as he should think it convenient.

The Paris journals of the first of April, assert that an insurrection had taken place in Tuscany; the only consequence of which, will be the ruin of the insurgents. The French army in the south of Italy is increasing to 40,000 men, as if for some purpose; and 6000 men, it is said, are to

fail from Ancona on an expedition; perhaps to Egypt.

Peace has been concluded between France and Naples, on the 28th of March. The King of Naples is permitted to retain the crown, and this is nearly all, for he seems to be totally at the disposal of the French Republic. His ports are to be shut against Great Britain, till the restoration of general amity—the whole of the Neapolitan dominions are to be defended by French troops. The Isle of Elba, together with some districts in Tuscany, are to be relinquished to the French Government, and the patriots are to be indemnified for the losses they have sustained, by the advance of half a million of livres, and to be in general restored.

In the course of the present negotiation, it is said, the Chief Consul has declared Egypt the greatest difficulty in the way of accommodation; and it is already observed, that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, by conquering it, will remove the obstacle. But we suspect the Chief Consul is so bent upon possessing it, that he will not make peace without having it ceded to France; and if our opinion be well founded, the success of our arms will only raise up an impediment in the way of peace.

EGYPT.

THE Paris journals of the 16th of April, contain a very important letter from Egypt, brought by the *Osiris*, which left Alexandria on the 16th of March. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, it is said, appeared off that place on the first day of March and sailed for Aboukir, where he lay for several days, on the account of bad weather; but, on the 8th, at six in the morning, the weather being favourable, he began landing his troops. The French followed him from Alexandria, and posted themselves on the heights of Aboukir to oppose the debarkation. A battle took place from seven till nine in the morning, which must have been very bloody. The English troops were covered by gun-boats and other vessels, and the French employed fifteen pieces of cannon on them. After two hours fighting, the number of the English continually increasing, the French found it necessary to retreat, they having only 4000 men against 12,000. It is stated that the French lost 300, and the English 2000 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The French retired to another position, a league and half from Alexandria. Nothing particular happened on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and

and 12th, but on the 13th in the morning, the English attacked the French. The battle was renewed at night, but the French seem to have retained their position. The latter, indeed, does not state who were victors; but there is no mention made of the retreat of the enemy, as in the action of the 8th. From this it appears, that the 4000 French have stopped our progress to Alexandria, the capture of which was manifestly Sir Ralph Abercrombie's first object. The French papers state that he landed 13 or 14,000 men, which must have been nearly his whole army. Including the marines and sailors commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, it amounted to nearly 20,000, so that a corps has been left to act with the Turks, or must have been employed in making a diversion on some other parts of the coast.

General Menou arrived at Rhamanie, at the end of the Canal of Alexandria, and about fifty miles from that city, on the 11th, where he collected an army, with which to oppose Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

It was to be expected that our troops would repulse the enemy in the first instance, as the French could not have a large force at every point, and we had the choice of a place for debarkation.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

A body of five thousand Danish troops entered Hamburg on the 29th of March, and possessed its fortified points. They gave assurance that the independence of the place should be maintained, and its trade protected: and hitherto we believe they have adhered to their promise; and that not an English resident has sustained the smallest extortion.

Lubeck has since also been captured, and that after an obstinate resistance of several hours. The arrangement between Denmark and Prussia is now therefore obvious, or at least may be easily surmised. The property of British merchants at Hamburg is very considerable; and as Copenhagen had the prospect of suffering first, and most severely, upon the commencement of active hostilities on the part of the English armament, the Danish Government is now put into a situation of threatening a dreadful retaliation, upon the first blow that is levelled against it. It would probably be immediately followed by the confiscation of all such property.

Intelligence from Helsingburg says,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 72.

that his Swedish Majesty arrived there on the 24th of March. The English fleet cruised before the Sound, but had not then made any attempt to pass it, nor has had any communication with the Swedish shore.

While the Danes occupy the Banks of the Elbe, the Prussians have, it is said, entered the territory of Hanover without any opposition, and are to occupy immediately the Banks of the Weser and Elbe, so as to exclude us from every point of communication with the northern parts of the continent, in the event of hostile extremities being resorted to in the Sound.

HOLLAND.

From the Hague we learn, that the First Chamber of the Dutch Legislature has agreed to the plan for revising the Constitution; and that the Primary Assemblies are speedily to be convoked, to express their wishes upon the subject. The Legislative Body has passed a decree of general amnesty in favour of all emigrants, exiles, and prisoners for political offences. Those, however, are excepted, who have borne arms against their country, or who have violated their engagements, and betrayed their duty by delivering up the fleet and fortresses of the Republic, and the colonies, to the English.

Intelligence was in the beginning of April received, that the Dutch fleet in the Texel was under Admiral de Winter, ready for sea, which was the cause of Admiral Dickson's sailing for the coast of Holland.

RUSSIA.

The death of Paul, Emperor of all the Russias, on the 23d of March last, being announced on the following morning, the Great Officers of State assembled, and immediately proclaimed and crowned his eldest son, Alexander, Czar of that extensive empire. The late Emperor Paul was 46 years and six months old, having been born on the first of October, 1754. He ascended the throne the 17th of November, 1796; married the 10th of October, 1773, Mataria Alexiwna of Hesse-Darmstadt; who dying the 20th of April 1776, he married, on the 13th of October following, Sophia Dorothea of Wurtemberg-Stuttgart, who was born the 25th of October, 1759. The agitation of Europe at this eventual change did not subside, before the passage of the Sound, in spite of the fortresses hitherto deemed im-
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pregnable, on the first of April was effected; and immediately communicated to the world, by that great and gallant officer, Sir Hyde Parker.

WEST INDIES.

Letters received from one of the West-India fleet, under the convoy of La Topaze, of 32 guns, Captain G. Church, dated Funchal-Roads, the 25th of March, state, that 40 sail of that fleet had arrived safe there, after the gale of the 29th of January, in the Bay; and that Admiral Sir R. Calder's Squadron, of five sail of the line and one frigate, was off there lying to.

AMERICA.

Mr. Jefferson has taken his seat as President of the United States; and has addressed the Congress in an animated, but cautious speech, upon the internal disputes which have lately prevailed throughout many of the Provinces, and upon the alliances of America with the different nations of Europe. This speech, as we have already observed, is cautious, though spirited: but it is obvious, nevertheless, that the new President is more inclined to French than to English politics. The expression, that "during the throes and convulsions of the antient world, infuriate man has been seeking through blood and slaughter his *long-lost liberty*;" is language which the members of Congress have not been accustomed to hear from the Chair, and fully unfolds a difference between the political bias of the present President and his predecessor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

At midnight on the 15th of April, an Extraordinary Gazette was published, announcing a complete victory over the Danes by Admiral Sir Hyde Parker. It will appear, according to the opinion of Lord Nelson, that the engagement was as severe as any one in which his Lordship was ever engaged. The Danes seemed to have made very formidable dispositions: they had assembled ships of the line, pontoons, galleys, fire-ships, and gun-boats, which were flanked and supported by extensive batteries, on the two islands called the Crowns, the largest battery was mounted with from fifty to seventy pieces of cannon. These were again commanded by two 74's, two 64's, and a large frigate. The Danes were attacked by twelve sail of the line and four frigates, commanded by Lord Nelson. The result was the capture or destruction of eighteen sail of ships, including in that number seven sail of the

line. Our loss was considerable: it consisted of the death of Captains Mofs and Riou, two very brave and gallant officers; Sir Thomas Thompson had his leg shot off; and 943 were killed and wounded. After the Danish line had been destroyed, Lord Nelson approached the city of Copenhagen, into which some bombs were thrown; but the Danes apprehending, and indeed seeing, that our fleet could with ease lay the whole capital in ashes, sent a flag of truce on board Lord Nelson's ship. In consequence of the propositions made by the Danish Government, his Lordship went on shore, and waited upon the Crown-Prince. A negotiation was immediately entered into. Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, according to intelligence from Copenhagen, which arrived in England the 20th of April, has made an armistice with the Danes for fourteen weeks.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament since our last Number, has been as follows:

Mr. Grey, on the 26th of March, rose, pursuant to the notice which he had given, to bring forward a motion for the House to resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the state of the nation. In doing this it would be necessary to take a copious view of the actual situation of the country, as well with respect to its foreign relations, as to its numerous domestic concerns; the whole of which, in his opinion, combined to render the present state of the nation alarming and perilous beyond all precedent. We had, on former occasions, been told, that to propose a general inquiry, was to condemn altogether the proceedings of the Government; whereas, if any guilt attached to the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, their crimes should be made the subject of a distinct and particular charge. It was not at present necessary to notice the numberless errors of the late Administration, or the manifest misfortunes which their conduct had brought upon the nation; but he would ask, would any man stand up in the face of that House and of the Country, and say that he was satisfied with the wisdom of their measures, or the integrity of their principles? Throughout the whole course of the war every part of their proceedings, as well with respect to the immediate interests of the country, as to their transactions with foreign powers, had been one continued scene of improvidence and impolicy; and if any one could be found really satisfied with such proceedings, he could not envy the feelings which would lead him to vote

against the proposed inquiry. To the other misfortunes, which, under the late Administration, we had experienced; we had to reckon an addition of 270,000,000*l.* to our national debt, and of 17,000,000*l.* per annum to our permanent taxes. After this immense and lavish expenditure of the public treasures, we had the mortification to find ourselves in a state of unexampled humiliation and distress; while France, by means of our obstinacy and our folly, had acquired an unprecedented extent of territory and of glory, and obtained the support of a maritime confederacy, the members of which had till of late been the friends of this country. In such circumstances it was surely necessary and incumbent upon us to inquire into the causes which had produced such extraordinary events, in order that we might guard against the repetition of our errors, and provide a suitable remedy for the mischief which they had occasioned. The rejection of the pacific overtures made last year by France—our conduct towards foreign powers—the imprudent and lavish expenditure of our money, and the alarming situation of the sister kingdom—were all subjects which called for the immediate and most serious consideration of Parliament. If we had been successful in a few distinct objects, how extremely unsuccessful had we been in the general scale. We went to war to prevent the aggrandizement of France; but no one, he was persuaded, would say, that we had in any respect accomplished that object. France had so completely frustrated all our exertions; that, in the negotiations which we had entered into with her, we had expressed a willingness to abandon almost all those conquests of which we were in the habit of boasting so much, at the same time that France had added to her domestic territory a greater extent of country than Louis XIV. in all his dreams of ambition ever hoped to acquire. It had been well said by an honourable friend of his, that the enemy had extended their influence and their conquests from the Texel to the Mediterranean. There was not a shore which had not witnessed the disgrace of our expeditions. Dunkirk, Holland, Toulon, and Quiberon, had, in the commencement of the war, borne ample testimony to our complete discomfiture. All that Ministers had asked had been readily granted, though no object whatever had, in any direction, been accomplished by them. The present military forces of Great Britain, exclusive of those on the Irish establishment, amounted

to 168,000 rank and file, a far greater army than the country had ever before possessed. The great genius that now directs the councils of France, who had every thing to find and to create, had contrived; by his extraordinary exertions, to lay his enemies completely at his feet, while we, who had indignantly rejected his overtures of peace, were now completely humbled and ingulphed in misfortune. The confederacy of the Northern Powers, it was notorious, we had provoked, and the woeful change which had, within the last year, been effected in our situation—all this (said Mr. Grey) called loudly for immediate investigation. He would ask every gentleman who heard him, whether, under all these circumstances, he did not consider the assertion of the country being in a state of prosperity an insult to his understanding? He mentioned several instances of the poor's rates being enormously high, from the vast number of distressed persons, who, in consequence of the war, had been driven to live upon charity. At Birmingham, in particular, there are upwards of 15,000 people actually receiving parish-alms at the present moment. Ever since the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam, the situation of Ireland had been such as to shock humanity. He next alluded to the Catholic questions in which Mr. Pitt is stated to have said, that innumerable obstacles had been found to exist against the Catholic claim. He next came to the subject of the new Administration. For his own part, he confessed, he could not give them his confidence; we had sufficient grounds already on which to form an opinion of their merits. He did not consider them as entitled to the confidence of the country. Here (Mr. Grey said) he would leave the important question to the decision of the House. If they thought the country truly prosperous, and that Ministers had produced all the good that could be expected, they would in that case do well to reject his motion. He concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the state of the nation."

Mr. Whitbread seconded the motion.

Mr. Dundas entered into a long defence of the late Administration, in which he enumerated all the expeditions since the commencement of the war, and concluded with voting against the inquiry.

Lord Temple expressed his regret at the painful necessity he was under, from a sense of duty, of differing from those with whom he had long been accustomed to

concur, and voted for the inquiry. He paid many compliments to the late Administration; but spoke in terms of unqualified censure of the present, which he characterized as a "thing of shreds and patches," forming God knows *what*, and consisting of God knows *whom*! They might possess talents, but that was a chance. Hitherto they had remained hid in a napkin, buried in security.

Mr. Pitt observed, that the honourable gentleman who had brought forward the present motion had employed a great part of his speech in proving the unworthiness of the late Administration. Here Mr. Pitt entered into an individual analysis of the character of the different new Ministers. He next took notice of the Northern Confederacy, and acknowledged himself the most responsible man, the deepest implicated in the measure of any of his Majesty's Council. With respect to Catholic Emancipation, he certainly was not anxious that the question should be now agitated. It certainly was his wish, in consequence of the union of the two kingdoms, to release the Catholics from those partial restrictions under which they still laboured. He could say with strict truth, that no pledge was ever given to the Catholics; and further he was authorized to add, that the Catholics never understood him to have done so. He ever held it as a fixed opinion, that the restoration of monarchy in France would essentially contribute to the security of Europe; but he never considered it as the *sine qua non* of peace. He then entered upon a retrospect of the state of the finances of the country, which he contended were infinitely *better known*, and more *generally understood*, since his coming into office than formerly. From this subject Mr. Pitt turned to the circumstances of the Northern Confederacy, and the rights of neutral nations. The object of the measure lately adopted, he said, was to vindicate our essential rights; but at the same time to neglect no opportunity of obtaining redress, if practicable, in a pacific manner. He should mention the five points at issue, to which he hoped gentlemen would confine themselves, whether they meant to argue the question either as lawyers or as statesmen. These were, 1st, The maxim, that "free bottoms made free goods." 2d, The definition as to the stores which were to be considered as contraband in war. 3d, Under what circumstances a port was to be considered in a state of blockade. 4th, The right of neutrals to carry on a commerce to which they were not entitled in

time of peace: and 5th, The right of search, without which all the rest were nugatory. The maxim that "free bottoms made free goods," he observed, was controverted by all the best writers on the law of nations, and by the uniform decision of our own tribunals. The stores which were to be considered as contraband, of war, had been defined by the existing treaties with Denmark and Sweden. With respect to the right of search, it had never been formally conceded to us, but it had been several times regulated by treaty, which in fact amounted to a tacit admission of the right. The fact at present is, that four nations have leagued to procure, in defiance of the most solemn treaties and engagements, a new code of maritime laws, which they endeavour arbitrarily to force upon Europe. It is a violation of public faith and the rights of England, and calls upon Englishmen to resist it even to the last shilling and the last drop of blood, rather than tamely submit to degrading concession, or meanly yield the rights of the country to shameful usurpation.

Mr. Fox, in a most masterly speech, adverting to the expression made use of by Mr. Pitt, that the principle assumed by the Northern Confederacy was a Jacobin principle, observed, that he believed the principle was first broached by Frederick the Great of Prussia. He agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman, in denying that "free bottoms made free goods;" nor did his honourable friend (Mr. Grey) contend for the principle; but upon a question of policy whether it ought to be made the grounds of a declaration of war. If the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers (said Mr. Fox) was such as it ought to be, why shrink from inquiry? Did not the disgraceful retreat from Holland demand inquiry, where we purchased our permission to depart by a surrender of 8,000 troops? After dwelling for some time in describing the battle of Marengo and the ascent of Bonaparte upon the Alps, after which he gained several battles, which put an end to the German war, he condemned our refusal to treat singly with the First Consul, and said we were now reduced to the necessity of doing so. After all the powers on the continent had withdrawn from the conflict, to the disgrace of England, she was left to shift for herself, and was reduced below the dignity of one of the most petty princes of Germany, by not being consulted in any one article of a peace, which involved the balance of power in Europe in a much greater degree.

gree than any that had preceded it—a disgrace this country never before experienced. With respect to the Catholics of Ireland, he thought a Catholic man and a Protestant man ought alike to have the original rights of man. He then took a view of the state of Ireland, and said, when he looked at the Union, he could not do it but with regret, lest we may, by the connection, be brought to the same degraded state. I would (said Mr. Fox) have a Catholic to have as much power and as much influence in the empire, as a Protestant—this I call Catholic Emancipation. When you do not give them a right to become members of Parliament, you give them nothing—while they are excluded from this house, they are not virtually represented. After a speech of near four hours, he concluded by trusting the House would go into the inquiry.

Mr. Pitt said a few words in explanation.

Mr. Addington intreated the indulgence of the House in a few words of reply to the honourable Member who spoke last but one. The honourable Member had thought fit to make some allusions to him and his colleagues, and to assert that they stood pledged to pursue the same measures as their predecessors. But he could assure the honourable Member and that House, that he was not pledged to support or reject any set of measures merely because they were or were not those of any particular set of men; nor did he feel himself bound by any principle, except that of an earnest and honourable wish for the service of his sovereign and the advantage of his country. With respect to the subject of peace with the enemy, he could assure the honourable Member his Majesty's Ministers were earnestly disposed to that desirable object, and determined to oppose nothing, on their parts, unfair or unreasonable to impede an event so devoutly to be wished. They had no reason to imagine the enemy indisposed for peace, or desirous of throwing in its way any insurmountable obstacles.

Mr. Grey shortly and ably replied, and at half past four in the morning the House divided. For the motion 105—Against it 301.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 1st of April, Mr. Corry proceeded to take a comprehensive view of the revenue and the expences of the sister-kingdom. He observed, that the charges of the Irish Government ought to be regarded in a two-fold point of view. In

the first place, as appertaining to Ireland exclusively; and secondly, as involving a participation and conjoint account with the Government of Great Britain. The separate debt of Ireland, previous to the war, was 36,000,000l. At that period the proportion between the relative debts of the two kingdoms was as 1 to 100; but now it stood as 1 to 10, which afforded an incontrovertible proof that Ireland had a full proportion of the common burden of the empire. The interest on the Irish debt, including the sinking-fund, amounted to 1,626,000l. The military expenditure of Ireland he estimated at 4,150,000l, and the separate charges at 2,396,000l. which, with various other disbursements of a civil nature, would give a total of 7,106,000l. There was a vote of credit for 600,000l. From the accounts which had been presented to the House, it appeared that, antecedent to the union, there was a balance of 1,697,000l. constituting a sum of 2,297,000l. applicable to the finances of the current year. In consequence of the stoppage of the distilleries there must necessarily be a great defalcation in the malt-duty, which must increase the whole debt to the amount of 7,628,000l. The amount of taxes therefore necessary to be voted for the service of Ireland, would be 183,000l. The sum-total to be provided after the reduction of the exports and imports, &c. would be 263,000l. Mr. Corry proceeded to state the ways and means by which he proposed to provide for the above charges. The first article of taxation, which he proposed, was, an additional duty of 2s. per cwt. on sugars, which he estimated would produce a revenue of 24,000l. On teas, he proposed an additional duty of 20 per cent on all teas under 2s. 6d. per lb. and a duty of 35 per cent on teas above that price. The next article of taxation was, an additional duty on stamps for notes, bills of exchange, receipts, bonds, &c. from which he anticipated an additional revenue of 50,000l. He next proceeded to the subject of coals imported into Ireland. Previous to the act of union, coals exported from this country to Ireland paid a duty here of 17,000l. This, by the provisions of the act of union, could no longer be levied in this country. He therefore should propose to transfer it to Ireland, to be paid on their importation into that kingdom. As to the liquors used in Ireland, he should estimate the revenue arising from this branch at 10,000l.

After a few words from Sir John Parnell,

nell, the resolutions were agreed to by the Committee.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Addington) on the same day presented at the bar, and by command of his Majesty, copies and extracts of the secret information received by Government respecting the state of Ireland, and the proceedings of certain disaffected persons in both parts of the united kingdoms. The papers were then ordered to be laid upon the table. Mr. Addington then said, that as the title of the papers was sufficiently descriptive of their contents, he should not dwell very much at length upon the subject. He should not presume further to anticipate or to dwell on matters which would be more properly discussed in the Committee, which he should have the honour to propose. It was the duty of the Government, in the first instance, to give the necessary information; and it would be the business of the House, of course, to adopt the necessary measures after they had heard the report of their Committee. He concluded by moving, that the sealed papers on the table be referred to a Committee of *Secrecy*, to consist of twenty-one members.—Agreed to.

The next day the House balloted for a Secret Committee to examine the papers presented by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the state of Ireland, and the conduct of certain disaffected persons in Great Britain.

The House adjourned to Monday, the 13th of April.

Mr. Bragge, on the 13th of April, observed, that since the Committee had made its report on the subject of a Member sitting in Parliament, who was in Holy Orders, it discovered that certain cases had been omitted which should have appeared in the report. He therefore moved, that the Committee be revived, and that it do report from time to time to the House.—Ordered.

On the same day, previous to the report of the Committee of Secrecy being made, Lord Yarmouth moved that the gallery should be cleared. We understand that on the grounds of the report, one of the Members of the Committee suggested the necessity of a Bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and moved to bring in a Bill accordingly, that it might be read a first time on the next day. This was objected to, as be-

ing too precipitate a measure; in consequence of which the House divided; for the motion, Ayes 128,—Noes 31.—Majority 97.

Mr. Pelham, on the 14th of April, moved the further consideration of the report of the Committee of Secrecy; which being read, he moved for the revival of those acts, which appeared by the report of the Committee, to be absolutely necessary. He urged the necessity of immediately passing the Bill for the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; after which he should propose the revival of the Sedition Act. He then requested the act of last session, for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, to be read, which being done, he moved for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the same. Sir Francis Burdett said, the plea of necessity for acts of injustice ought never to be admitted; it was the uniform excuse for that of atrocity—it was equally relied on by the tyrant and the slave—the murderer and the robber—it was an apology for the basest calumnies. He begged to repeat an old assertion, 'that persecution could not confute opinion, and that contentment was never the offspring of oppression.' Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Grey, spoke in similar terms of disapprobation against the Bill. The motion was warmly supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Solicitor General. The question being loudly called for, the gallery was then cleared of strangers, and the House continued debating for near two hours after, during which time two divisions took place. The first was on the question; that the Bill for Suspending the Habeas Corpus Act be read a first time. Ayes 189,—Noes 42. On the question, that the Bill be now read a second time, Mr. Curwen moved to leave out *now*, and substitute a longer time, in order that the Bill might be lost. The Bill then went through a Committee of the whole House; was reported, read a third time, and passed. A Bill was then brought up for preventing Seditious Meetings, which was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time the next day.

In the House of Lords on the 18th of April, the royal assent was given by commission, to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Bill.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of Feb. and the 20th of March extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

AMOS, T. Holborn hill, mercer. (Collins and Reynolds, Spital square)
Anfell, G. Whitecross alley, watchmaker. (Dore, Berkeley street, Clerkenwell)
Allcroft, J. Mansfield Woodhouse, maltster. (Robins, Alder's inn place)
Alden, J. St. John street, cabinet-maker. (Pattén, Crofs street, Matton garden)
Belton, J. R. Prince's street, Hanover square, scrivener. (Senior, Charles street, Covent garden)
Blomely, J. Manchester, inn keeper. (Cook, Salford)
Bates, J. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Egerton, Gray's inn)
Bewick, J. jun. Monkwearmouth shore, butcher. (Elftob, Catherine court)
Bobart, G. H. New Woodstock, mercer. (Carter, Staple's inn)
Brown, W. Wymondham, tanner. (Foster, Son, Unthank, and Co. Norwich)
Bakewell, G. Birmingham, baker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Cowley, H. Dock, Devon, vintner. (Rofwell, Plymouth)
Charters, T. Haydon square, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinson, Warrford court)
Davies, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Ellis, Curstorf street)
Dry, H. Uxbridge, Liquor-merchant. (Allingham, St. John's square)
Donnelly, P. Tavistock-court, Covent-garden, tailor. (Pinnero, Charles street, Cavendish square)
Draper, J. Sherrard street, cabinet-maker. (Berridge, Staples inn)
Dawson, J. Liverpool, mariner. (Clements, Liverpool)
East, J. Prince's street, Soho, upholsterer. (Fisher, Cato's street)
Fletcher, G. Knightsbridge, hackneyman. (Clark, New inn)
Fith, W. Norwich, haberdasher. (Windus and Holloway, Chancery lane)
Gwinnett, G. Bristol, cornfactor. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Glover, J. Kensington, stone-mason. (Fletcher and Wright, Hyde street)
Green, J. Manchester, patten-maker. (Swale, Temple)
Hart, J. Cambridge, innkeeper. (Goobed, Brown, and Co. Norfolk street)
Hawkins, J. Leicester, carrier. (Temple, Leicester)
Hunter, J. Rye, carrier. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
Houlding, J. Preston, dealer in liquors. (Welch, Aldersgate street)
Jones, T. and J. Harrison, Ludlow, glovers. (Luckett, Basinghall street)
Knicht, G. Liverpool, glass-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Ker, P. Old Jewry, merchant. (Dann and Teafdale, Threadneedle street)
Levine, M. Westminster road, china-man. (Shearman, East street, Red Lion square)
Lott, T. Bath, baker. (Milne, jun. Temple)
Mason, R. Birmingham, grocer. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Mammatt, M. Birmingham, grocer. (Revers, Nicholas street)
Moody, C. Longtown, dealer. (Mounsey, Staple's inn)
Motterhead, E. Manchester, victualler. (Ellis, Curstorf street)
Mead, A. West Wycomb, chair-maker. (Turner, Margaret street, Cavendish square)
Nicholson, Jonas and Joseph, and J. Walker, Halifax, printers. (Middowcroft, Gray's inn)
Paul, J. Winchester, Hardware-man. (Smart, Staple's inn)
Prettyman, W. Great Tower street, cooper. (Leigh, Bridge street)
Penn, H. jun. Gosbrook, worsted and woollen-yarn manufacturer. (Froggatt and Robson, Castle street, Leicester square)
Price, T. Walcott place, scrivener. (Trickey, Queen Anne street)
Rohrton, W. Broadway, Westminster, victualler.
Ricketts, J. Bristol, toy-maker. (Tarrant, Chancery lane)
Rowan, J. Burton, hawker. (Smyth, Uttoxeter)
Scott, J. and W. Gainsford street, tallow-chandlers. (Williams, Lion College)
Spencer, W. Saffron hill, victualler. (Holloway, Chancery lane)
Stansby, J. Cornhill, woollen-draper. (Johnson, Ely place)
Smith, A. Wardour street, tailor. (Brewer, Temple)
Shore, J. Manchester, victualler, &c. (Hurd, Farnival's inn)
Scott, S. and J. Mount street, haberdashers. (Drake, Prince's street, Bedford row)
Stanton, H. R. n. hill, innkeeper. (Blackfords, Temple)
Turner, T. Threadneedle, grocer. (Debary and Cope, Temple)
Tanner, N. Essex street, dealer. (Bleasdale and Alexander, Threadneedle street)
Tipping, E. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Ellames, Liverpool)
Verill, T. Leadenhall market, butcher. (Humphreys, Tokenhouse yard)
West, T. Blackburn, cotton-spinner. (Wilson, Castle court, Holborn)
Wood, A. Scotland yard, victualler. (Minshall, Milbank street)
Walton, J. Birmingham, rope-maker. (Worthington and Stephenson, Castle street, Holborn)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Almond, T. Dowgate hill, merchant, April 25
Atkinson, P. Sculcates, ship-builder, April 20
Boyce, J. Old street, innholder, May 9
Barton, J. Mark lane, merchant, May 2
Bennett, T. Butcherhall lane, painter, May 2
Baner, T. P. New court, merchant, April 28
Betham, S. M. Turbott lane, merchant, April 25
Blatock, W. Aldermanbury, hofier, April 21
Bardley, J. A. from under-line, cotton-spinner, May 5
Barfoot, W. and T. Coleman street, grocers, April 18
Burford, W. Cheapside, hofier, April 21
Colmer, P. West water, tanner, May 8
Cole, J. North Tawton, shopkeeper, April 30
Cockle, J. Lincoln, tanner, &c. April 7
Carless, J. Bow lane, warehouseman, May 2
Cheap, A. and A. Loughnan, Swithins lane, merchants, March 31
Clarke, J. C. South Mims, innholder, April 21
Chilton, F. Blinowfwearmouth, coalhitter, April 20
Dearlove, G. North street, coal merchant, May 2
Ellwood, J. and J. Fallows, Liverpool, merchants, June 2
Edwards, E. Pevensey, dealer, May 19
Enchmark, T. and T. H. Ruff, George street, merchants, June 2
Fielder, J. and H. Raitton, Newgate street, linen-drapers, May 2
Folhard, E. N. Ipswich, ironmonger, April 21
Foster, E. Blackburn, grocer, April 24
Grigg, W. Wickham market, linen-draper, May 9
Greenwood, W. Mile End, brewer, May 19
Goddard, E. Mumford court, warehouseman, May 23
Green, R. Liverpool, merchant, May 12
Guy, W. Little Bill alley, victualler, May 1 and 2
Goulding, B. and J. S. Macnamara, Queen street, merchants, May 2
Gilding, F. Aldersgate street, cabinet maker, April 25
Hartley, T. Lotherbury, merchant, May 19
Harrison, J. Manchester, merchant, May 8
Hawkins, J. senior and junior, Rotherhithe wall, boat-builders, May 2
Hillingworth, J. Leeds, linen draper, May 7
Hewell, T. Bilinggate, merchant, May 2
Harper, W. and J. Wilson, Castle court, merchants, April 25
Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, May 1
Hart, R. Coppull, mullin-manufacturer, April 20
Jackson, J. W. Liverpool, druggist, May 12
Jeffrey, K. Bristol, hat-maker, May 27
Jones, R. Albemarle street, Liverpool, April 25
Johnson, E. Creeting St Mary, paper-maker, May 4
Jones, S. junior, Muchinghampton, clothier, April 30
Jones, W. Cheltenham, v. Qualler, April 24
Kitchin, R. Great Queen street, coach-maker, May 23
Kirke, G. and J. Ford, Grocers' hall court, merchants, April 18
Lowen, D. Canterbury, victualler, April 14
Livelly, S. Liverpool, bricklayer, April 20
Marshall, J. and J. Trewinnard, Chery garden street, brewers, May 16
Maltby, J. and T. Brewitt, Nottingham, and H. Arbuthnot, London, hofiers, April 21
Martin, R. Liverpool, mariner, April 21
Miles, R. senior and junior, Greenfield street, manufacturers, April 21
Nail, G. Bristol, cabinet-maker, May 18
Praeten, M. S. Philip and Jacob, shoemaker, May 2
Pitkethley, J. Wood street, druggist, May 16
Parr, J. O. London, insurance-broker, June 2
Potts, J. Blinowfwearmouth, ship-owner, May 16
Potter, G. Charing cross, haberdasher, April 23
Pereira, A. M. and H. Castellan, Old Bethlem, merchants, April 25
Pacy, J. Nottingham staymaker, April 20
Robinson, T. Little Hampton, wine-merchant, May 8
Rushfield, C. and S. Vauxhall, brush-makers, May 2
Rawlinson, W. St. John street, Staffordshire-warehouseman, April 28
Sharp, E. and W. Gilson, Holborn, chimney-piece-manufacturers, May 23
Sarjeant, G. E. Portsea, shopfeller, May 19
Scammel, T. Warrimster, carrier, May 8
Salt, E. and C. A. Beckman, Birmingham, wine-merchants, April 29
Saurbrey, L. Strand, furrier, May 2
Slater, W. Basinghall street, warehouseman, April 21
Tant, J. Paul street, carpenter, May 9
Thompson, W. Red Lion street, watchmaker, May 9
Tooley, T. Francras lane, tailor, May 2
Tate, W. senior and junior, Findon, timber-merchants, May 12
Taylor, J. Maiden lane, weaver, April 28
Taylor, J. and J. Nightingale, Preston, and R. Wood, Blackburn, mullin-manufacturers, April 24
Turner, G. Whittingham, cotton-manufacturer, April 29
Wadman, J. Bridport, linen-draper, June 20
Webster, H. Fleet street, stationer, May 2
Wood, F. Barnsley, linen-manufacturer, April 18
Watson, S. Cleaon, merchant, May 1
Woodman, R. Fareham, brick maker, April 27
Wright, A. Market Rains, hawker, April 28
Winter, B. Long Acre, cabinet-maker, April 21
Wright, W. senior and junior, and J. M. Wright, Wellclose square, coal-merchants, April 18
Williamson, J. Lane end, and W. Williamson, Portsmouth, glass-fellers, April 18
Work, J. Scarbro, vintner, April 28

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

Married.] At Devonshire-house, Piccadilly, Lord Morpeth, eldest son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Lady Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of the Duke of Devonshire.

At St. Margaret's-church, Westminster, the Rev. Dr. St. John Blacker, of Chester, to Miss S. Miffiter, youngest daughter of the late H. Miffiter, M. D.

E. Ackerman, esq. to Miss J. M. Dunbar, second daughter of Sir G. Dunbar, bart.

Mr. D. Mocatta, of Leman-street, to Miss A. Goldsmid, youngest daughter of G. Goldsmid, esq. of Clapham-common.

Mr. J. P. Toulmin, of Knightsbridge, to Miss Bill, of Chiswick.

T. Clutterbuck, esq. of Stanmore, Middlesex, to Miss Gurry, of Gracechurch-street.

T. Reeves, esq. merchant, of New-court, Broad-street, to Mrs. Bradstreet, of Hem-hill, Surry.

At St. Margaret's-church, Westminster, Lieutenant J. W. Odell, of the navy, to Miss Smith, niece of Sir W. Smith, of Hill-hall, Essex.

D. Garnett, esq. of New Basinghall-street, to Miss Webster, of Clapton.

J. Eames, esq. of Pater-noster-row, to Miss Robins, of Itteringham, in Norfolk.

R. H. Cox, esq. to Miss Fitzhugh, sister to T. Fitzhugh, esq. of Portland-place.

T. Clarke, esq. of Swakeley, Middlesex, to Miss Hawkins, daughter of C. Hawkins, esq. of Sackville-street.

At Pancras-church, Mr. W. Taylor, of Southampton, to Miss E. Mandell, of Southampton-place, New-road, London.

Mr. J. Spillbury, of Lombard-street, to Miss Wornum, of Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square.

G. Fuller, esq. of Givons-grove, Surry, to Mrs. Drake, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

Mr. T. Wakeman, of Prince's-street, to Miss S. Peckford, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Mr. Brooks, of Marybone, to Miss H. Theobald, of St. James's.

At St. Giles's-church, J. Austin, esq. of the island of Barbadoes, to Miss S. Cartwright, of Notting-hill.

Mr. W. D. Dowson, of Lemon-street, to Miss S. Henderson, daughter of Mr. J. Henderson, of Belgrave-place.

At Langport, Somersetshire, V. Stuckey, esq. of the Treasury, London, to Miss J. Stuckey, of Langport.

Mr. Clarke, bookseller, in New Bond-street, to Miss E. Thomas, youngest daughter of the late Rev. A. Thomas, vicar of Hurley, Berks.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, R. York, esq. to the Hon. Miss Lafcelles.

Mr. T. Helps, of Wood-street, merchant, to Miss Plucknett, daughter of Mrs. Watson, of Walcot-place.

At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, Major W. Howe Campbell, of the 35th regt. to Miss E. Turner, daughter of Sir C. Turner, bart. of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire.

Mr. C. Bradley, to Miss S. F. Albert, daughter of the late L. Albert, esq. of St. James's-place.

At Little Hormead, Herts, the Rev. T. Cockshutt, rector, to Miss L. Smith, of Hare-street.

Died.] At his sister's house, in Golden-square, W. W. Blathwayt, esq. Lieutenant-general in the army, and Colonel of the 27th regt. of light dragoons.

Mrs. Kennedy, wife of J. Kennedy, esq. of Charterhouse-square.

At Stoke Newington, in her 82d year, Mrs. E. Adderly, widow of the late T. Adderly, esq.

In Portman-street, in his 39th year, Lieut. Col. E. McCarthy.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 80, J. Knowles, esq. Rear-admiral of the White.

In Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Debbeig, wife of Lieut. Gen. Debbeig.

J. Vowell, esq. many years a stationer in Watling-street, and father of that company for several years past.

In her 18th year, of a decline, Miss M. Hopkins, daughter of Mr. W. Hopkins, goldsmith, of Maiden-lane, Wood-street, Cheap-side.

In the Rules of the Fleet-prison, D. Flowerden, esq.

At Bath, D. Webster, esq. merchant, of Leadenhall-street.

At Fulmer-place, Bucks, Mrs. Norbury, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Norbury, of Eton College.

Aged 63, of a stroke of apoplexy, Mr. W. Ashforth, senior, of Walworth.

Aged 25, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Mr. Humphreys, of Prince's-square, Ratcliff.

Mrs. Alder, wife of G. Alder, esq. of Abchurch-lane.

Mrs. Dendy, of Camberwell.

At her house, on Spring-garden-terrace, Mrs. Hamerley, of Woodside-house, Old Windsor, widow of the late H. Hamerley, esq.

At his house, in Red Lion-square, in his 74th year, W. Fowle, esq.

At his house, at Peckham, in his 82d year, C. Heineken, esq.

At St. Alban's, in his 82d year, J. Gape, esq. one of the oldest Benchers of the Middle Temple.

On April the 15th, aged 38, Mr. Thomas Merrifield, of New Bond-street. He was in perfect health on the Wednesday preceding his death, but in the afternoon of that day he went into the street to speak to an acquaintance, and returning into his house he complained to his wife of being very cold, and went to bed, and died on the Wednesday following, of an inflammatory fever.

At Richmond, Surry, Mr. R. Gray, many years in the King's observatory.

At his house, in Albemarle-street, aged 77, the Hon. J. B. C. Bulkeley, brother to the Earl of Coventry.

Mr. T. Davies, of the City-road. Except a few trifling legacies, he has left his property to various charitable institutions, the principal of which is 20,000l. to the Orphan-school in the City-road, and 5000l. to build and endow alms-houses for twelve poor persons.

At his house, at Clapham, W. Thornton Astell, esq.

At Layton, Essex, aged 15, Miss S. Wildman, youngest daughter of H. Wildman, esq.

At Alfred place, R. Best, esq. of Chatham, brewer.

At Poplar, in his 47th year, Mr. J. Cooper, millwright.

Mrs. Devaynes, of Dover-street.

T. Hemming, esq. of Hillingdon, Middlesex.

In her 13th year, Miss C. A. Turner, daughter, of S. Turner, esq. in Great Ormond-street.

At Little Ilford, Essex, in a very advanced age, Lady Paul, relict of Sir Onesiphorus Paul, bart. of Hill-house, Gloucester.

In Lamb's Conduit-street, Mrs. Fry, wife of C. Fry, esq. Solicitor, of Lincoln's-inn.

T. Maltby, esq. of the New Road, Marybone.

Aged 63, Mrs. Darwin, widow of the late Mr. J. T. Darwin, of the Poultry.

At Richmond Lodge, of the gout in his stomach, in his 49th year, the Hon. Sir Charles Stuart, K. B. brother of the Marquis of Bute, Col. of the 26th regt. of foot, and M. P. for Poole, in Dorsetshire.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

* * * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Agricultural Society for the county of Durham, at their late meeting, adjudged and paid the following rewards, viz. five guineas to Mr. J. Harrison, of Gateshead, for the best stallion for getting harness-horses; five guineas to the Rev. R. Harrison, of Harton, near South Shields, for the best stallion for getting hunters or road-horses; five guineas to Mr. Ch. Mason, of Chilton, for the best bull; and two guineas to Mr. H. Chapman, of Dinsdale, for the second best bull.

By an enumeration just concluded, the parish of All Saints, in Newcastle, appears to contain, of inhabited houses, 1577; which are occupied by 3795 families; uninhabited houses, 66; Males, 6319; females, 8077. Total of inhabitants, 14,396; of whom 18 are employed in agriculture, 2995 in trade, and 56 are independent of trade. In St. John's parish are 630 houses, of which number 11 are uninhabited; and 978 families; of whom 2037 are males, and 2598 females, making in all 4635; of these 15 are employed in husbandry, and 9 are independent of trade. St. Andrew's parish, 998 families, 1771 males, 2689 females; 4460, total; of whom 847 are employed in trade, 36 are independent of trade, and 36 employed in agriculture—446 inhabited houses, and 12 uninhabited.

The entire population of the town, according to the different returns, will stand thus—Parish of All Saints, 14,396—St. Nicholas, 4803—St. John's, 4635—and St. Andrew's, 4460—Making altogether a total of 28,294—A number far beneath the estimate usually formed of the amount of the population, which, including Gateshead, had been generally fixed at 60,000.

Population of Wall's-end parish, Northumberland—Wall's-end township, 1212; Willington, 1193; Howdon, 685—Total, 3090.

TWO LIFE-BOATS have been lately finished by Mr. Greathead, of Shields, one of which has been conveyed to the station of Bawdsey Cliff, and the other to Lowestuffe, in Suffolk; and from their great utility in saving the lives of seamen in tempestuous weather, they will, in all probability, soon become general on the coasts of this island.

Married.] Mr. J. Humphrey, of Cunninghamthorpe, to Miss Sharp, of Morpeth.

At Rothbury, Ch. Wealands, esq. of Peals, to Miss Donkin, of Plainfield.—W. Donkin, esq. of Plainfield, to Miss Carnaby of Todburn, near Morpeth.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, painter, to Miss Lawson, both of Alnwick.

At Barnard-castle, Mr. Ant. Anderson, to Mrs. A. Anderson, widow.—Mr. Laing, of Hazon, near Felton, to Mrs. Smith, bookseller and stationer, of Alnwick.—Mr. J.

Hindmarsh, merchant, of Newcastle, to Miss J. D. Brown, daughter of Mr. Brown, writer, in Kilmarnock.

At Liverpool, Mr. T. Rochester, late of Sunderland, ship-owner, to Miss Atkinson, of Bishopswearmouth.—Mr. J. Price, of Newcastle, to Miss B. Little, of Kearsley.—Capt. Leavis, of the Northumberland Militia, to Miss Longridge, of Newcastle.

At Newcastle, Mr. R. Gee, to Miss Hill, daughter of Mr. R. Hill, town-marshal.—And Mr. J. Prior, to Miss Davison.—Mr. W. Curry, grocer, in Alnwick, to Miss Burn, of Horseley Birks, near Long Horseley.—Mr. J. Woodhouse, jun. to Miss Lawson, both of Alnwick.

At Long Horseley, Mr. J. Rogerfon, of Leeds, to Miss Bates, of Low-lane.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. Fr. Burrell, ship-owner, to Miss Ayre.—Mr. M. Kell, brewer, to Miss Bradley, both of Alnwick.—Mr. M. Wheatley, of Newcastle, to Miss Marshall, of Richmond, York.—Mr. Jameson, attorney, at Berwick-upon-Tweed, to Miss Wood, of Hexham.

In London, Mr. Fr. Blackett, of South Shields, to Mrs. Janson, widow, late of Upper Thames street.

At South Shields, Mr. Stewart, of London, to Miss Winterbottom.—At Gretna green, Mr. J. Greenwell, to Miss Blackett, both of Wolsingham, Durham.—Mr. J. Jackson, of Wolsingham, to Miss Emerson, of Redgate.

At Haltwhistle, Mr. E. Tweddel, of the Fell End, in his 70th year, to widow Hudspeth, aged 66.

Died. At Newcastle, aged 83, Mrs. Aitkin, relict of the late Rev. E. Aitkin, late minister of the Presbyterian meeting in Queen-street.

At the Infirmary, after a short illness, Mrs. E. Howe, night-nurse there for upwards of 23 years, an office which she filled with great diligence and attention, being kind and tender-hearted, and touched with sympathy for the sufferings of her fellow-creatures. She brought up a large family by her own industry, and though often in great want, was never heard to complain or repine.

In her 58th year, Mrs. Smith, relict of the late J. Smith, esq. Alderman.

Aged 83, Mrs. Anderson, relict of Mr. J. Anderson, pawnbroker.

In London, in his 64th year, R. Heron, esq. attorney.

Miss J. Young, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Young, attorney.—In her 72d year, Mrs. C. Gay.

In Gateshead, Mrs. Jopling, wife of Mr. J. Jopling, marble-cutter.—In the prime of life, much respected, Mr. J. Smith, son of Mr. H. Smith, cheesemonger.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hogg, wife of Mr. J. Hogg, harbour-master of the port.—Miss Ogden, a Quaker.—In his 25th year, Captain

F. Corner, son of Mr. Corner, late of the Customs.

At Durham, aged 78, Mr. R. Lambert.—Aged 79, Mr. J. Maughan, weaver.—Mrs. Wallace, dealer in spirits.—Aged 68, Mrs. Peart, sister of Mr. J. Peart, of the Black Lion-inn.

Lately, at Wolviston, Durham, suddenly, Mrs. Burrell, widow, late of Stockton.

At Morpeth, Mr. T. Cooper, son of Mr. R. Cooper, skinner.—In Claypeth, aged 103, Mrs. E. Crowe, mother of Mr. J. Crowe, smith.

At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. Bowser, relict of R. Bowser, esq. Alderman of Durham, and lately deceased.—Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. W. Marshall, of New Elvet, in Durham.

At Horseley Inn, near Elsdon, Mrs. Hall.

At Gibhill, in the 70th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Mr. R. Lee, formerly of Wallingtonwicke, in Northumberland.

At Thorpe, near Haddiscoe, Mr. T. Searle, farmer; he had nearly completed his 105th year, and retained his intellects to the last.

At Middleton, St. George, in his 29th year, W. Pemberton, esq. whose social temper, and hospitable board, rendered him the delight of his friends, whilst his benevolent disposition and liberal hand justly gained him the character of a friend to the poor.

At Norton, near Stockton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Allan.—Mrs. White, wife of Mr. R. White.—Mr. C. Howe, of Monkwearmouth, ship-owner.

At Newton Don, Lady Harriet Don, wife of Sir Alexander Don.

At Stockton, Mrs. Harrison, wife of T. Harrison, esq.—In her 78th year, of the fourth paralytic stroke, Mrs. A. Allison, late of Darlington.—Also, nine days after, aged 69, of a lingering illness, her sister, Mrs. S. Walker.

At Low Weldon, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hanson, relict of Mr. Hanson, formerly of Weldon-bridge-inn, Northumberland.—Mrs. Sillick, wife of Mr. A. Sillick.

At Kelfo, Miss A. Bennet, daughter of the late A. Bennett, esq. of Chester.

At Hexham, Mr. J. Bell, skinner.—Aged 68, Mr. A. Partens, gardener; well known for his extraordinary natural talent for extemporary poetry, which, though dressed in coarse, inelegant language, was highly diverting.

At Berwick, Mr. T. Ord, senior, many years a respectable captain in the Old Ship-ping Company's smacks.

At Bluecastle, in the island of Jamaica, Jan. 13, James Bell, physician, late of Kelfo.

At North Shields, Mrs. Buck.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following experiment, made for another purpose than that of curiosity, though admitted to be such in fact, answered beyond expectation:—A gentleman in the neighbourhood

hourhood of Cockermouth, planted last year a quarter of an acre of ground with carrots, without dunging. The produce was upwards of 600 stone. Some of these carrots weighed three pounds and a half each, and measured twelve inches in circumference. Work-horses fed with them through the winter were in the most thriving condition, and fit for their usual work the ensuing season, at about one fourth of the charge of the accustomed feeding!

A Bill has lately been brought into Parliament, by the Attorney General, to enable parish overseers more effectually to levy the poor-rates, by authorising magistrates to enforce the rate, notwithstanding appeals; any inhabitant, as the law now stands, having it in his power to suspend the collection for the whole space of time between its publication and the following session, by appealing against it. The Bill originates from a petition presented to the House of Commons by the overseers of the poor of Whitehaven, where the whole rate has been frequently quashed or suspended in its operations, by appeals brought by the Earl of Lonsdale, thereby rendering such rates entirely unavailing for the relief of the poor, and many of the persons assailed being thereby induced to withhold the payment of the rates. It appears, that in one instance the rate was quashed, because the names of *two house-holders* were inserted instead of *two house-keepers*. The overseers are not able to procure distress-warrants, as the magistrates, acting in such cases, judicially, would, if the rates were afterwards quashed at the sessions, be liable to actions of trespass. It further appears, that the overseers and churchwardens have borrowed money and incurred debts by maintaining the poor of the above-mentioned township, to nearly the amount of one thousand pounds; they also alledge, in their petition, that "they are not able to make further advances, and must be inevitably ruined, and upwards of five hundred paupers starved," unless they are relieved by an amendment of the law.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle during the month of March last, was 2.874 inches.—The greatest height of the thermometer was 60°. and least ditto 28°.—The greatest height of the barometer was 30.33, and least ditto 28.66.

Population of Dalton.—Males, 1058; females, 1062.—Total, 2120. In 1795, this parish contained 1918 persons, of whom 990 were males, and 928 females.

Married.] Mr. J. Wiley, mariner, of Workington, to Miss A. Johnstone, of Whitehaven.

At St. Bees, Captain F. Robinson, of the ship *Eleanor*, to Miss Hodgson, of Harrathwaite.—Mr. Trumble, of Low-hill, to Miss M'Knight, eldest daughter of Mr. M'Knight, of Everton.

At the Abbey Church, in Holm Cultram, Mr. W. Harrison, of Abbey Town, to Miss

Harrison, of Hards.—Mr. Corkhill, jun. of Whitehaven, to Miss A. Head, of Seggs, near Whitehaven.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Woodall, hatter, to Miss J. Bowman.—Mr. C. Moffah, to Miss M. Scett.

At Brampton, Mr. H. Lancaster, bookseller, to Mrs. M. Elliot; and Mr. J. Bell, to Miss M. Robinson.—H. Fletcher, esq. only son of Sir H. Fletcher, bart. M. P. for Cumberland, to Miss F. S. Vaughan, fourth daughter of T. Vaughan, esq.

At Abbey Holme, Mr. R. Pringle, to Miss J. Langcake, of Pelutho.

At Carlisle, Mr. H. Parkins, of the 15th regt. of foot; to Mrs. Strong, widow of the late Mr. J. Strong, of the royal artillery.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Cokingale, widow and publican.—Considerably advanced in years, Mrs. M'Causland, mother of the late Dr. M'Causland. Her death was occasioned by an accident which has of late become very frequent, incautiously passing too near the fire, when her cloaths caught, and before any assistance could be afforded her, she was in one entire flame, the rest of the family having gone to bed.

At the same place, Miss M. Hodgson, daughter of the late Mr. J. Hodgson.—Mr. A. Logie, gardener.—J. Thompson, esq. of Balmeg, factor to A. Murray, esq. of Broughton.

At Sebergham Church Town, in his 72d year, Mr. J. Hewer, an eminent woodmonger.

At Allonby, aged 75, Mr. J. Osmotherley.

At Milnthorpe, Mr. R. Towers, upwards of 40 years carrier between that place and Kendal. His death was occasioned by blows received in a public-house, a day or two before.

At Whitehaven, in his 66th year, J. Hartley, esq. merchant, endeared to and sincerely respected by all the branches of his family and connections, by the suavity of his manners, and an inflexible integrity of principle in an extensive line of business.

Mrs. Bowness, widow.—Aged 67, Mrs. J. Dixon, a maiden lady, daughter of the late Mr. D. Dixon, merchant.—Aged 72, Mr. R. Elliott.—Captain Frazer, of the ship *George*, belonging to Whitehaven.—Aged 82, Mr. W. Nicholson, formerly clerk to Mr. Beck.

At Kendal, aged 29, Mrs. Swanfon, wife of Mr. J. Swanfon, carrier.—Aged 20, Mr. R. Gunson, apprentice to Mr. Eccles, carrier; he retired to rest in perfect health, and was found dead in bed.

At Workington, aged 87, Mr. J. Douglas.—In an advanced age, Mrs. E. Hayton.—In the prime of life, Captain E. Gilliat, master of the brig *Beaver*.—Aged 56, Mr. W. Bird, leather-dresser, formerly of Wigton.—Mr. J. Wilton.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. W. Brown.—In her 21st year, of a consumptive habit, Miss M. Watts.—Advanced in years,

Mr. Fairgrave, well known in the northern counties as a travelling merchant.

At Harrington, in her 67th year, Mrs. M. Hayton, wife of Mr. W. Hayton.—In her 80th year, Mrs. M. Benson widow.

Lately, at Cork, on his passage to America, Mr. K. Sanderfon, merchant, of Whitehaven.

At Cockermouth, Mr. G. Robinson, cooper.

At Whitrigg, near Ireby, aged 17, Mr. J. Railton, son of Mr. J. Railton, grazier.

At Brampton, in his 68th year, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Dodson.

At Grayrigg, near Kendal, Mr. T. Farrar, a Quaker.

At Beckhousfes, near Kendal, aged 68, Mr. T. Farrar, brother to Mr. W. Farrar, and father to Mr. J. Farrar, merchant, of Liverpool.

At Boothby, near Brampton, Mr. G. Tennifwood.

In an advanced age, at Allhallows, near Cockbridge-inn, in Cumberland, of which place he had been the incumbent for several years, the Rev. J. Chambers. He was formerly master of Bromfield-school; even in that obscure station he was eminent for his critical knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics, in which he is supposed to have had few equals.

YORKSHIRE.

At the York assizes, which finished March 18, seventeen prisoners were capitally con-

dicted and received sentence of death, of whom the following were ordered for execution, viz. E. Tattershall and G. Sedgwick, for forgery; T. Dobson, for burglary; J. Doughty and R. Holiday, for sheep-stealing; and S. Lundy, for stealing a cow.

The utility of turnip husbandry cannot be better ascertained than by the calculations lately made by two eminent land-surveyors, taken on two separate farms in this county, the one on the Wolds, the other on a low rich country, where the land was let at double the value. On an *average* of produce for *six years* the Wold-land was proved to be more profitable by three pounds the acre. This arose from the Wold-fallow being nearly equal to a crop, by the production of turnips; while the fallow in a rich country was a fallow of labour and expence.

From the annual report of the Society for the discharge and relief of persons imprisoned for small debts in different parts of the kingdom, it appears that last year 885 persons were restored to their liberty; of whom sixteen were confined in York-castle, one in Ousebridge-jail, and one in St. Peter's-prison, York; seven at Halifax, two at Hull, four at Rothwell, two at Richmond, and two at Scarborough. Since the first institution of this Society, 17,938 debtors have been discharged: the average (including every incidental expence) is about 2l. 12s. 6½d.

Population of Leeds.

Divisions	Houses inhabited	Families	Uninhabited	Males	Females	Total	Occupations		
							Agri-culture	Trade	Neither
North East	1902	2028	50	4081	4466	8547	34	3118	5395
East	1156	1339	58	2387	2737	5124	48	2335	2741
North West	892	909	18	1892	2166	4058	37	1264	2757
Kirkgate	852	886	14	1836	1967	3803	5	1194	1604
Upper	748	808	21	1639	1915	3554	6	1250	2298
South	633	633	16	1383	1524	2907	1	1075	1831
Mill-hill	511	519	11	1161	1515	2676		906	1770
Total	6694	7122	188	14,379	16,290	30,669	131	11,142	18,396

In 1775 an accurate estimate of the population of the township of Leeds was taken, from which it appeared, there were at that time 8112 males, and 9009 females; total, 17,121.—It will be seen, by referring to the above statement, that the total number of inhabitants at this time is 30,669, making an increase of 13,548 in 26 years.

Twenty-one ships have lately cleared out at Hull for the Greenland-fishery.

The following is an accurate statement of the quantity of oil in tons weight, obtained by the vessels belonging to the same port, employed last season in the Greenland and

Davis's Straights-fisheries; distinguishing the quantity taken by each respective vessel:—

Tons of oil—Brothers, 219—Ellison, 199—Molly, 135—Eggington, 119—Elizabeth, 110—Maria, 93—Manchester, 92—Lynx, 90—Samuel, 90—John, 87—Adventure, 83—Traveller, 80—Fanny, 79—Truelove, 65—Ariel, 64—Enterprise, 61—Lottery, 46—Hunter, 40—North Briton, 30—Vestal, 18—Oakhall, 12—Symmetry, 2—Sarah and Elizabeth, 0—Total, 1738.—Twenty-three ships—average, 75 tons each.

A Bill has been presented to the House of Commons, for taking down the bars or gates

gates, posterns and walls, of the city of York; for widening, raising, and improving the streets leading and near to the said bridges, and for imposing tolls for paying certain expences relative thereto.

Population of the Townships near Leeds.

	Males	Females	Total
Potter Newton	235	274	509
Chappel Allerton	421	633	1054
Wortley	1013	982	1995
Hunslet	2828	2971	5779
Headingley	660	653	1313
Holbeck	2084	2112	4196
Farnley	492	451	943
Beeston	711	716	1427
Total	8444	8792	17,236

Population, &c. of Hull, including Sculcoates.

Wards	Inhabited Houses	Families	Males	Females	Total
Humber	478	898	1508	1931	3439
Austin	391	601	1115	1335	2450
1st Trinity	214	371	594	830	1424
2d Trinity	158	313	563	657	1220
Whitefriar	353	521	1115	1493	2608
St. Mary	443	835	1358	1731	3089
North Ward	513	832	1450	1715	3165
Myton Lordship	816	1270	2057	2612	4669
Sculcoates	912	1338	2334	3104	5438
Total	4278	6979	12,094	15,408	27,502

Average—4 persons to a family.

Population of York, not including the parish of St. Helen's-on-the-Walls—7320 males, and 9526 females—Total, 16,846.

H. Osbaldeston, esq. of Hunmanby, has afforded to all his labourers, 30 in number, for several months past, wheat at 7s. per bushel; he likewise kills mutton from his own grounds, which he sells to them at 4½d. per pound. In addition to the above generous donations, he has given 20l. to the poor of the parish.

The following may be reckoned among the *lusus naturæ* of the present age:—A cow, the property of Mr. J. Proctor, farmer, of Halton-gill, in Listerdale, in Craven, calved, on the 12th of March last, a fine whye-calf, of a green colour, a shade darker than the goslin-green! It has three common brown spots on either side, and one on the top of the head, each about an inch broad; and one brown foot. The young animal appears in perfect health, and likely to do well.

It appears that the poor-rates of the township of Dewsbury, near Leeds, which in 1793

Statement of the Population of Doncaster—

Females, 3220—Males, 2477—Total, 5697.

Ditto of Wakefield—Males, 3663—Females, 4329—Total, 7992.

It is in contemplation to bring a Bill shortly into Parliament for leave for the Dock Company at Hull to make a New Dock, from Myton-gates to Hessel-gates, large enough to contain 70 sail of ships; the entrance to be from the Humber, and to admit a 50 gun-ship; an accommodation to the trade of the town that has been long wanted, and will prove highly beneficial to its commercial and shipping concerns. The propositions for this improvement are not merely confined to the present enlargement of dock-room, but in case more be wanted, they have in view a union of the old and new docks, by making another dock from Myton-gate to Whitefriar-gate, to hold 60 ships.

amounted to 4821. 2s. 6d. have accumulated lately to the enormous rate of 7000l. per annum, and that the expences are still regularly increasing. There are 818 families in the township, consisting of 4544 persons, out of which number 252 families, consisting of 1271 heads, including what are in the poor-house, are now relieved, besides 80 families relieved, dwelling in different townships. There are likewise 244 families that cannot pay on account of their poverty, and the number is daily increasing. The different classes of working-people have not half work.

Married.] Mr. Chippindall, of Manchester, solicitor, to Miss Holgate, of Hull, late of High Risby, Lincoln.

At Sculcoates, J. O. Cooke, esq. to Miss Nesbitt.—Mr. Seaton, to Miss Hall, both of Thearne, near Hull.—Mr. Hirst, of Bradley-mills, near Halifax, to Miss C. Dyson, of Barkisland-hall.—Mr. B. Booth, to Miss Spencer, both of Keighley.—Mr. J. Woollin, merchant, and partner in the house of Messrs. Fowler, Woollin, and Hodgson, to Miss S. Middle-

Middleton, both of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Dove, carver and gilder, of York, to Miss Lee, of Rippon.—Mr. R. Leighton, of Laxton, to Miss E. Clayburn, of Howdenside.—Mr. W. Habistier, to Miss J. Dixon, both of Cowick.—Mr. J. Anderlon, cabinet-maker, to Mrs. Mainprice, both of Hull.—Mr. R. Boyle, of Hull, ship-chandler, to Miss Askam, of Knottingley.—Mr. Goodall, to Miss Webster, both of Wetherby.—Mr. J. Curtis, to Miss E. Rudd, both of Snaith.—Mr. B. Sadler, linen-draper, of Leeds, to Miss Lang, of Wakefield.—R. Walker, esq. of Brompton Grange, near Northallerton, to Miss Meek, daughter of M. Meek, esq. of Fairholme.—Mr. R. Kilner, to Miss Braint, both of York.

At York, Mr. Peckett, master of the Fossbridge Free-school, to Mrs. Pierfon.—Mr. J. Ingham, jun. merchant, of Mirfield, to Miss M. Taylor, of Halifax.—Mr. J. Noble, of the band of the Northumberland-militia, to Miss B. Marley, of Leeds.—Mr. E. Vickars, of Southey, to Miss A. Downs, of Ravensfield.—Mr. T. Lambert, of Swine, to Miss Laybourn, of Nafferton.—Mr. J. Staniland, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Watson, both of Selby.—Captain McCummin, of the 31st regiment of foot, to Miss C. Beaumont.

At Thirsk, Mr. C. W. Barnby, attorney, to Miss H. Whitehead.—Mr. St. Ganton, jun. to Miss J. Ifelling, both of Roos, in Holderness.

At Leeds, Mr. T. Connechie, to Miss M. Carter, both of Elmsall.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Nicholl, relict of the late J. Nicholl, esq. of Bolton.—After a long illness, Mrs. Easterby, wife of Mr. Easterby, tobacconist.—Mr. W. Gawthorp, stationer.—After a few days illness, in his 35th year, Mr. J. Champney, furgeon, and common-councilman for Bootham Ward; an affectionate husband, loving father, kind relative, and agreeable companion. The poor will greatly feel his loss, to whom, at all times, he was ever ready to dispense the duties of his profession.

Same place, Mr. G. Richardson, publican.—In his 84th year, Mr. Cracroft, formerly a furgeon and apothecary of this city.—Suddenly, in her 76th year, Mrs. Knowsley, relict of the late Rev E. Knowsley, rector of Musgrave, in Westmoreland.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Hardwick, mercer.—Mrs. Wakes, relict of Ensign Wakes, of the first regiment of the West York Militia, deceased.—A few weeks ago, Miss Cubitt.—Mrs. Briggs.—Mr. R. Thackary, plumber and glazier, many years clerk at St. John's Church.—Mr. T. Thornton, formerly of the Buck public-house.—Mrs. Dickinson, wife of Mr. Dickinson, merchant. An exit like her's, hopeful and serene, might teach the sceptic to forget his doubts, and the unbeliever his infidelity.

Same place, Mr. J. Scott. He was appar-

rently in perfect health and spirits at twelve o'clock, and a corpse before two.

Same place, Mr. J. Whiteley, dyer.—Mr. M. Williamson, publican.—Mrs. Sawyer, wife of Mr. M. Sawyer, butcher.

At Hull, aged 29, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell.—Aged 58, Mrs. E. Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, tailor.—Miss Ann Feriatty, sister to Mr. Ferraty, bookseller and printer.—Mr. J. Gray, clerk in the banking-house of Messrs. Smiths and Thompson.—Mrs. H. Watts, wife to the Rev. J. Watts, of Seuloates.—Aged 67, very suddenly, Mr. Richmond.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Burbeary, wife of Mr. Burbeary.—V. Eyre, esq. banker, and agent for the estates, &c. of the Duke of Norfolk; his death is deeply and justly lamented as a public loss to the town and neighbourhood.

Same place, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Knowles, mother of the late Mr. G. Knowles, silver plater.—At a very advanced age, Mrs. Kenyon, widow.—Mr. G. Carr, steel-refiner.—Mr. Greenwood, stay-maker.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Barker, of Hewden-mill, near Bradford.

At Whiteley-wood, near Sheffield, aged 89, Mrs. Clarke, widow.

At Handsworth, near Sheffield, the lady of the Hon. H. P. Howard, rector, and brother to the Earl of Suffolk.

At Bradford, aged 58, Mr. R. Whitaker.—Mrs. Cottam, relict of R. Cottam, esq.

At Pateley-bridge, Mrs. Gillatt, wife of Mr. T. Gillatt, of Huley, cutler.

At Knaresboro', aged 33, Mr. W. Simpson, furgeon, and corresponding member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London; a person generally beloved by his friends and the public, and of distinguished abilities in his profession.

At Scarborough, Mr. T. Philliskirk, common council-man.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Mackley, widow.

At Slingsby, (North Riding) aged 78, Mrs. Herring; of exemplary character, and deservedly lamented.

Same place, Mrs. Lockwood, of Easting-wold.—Aged 21, after a long indisposition, Miss M. Sherwood, of Kexby.—Mr. Barlow, of Ingledon.—Aged 72, Mr. G. Gibson, a considerable farmer, of Catwick, near Beverley.—In his 79th year, Mr. Shillito, of Ullekelf.—Mr. J. Heelis, of Skipton-castle, in Craven.—Aged 35, Mrs. Hick, of Adastar Selby.—In his 49th year, the Rev. J. Robinson, of Welburn, in this county. He was the representative (in the female line) of the families of Robinson, of Riseboro', and Gibson, of Welburn; and in him becomes extinct (in the male line) the family of Strangeways, of South-house, for many years established in the neighbourhood of Pickering.

Same place, Mrs. Johnson, of Allwoodley, near Leeds.—Mr. J. Cooper, farrier, of Wheatley, near Leeds.

At Whitby, Mr. W. Wilson, plumber and glazier.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Allison, malt-maſter.

At Ottringham, in Holderness, Mr. W. Brown, ſenior, of Halſham.—Mrs. Oddy, wife of Mr. J. J. Oddy, of Darnall, near Sheffield.

At Idle, in his 21ſt year, Mr. J. Driver, ſon of J. Driver, eſq. of Bramhope, near Otley.

At Doncaſter, aged 39, Mr. J. Chapman, farrier.—Mr. R. Maſh, maltſter, of Eccles, near Rotherham.—Mr. J. Winterbottom, of Ridings, near Holmforth.

At Gargrave, Miſs Hardacre, late of Skipton.

At Beverley, aged 49, Mr. T. Gorwood, plumber and glazier.—Mr. A. Balme, worſted-manufacturer, of Bowling, near Bradford.—Aged 27, Mrs. Lunn, wife of N. S. Lunn, grocer, in Richmond.—Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, attorney, of Bradford.—In his 31ſt year, A. Wrightſon, eſq. of Shipley, near Bradford.

At Camberwell, near London, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. J. Robinſon, ſhip-owner, of Hull.

At Brough, aged 23, Mrs. Denniſon.

At Bolton Abbey, in Craven, aged 101, Mr. F. Fentiman. He had enjoyed for a century an almoſt uninterrupted ſtate of health.

At Woodhouſe, near Leeds, Miſs Sawyer.

In Beedale, very ſuddenly, Mr. T. Moore, ſurgeon.—Miſs E. Wade, of Grange, near Leeds.—Aged 94, T. Cuſt, eſq. of Danby, in the pariſh of Danby, upon Wiſk; during his long life he was a ſteady friend to the poor.

At Norton, ſuddenly, of a paralytic ſtroke, Mrs. B. White, wife of R. White, eſq.

LANCASHIRE.

Population of Manchester and Salford.

	Man- cheſter	Sal- ford	Total
Male inhabitants	32,603	6540	39,143
Female ditto	37,857	7053	44,910
Of both ſexes	70,466	1359	71,819
Houſes inhabited	10,445	2204	12,049
Number of families	15,509	243	18,452
Houſes not inhabited	251	28	279

A deſcription of Lancashire, published laſt year, gives the following account of the population of Manchester in the laſt century. For a long time previous to the year 1717, the population of the town had rather diminished—it then contained about 8000 inhabitants—from that period the increaſe has been rapid, and of late years almoſt unparalleled. In 1757, the number of inhabitants of Manchester and Salford amounted to 19,839 ſouls.—In 1773, an accurate ſurvey gave the following reſult:—Houſes inhabited in Man-

cheſter, 3402; in Salford, 866; total, 4268.—Male inhabitants, 12,796; female ditto, 14,450; total, 27,246.—Perſons to a houſe, 6½; to a family, 4½.—About the ſame period the whole pariſh (including Manchester and Salford) comprising thirty-one townſhips, in a compaſs of ſixty ſquare miles, contained 42,927 inhabitants.—At Chriſtmas, 1788, the numbers were, in the townſhip of Manchester, 5916 houſes; 42,821 perſons:—in the townſhip of Salford, 126 houſes. The number of perſons in both towns was then reckoned at more than 50,000. During the year 1791, the Chriſtenings in theſe towns amounted to 2900; the burials, to 2286.—Theſe numbers, by the uſual mode of calculation, will give from 65 to 70,000 inhabitants.

Propoſals and plans are now circulating in Liverpool, for erecting an extenſive and ornamental range of Public Buildings, and for forming a ſpacious Area or Square, adjacent to the Exchange, in that opulent and commercial town.

Among the many purpoſes for the convenience of human life, to which the operation of ſteam-engines is applied, one of the moſt eſſential, perhaps, at this day, is that of grinding corn. There is a new mill at Warrington, conſtructed on a ſuperior principle, which operates by ſteam, and will, with great facility, grind and prepare upwards of 400 buſhels of wheat daily; many others now erecting in various parts of the country, muſt contribute materially to accommodate the public, and with a regularity, likewiſe, which will be found peculiarly convenient; for ſteam-engines are worked with the ſame effect in all ſeaſons, and are alike capable of being conſtructed in all ſituations.

At Lancaſter aſſizes, which commenced March 24, 106 priſoners were tried for various offences, twenty of whom were for uttering forged two-pound Bank of England notes; thirteen were ordered for execution.

Married.] J. Bourne, eſq. of Dalby, Lincoln, to Miſs Mathew, of Manchester.—Mr. Clubbe, of Cheſter, to Mrs. Ker, widow of the late Mr. W. Ker, of Liverpool.—Mr. E. Pearlſon, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs L. Heſketh, ſiſter to Sir T. D. Heſketh, bart. of Ruſſord-hall.—Mr. R. Gore, linen-draper, of Liverpool, to Miſs Pellet, of Preſcot.—Mr. Harris, of Manchester, to Miſs Heron, of Liverpool.—Mr. Strickland, attorney, to Miſs Holmes, daughter of R. Holmes, eſq. both of Wigan. Mr. T. Walker, reed-maker, to Mrs. Gregory, both of Salford.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Platt, to Miſs Heſlop.—Mr. Chamley, grocer, to Miſs Glover.—Mr. M. Oddie, to Miſs E. Williamſon.—Mr. R. Unſworth, grocer, to Miſs Hoſkinson.—Mr. W. Higgins, ſhip-wright, to Miſs Lea.—J. G. Spiers, eſq. to Mrs. Daggers.—G. Williams, eſq. late Major of the 20th regiment of foot, to Mrs. James.—Mr. Mackintosh, merchant, of Greenock, to Miſs

Miss Edwards, of the Isle of Man.—Mr. W. Hatton, of Prescott, to Miss Shelly, of Smithy Brook.—Mr. Hague, carpenter, to Miss Highfield, both of Prescott.—Mr. R. Brown, to Miss Langton, both of Formby.—Mr. J. Holmes, schoolmaster, to Miss Crofts, both of West Derby.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. J. Howard, grocer, aged 66.—Mr. J. Holt, shopkeeper. Aged 34, Mr. R. Jarvis, hair-dresser.

In Salford, aged 73, Mr. Barrett.—Aged 30, Mr. Davies.—Aged 18, Miss Gregory; she was the last of four sisters who have all died in the bloom of life.—Mrs. J. Marfien.

At Liverpool, H. Mason, esq. formerly an eminent solicitor in London.—Mrs. Clough, wife of Mr. S. Clough.—Aged near 90, Mrs. Forshaw, relict of the late Mr. H. Forshaw.—Mrs. Norris, relict of the late R. Norris, esq.—Mrs. Coperthwaite, wife of Mr. T. Coperthwaite, tallow-chandler.—After an uncommonly long and severe illness, which he supported with exemplary fortitude, Mr. W. Rogers, attorney.—Mr. W. Siddall, roper.—Miss Jefferys.—Mr. W. Williams.—After a short indisposition, Mr. H. W. Withereit.—Mrs. Potter, wife of Mr. W. Potter, of the Custom-house.—Mr. A. Banks, many years clerk to Messrs. Tarleton and Backhouse.—Aged 67, Mr. R. Pearson, comedian.—Mr. J. Mill.—Mr. E. Kennerley, block-maker.—Mr. W. Winstanley, usher at the free grammar-school.—Miss B. Tubman.—Aged 56, Mr. J. Frankland, cooper.—Aged 70, Mrs. B. Sutton, widow.—Aged 36, J. Tomlinson, gent.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. Atkinson, liquor-merchant.—Miss Caton, sister of Mr. J. Caton, merchant.—Mrs. Clarke.—Of a decline, cut off in the prime of life, Mr. George Hutchinson, merchant, to the irreparable loss of his family, and the regret of a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance.

CRESWICK.

A plan is in contemplation for erecting a bridge over the river Mersey, from the Castle-Rock, on the Cheshire side, to the opposite shore; the river here is about 412 yards wide. The estimate for perfecting the plan, is laid at 57,000l.

Married.] Mr. J. Boote, silk-mercant, of Stockport, to Miss Latham, niece of Mr. J. Latham, of Wrore, in Salop.—The Rev. J. Fletcher, curate of Frodham, to Mrs. Turner, of Overton.—Mr. W. Boden, bricklayer, to Mrs. Peters, both of Chester.—Mr. H. Dobbs, of London, to Miss E. Cartwright, of Old House-Green, near Congleton.—Mr. Cawley, to Miss Johnson, both of Altraham.—Mr. W. Warrington, of Gawsworth, near Macclesfield, to Miss Becker, of Macclesfield.—Mr. F. Powell, son of Mr. Alderman Powell, of Chester, to Miss Frodham, of Liverpool.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Bower, relict of

the late Mr. Bower, linen-draper.—Mr. J. Dennil, proctor.—Aged 93, Mr. C. Lowe, many years bill-distributor for the theatre. When in his fifteenth year, he was afflicted with a severe fever, of which he apparently died. He was laid out, shrouded, and cofined; but nearly three days after his supposed demise, while carrying on four men's shoulders to the grave, he suddenly knocked at the lid of the coffin, and to the ineffable amazement of the carriers and attendants, on opening it, they found honest Christopher in a complete state of resuscitation.

Same place Mrs. Roberts, widow of Captain E. Roberts, late in the cheese-trade from this port to London.

At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Rushton, butcher.—Suddenly, Mr. R. Allen, a respectable grazier.—After a few minutes illness Mr. R. Berresford.—Mr. R. Jones, formerly a hatter in the firm of Jones and Braudock.—Mr. P. Lowe, grocer.

At Saddington, Mrs. M. Whitlow.—Mr. E. Blades, schoolmaster of Great-Boughton.—The Rev. D. Mason, of Mold.—Mr. J. Chorlton, farmer, of Old-Hall, in Wichington; a sincere friend to the poor, and an honest man; a numerous retinue of neighbours and friends attended his remains to Didbury.

Same place Mr. R. Ryffin, of Hendys, Denbigh.—The Rev. Mr. Mostyn, of Denbigh.

At Liverpool, aged 27, Mr. G. Cotgrave, attorney, of Chester.—In his 88th year, Mr. H. Haywood, gunsmith, late of Great-Boughton, near Chester.—Mr. Holbrook, gardener and seedman, of Tabley.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Peck, of Sandiway.

At Ecclestone, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hamand, mother to Mrs. Gardone, of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Derby assizes, March 17, the following prisoners were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death: viz. B. Yates, W. Smith, alias Siddals, F. Biddle, and W. Smith, for burglary; J. Holland, and W. Meilor, for a highway robbery; J. White, alias Samuel Wetton, G. Duce, and R. Sherwin, for horse-stealing; and S. Cook, and J. Botham, senior, for sheep-stealing. They were all reprieved.

Statements of the Population of Derby, as lately made by the overseers of the different parishes, March, 1801.—All Saints, number of inhabited houses 564—families 693—uninhabited houses 4—males 1309—females 1553.—Total 2862. St. Welburch, inhabited houses 565—families 633—uninhabited houses 7—males 1367—females 1499.—Total 2866. St. Peter, inhabited houses 459—families 486—uninhabited houses 6—males 1003—females 1228.—Total 2231. St. Alkmund, inhabited houses 420—families 444—uninhabited houses 4—males 948—females 1050.—Total 1998. St. Michael, inhabited

inhabited houses 146—families 185—uninhabited houses 5—males 352—females 419.—Total 771. It appears that the town of Derby, since the last estimate, in 1789, has increased the number of its inhabitants, 2265 souls, and the number of its houses 534, in the space of twelve years.

Population of Chesterfield, 1929 males—2338 females.—Total 4267.

Died.] At Derby, aged 61, Mrs. Sheldon, relict of the late Mr. H. Sheldon.—Aged 25, Mrs. Chetham, wife of Mr. Chetham, draper.—Aged 60, Mrs. Tomlinson, publican.—Aged 80, Mr. S. Simpson.—In his 56th year, after twelve years bodily affliction, Mr. J. Cooper, joiner and cabinet-maker.—Aged 45, Mrs. Barnford, of Ashover.—In the prime of life, much lamented by her disconsolate family, Mrs. Bakewell, wife of Mr. Bakewell, of Kington, and daughter of Mr. Smith of Wild-Park, in this county.—Aged 15, Mr. T. Webb, youngest son of Mr. J. Webb, of Barton.

At Ashbourne, Mr. J. Marshall, of the Marquis of Granby-inn.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. A. Bradley, baker and confectioner.—Aged 21, Mr. P. Bennett, of Dore, son of Mr. T. Bennett, farmer. Whilst living he measured six feet, four inches and a half.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The consideration of erecting a Lunatic Asylum, in addition to the General Hospital or Infirmary, near Nottingham, has been postponed (by a resolution of the Governors, at their late annual meeting, March 25,) to some future day, on account of the present high price of building materials and provisions. The money in the hands of the Treasurers, on account of the Lunatic Asylum, is to be laid out immediately in the purchase of four per cent. stock.

Married.] Mr. G. Wagden, paper-manufacturer, of Epperstone, to Miss White, of Mansfield.—Mr. Strutt, of Oxtou, to Miss Footitt, of Arnold.

Died.] At Nottingham, after a short illness, in his 47th year, Mr. Orme, silversmith.—Of an apoplexy, T. Rawson, esq.—Mrs. Halford, relict of the late Mr. Halford, cooper.

At Newark, Mr. Rumley, senior, ironmonger.—Mrs. E. Jackson, wife of Mr. R. Jackson.—Mr. J. Lawton, master of the King's Arms-inn.—Mr. W. Rumley, ironmonger.

At Ilkeston, in a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Allen.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a meeting lately held at Grantham, it was resolved to apply to Parliament, for an act to make a turnpike-road from Grantham to Falkingham, and Bridge-End, both in this county.

Married.] Mr. W. Chatterton, of Caistor, to Miss E. Hooker, of Lincoln.—Mr. W. Hardy, draper and grocer, to Miss E. Alli-

son, both of Louth.—Mr. Dinwoodie, master of the grammar-school, to Miss Salkeld, both of Caythorpe.—Edmund Wayett, of Alford, gent. to Miss Wheldale, of Boston.—Mr. R. Gleed, attorney, to Miss Dodds, both of Donington.

At Stamford, T. Mason, senior, aged 60, to M. Clark, aged 19.—Mr. W. Good, baker, to Miss Tame.—Mr. Creasy, of Heckington, near Sleaford, to Miss Grantham, of Metheringham, near Lincoln.—Mr. J. Lloyd, farmer and grazier, of Tealby, to Miss Young, of Sixhills.—Mr. Footitt, butcher, to Miss Salmon, both of Navenby.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 70, Mrs. Lely, wife of Mr. Lely, attorney.—Mrs. Johnston, wife of Mr. J. Johnston, bookbinder and stationer.—Aged 28, of a deep decline, Miss Higginson.—Aged 38, Mr. J. Scott, butler to Sir R. Kaye, dean of this city.—Mr. J. Johnson, of Skellingthorpe Decoy, near Lincoln.—Aged 58, Mr. R. Cropper, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Sixhills.—Aged 69, Mrs. E. Pilkington, of Pickworth, near Stamford.

At Ryall, near Stamford, aged 57, Mr. J. Hawkins.

At Stamford, aged 80, Mr. Alderman Allen, upwards of fifty-four years Member of the Corporation. He had served the office of mayor in 1763, 1778, and 1791.—Aged 84, suddenly, J. Campbell, esq.—Aged 66, S. Judd, an apothecary of great eminence, and extensive practice in his profession; and rarely, indeed, do we find such abilities and industry so truly blended.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The assizes for the county and borough of Leicester ended on Saturday, March 21, when the following prisoners were capitally convicted and received sentence of death:—J. Massey, for the murder of his wife; R. Parsons, for stealing four pair of sheets, twenty-seven shirts, several neckcloths, &c. the property of the Rev. Sir C. Cave, bart. T. Compton, for stealing two cows; M. Meadows, for shop-lifting; W. Marsden, J. Sutton, and S. Stanley, alias Sutton, for sheep-stealing; and W. Robins, for firing a pistol at W. Wilsdon, with intent to kill him. Robins is respited for a month, and the others (Massey excepted) were reprieved.

It appears that the Female Asylum, lately instituted at Leicester (near the Bow-bridge) though the plan has been announced for some time past, and was received with strong marks of approbation, has not yet obtained a sufficient establishment to secure its continuance, nor all the patronage which was at first expected. A commodious habitation, has, indeed, been provided, furnished, and supported for some months, but it is proper to observe, that the contributions already paid to the treasurer are now expended, three benefactions only excepted, which are vested in trustees for the benefit of the charity, and unless the exhausted funds of the charity are replenished

by fresh donations, and an additional list of subscribers, the whole must be abandoned, and the edifice, which had begun to raise its head, must fall to the ground. The pleas to be urged for such an augmentation are many and forcible. The evil to be prevented, and the good to be done, are both of great magnitude. The plan is capable of being carried to a considerable extent, and of embracing various improvements, which the vigilance and zeal of its friends and patrons cannot fail of suggesting and accomplishing. The plan originated in a tender compassion to the poor; wretched females, who, being trained up in ignorance, idleness, and irreligion, are corrupted in early life by the contagion of bad examples, unfitted for the duties and offices of society, and often fall a prey to seduction and its fatal consequences. The female asylum was contrived as an expedient to resist the progress of an evil which has spread to an alarming extent, and prevent, at least, the ruin of those unprotected girls, whose minds are not yet totally vitiated. In this place of security and virtuous education, they are fed, clothed, taught, and occupied (in plain needle-work, getting up linen, &c. &c.) suitably to their circumstances, trained up under the care of an experienced matron, and the direction of the subscribers, and formed for the duties of useful and reputable servants. It is hoped, therefore, that the annual subscribers will be induced to repeat their payments, and many, also, to increase them, as the trial which has been made encourages expectation, and the wants of this charitable institution are immediate and pressing.

Married.] At Desford, Mr. Kirkman, jun. of Garland's-lane, near Barlestone, to Miss Trusell, of the Lindridge Farm, near Desford.—Mr. Elton, grocer, to Miss Tiptoft, both of Leicester.

At Hinckley, Mr. H. Neale, to Miss A. Appleby.—J. Hall, esq. of the firm of Rofs and Hall, West India solicitors, London, to Miss Chessyn, of Langley Hall, in this county.

Died.] At Leicester, aged 29, after a very severe and painful illness, Mrs. A. Bracebridge.—Mrs. Miller, wife of Captain Miller, of the royal regiment of Horse Guards.

Mrs. Wragg, relict of the Rev. J. Wragg, of Galby.—Mrs. Johnstone, of the Unicorn Inn, in Thurmaston.

At Willoughby Waterless, the Rev. J. Herchevall.—The Rev. D. A. Keck, third son of the late A. Keck, esq. of Theobald's-park, Herts, and uncle to G. A. Keck, esq. M. P. for this county.

Same place, the Rev. P. Hacket, many years rector of Croxton; he was a man of remarkable plain and blunt manners, with which he often put to the blush the vices and meannesses of the neighbouring clergy, and of other person in public situations. Few men possessed less courtesy, and none more integrity.

At Canonbury, near London, Mrs. W. Linwood, late of Loughborough; a young lady of amiable manners.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

A fund is forming by subscription at Oakham, for the purchase of barley, which will be ground and retailed to the indigent of several towns in the environs, at prime cost. Such poor as choose to bring their grist to the mill may have it ground gratis.

Married.] Mr. Hawley, of Burley, near Oakham, to Miss Oldham.

Died.] In London, aged 23, Mr. W. Stimpson, son of Mr. Stimpson, farmer and grazier, of Eggleton, near Packham.—Mrs. Stanhope, of Whiffendine.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brandon, attorney, to Miss E. Child, both of Cheadle.—J. Stubbs, esq. banker, to Miss Edge, both of Walsall.—Mr. A. Buckley, officer of excise at Atherton, to Miss Hunter, of Tamworth.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. J. Beighton, junior, of Farnhoe House, near Duffield, in Derbyshire, to Miss S. Port.

At Colwich, Mr. J. Trubshaw, of Little Haywood, to Miss Smith, of Wolseley-bridge.

Died.] At Litchfield, aged 90, Mrs. Collier.—In her 95th year, Mrs. Salt, wife of Mr. Salt.—In his 79th year, Mr. Gill.

In London, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Leek, a native of Partingham, in this county.

At Johnson Hall, near Ecclehall, the Rev. F. Meeke, A. M. prebendary of Bawfich and Whittingham, rector of Preefe, and vicar of Ecclehall.—Aged 56, Mr. I. Wood, of Coates, near Ecclehall.—Suddenly, Mr. R. Thompson, a respectable farmer, of Sedgley, near Wolverhampton.

At Park-lane, near Wolverhampton, aged 54, Mrs. Bathmore, and within a few hours, on the same day, of a consumptive habit, Mr. J. Bathmore, of Abbots Corvil, near Wolverhampton.—Mrs. Chatterton, of the Bell Inn, Willenhall.—Mrs. Robins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At Warwick Assizes, March 24, J. Palmer, for the murder of his wife, at Snitterfield, near Warwick; H. Palmer, his sister, aged 19, for assisting him in the said murder; E. Martin, aged 17, and W. Colledge, for horse-stealing; F. Davis, alias Higgs, for burglary; R. Berry, J. Haynes, and T. Freeman, for sheep-stealing; and R. Nock, for uttering forged Bank of England notes, were severally convicted, and received sentence of death.

Married.] Mr. Morris, mercer and draper, of Coventry, to Miss Hyde, of Eastern Green, near Alceley.

At Birmingham, Mr. G. Thomas, maltster, to Mrs. Smith, of Litchfield. Mr. G. Lloyd, of Birmingham, to Miss C. Meredith, of Walcot.—The Rev. T. Dethick, A. M. of Bridgenorth, to Miss A. S. Bree, daughter of R. Bree, esq. of Solihull.—Mr. J. Lowe, of

Copy Heath, to Miss Burman, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. H. Price, of Birmingham, to Miss Wilde, of Kingsland Place, near London.

Died] At Birmingham, Mr. H. Biggs, publican.—In his 57th year, T. Gill, esq. merchant.—Mr. D. Rawlinson, brags-founder, an active and useful member of society.—Mrs. Johnstone, wife of Edward Johnstone, M. D. physician.—Mrs. Jones.—Suddenly, Mr. E. Smallwood.—Mr. G. Parry, liquor-merchant.—Mr. T. Evans.—Mr. S. Bellamy, formerly a chape-maker.—Mrs. Nickling, wife of Mr. J. Nickling, button-maker.—Aged 16, Miss M. W. Phillips.—Aged 66, Mrs. Griffin.—Mr. J. Clare, son of the late Mr. J. Clare; steel-toymaker.

At Green Bank, near Birmingham, Mrs. Carver, wife of Lieut. Col. Carver, of the Warwickshire Militia.

At Warwick, Miss Lee.

At Coventry, Mr. Wilmer, wife of B. Wilmer, esq.—Mrs. Butterworth.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] S. Y. Sprott, esq. of Ashford Court, to Miss Oakley, eldest daughter of J. Oakley, esq. of Firgrove.

In London, J. A. Schneider, esq. of Southgate, to Miss C. E. Congreve, of Shrewsbury.—T. Salisbury, esq. of Cotton Hall, Denbigh, to Miss Hatchett, of Lee, near Ellesmere.—Mr. F. Mason, builder, of Shrewsbury, to Miss M. Corfield, of Stretton.—Mr. B. Pritchard, to Miss M. Heath, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. S. Barber, mercer, of Shrewsbury, to Miss J. Elwall, of Wolverhampton.

At Forton, near Newport, Mr. Derrington, of Wharton, to Miss Whitmore, of Sutton.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, aged 69, Mr. J. Howell, sen.—Mrs. E. Yardley.—In his 55th year, Mr. T. Wood, printer and editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle for near twenty-nine years, tender in all the offices of friendship, and deeply regretted by those around him, in the relations of husband, father, master, and friend. His temper and deportment through life proved him to be actuated by the principles of Christianity; his last moments, cheered by the hopes of the gospel, were distinguished by patience, placidity, and, as may be expected, his end was peace.—The printing-business, &c. is carried on, as before, by Mrs. M. Wood, his widow.—Aged 80, Mrs. Allport.

At Ellesmere, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Hawkins, formerly of the Black Lion.

At his house in Hay, Brecon, in his 73d year, rear-admiral J. Howorth, esq.

Mrs. E. Cartwright, wife of Mr. J. Cartwright, of Westwood.

Aged 83, Mr. Smith, of Llangunllo, father of Mr. Llangunllo, builder, of Shrewsbury.

After a few minutes illness, Mr. Lloyd, flax-dresser, of Mardel.

J. Gardiner, esq. of Sarfaw, justice of the peace for this county.

Mr. Skitt, farmer, of Longwood, near High Ercall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A butcher of Worcester lately exhibiting one of his ewes in a field to exhibit symptoms for yeanning, had recourse to the usual method of relieving the dam of her burden, which, however, was found impossible to effect, without killing the ewe, when a lamb was found within her of the following extraordinary form:—It had two distinct heads, one body, two tails, and eight legs; was of the full size, and alive previously to killing the ewe. On opening it, one heart and two livers were discovered.

Married.] Mr. F. Hancox, of Amblescoat Hall, near Stourbridge, to Miss S. Williams, of Babylon.—Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miss Jenkins, both of Haverford West.

At Spetchley, R. Canning, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, London, to Miss Berkeley, eldest daughter of J. Berkeley, esq. and niece of the late Sir W. Compton, bart.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Morris, hop and seed merchant.—Mr. R. Corser, formerly a grocer.—In his 29th year. Mr. J. Price, teacher of the languages; of an enlightened mind, and great urbanity of manners, joined to an extensive knowledge of mankind. His society, which was peculiarly interesting, by the cheerfulness he displayed in conversation, was much courted, and particularly by his friends, to whose convivial meetings he gave pleasantries and animation. His remains were attended to the burying-ground by the members of the order of freemasonry, of which he was a distinguished brother; and, when the funeral service was finished, the master delivered an impressive oration on the qualifications and virtues of the deceased.

At Kempsey, near Worcester, W. Woodward, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of the exorbitant prices of bread and flour, and the notorious adulterations of those articles, with materials of inferior and pernicious qualities, a society has been established at Hereford, on a broad basis, for the purpose of mitigating, as much as possible, so great and general an evil. It is proposed, in an outline of the plan lately published, to raise an adequate fund by subscription shares—such shares to be no more than twenty-shillings each, to be paid, if necessary, by instalments, at two shillings each, &c.—and to prevent all attempts at monopoly, no person whatsoever is to hold more than a certain number of shares, to be limited by a general meeting of the subscribers. It is likewise proposed to purchase or rent proper ground on which to erect necessary store-rooms, bake-houses, &c. to enable the company to purchase and grind wheat, to sell flour, and to bake and sell bread, in the first instance, to subscribers only—but, with a proviso, that if the

capital of the company should enable them to supply a greater demand than that of the subscribers, to grind for the public at large, and sell publicly, good flour and bread at a reasonable price, &c. It appears by subsequent advertisements, that a wharf and buildings, for the above-mentioned purpose, have already been purchased; and an engine, to be *worked by steam*, and consequently independent of those uncertain elements, wind and water, is constructing, under the direction of Mr. Bolton, of Birmingham, and will be erected with all possible expedition.

Married.] Mr. J. Charles, of Haverford West, Pembroke, to Miss Davies, eldest daughter of the late E. Davies, esq. of Llwyn-y-garrey, Carmarthen.

Died.] At Hereford, at the advanced age of 99, Mrs. E. Pritchard, of Trinity Hospital.

At Ross, in his 70th year, Mr. W. Tyn-ton, skinner.—In his 34th year, Mr. J. Skyrme, jun. of Stretton Court, near Hereford.—Mr. P. Bate, a respectable farmer, of Bucton, in the parish of Bucknel.—In attempting to go through the river Arrow, at that time very high, he mistook the proper ford, and was unfortunately drowned: his horse was found grazing near the spot.

After a lingering illness, the Rev. T. Willim, A. M. vicar of Dilwyn and of Peterchurch, both in this county.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Capt. H. Beaucroft, of Lynn, to Miss A. Sanderfon, of Chepstow.

At Haverford West, Pembroke, Mr. R. Gibbon, cornfactor, to Miss Jenkins.

Died.] Mr. Jones, collector of the customs, for Newport.

At Llangatock Vibonavel, near Monmouth, in her 90th year, Mrs. Andrews, mother of T. Andrews, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. C. Baker, son of the Rev. Dr. Baker, of Hertford, to Miss Whittington, daughter of the late T. Whittington, esq. of Hamfwell House, in this county.

At Stapleton, A. M. Mills, esq. to Miss P. Elton, daughter of the late I. Elton, esq. of Stapleton House.

Died.] At Gloucester, at an advanced age, Miss Oliver, many years member of the Society of dissenters in Barton.—Mrs. Marsh, wife of Mr. Marsh, coachmaker.

At Stroud, Mrs. M. Aldridge, widow.—Mrs. Hughes, wife of the Rev. E. Hughes, rector of Shennington.—Mrs. Holtham, of Barnwood, near Gloucester.—In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe Park, Whitcombe.

In London, where he had been to see his daughter, S. Rudder, esq. formerly a printer, of Cirencester, and author of the History of that town and of the county of Gloucester; he survived his wife, with whom he had lived upwards of fifty years, but a few weeks.

Mr. C. Osborne, of West Littleton.

At Chipping Sodbury, aged 82, Mr. Ludlow, senr.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Tuckey, son of the late Mr. T. Tuckey, butcher, of Standlake, to Miss A. Trinder, of Stanton Harcourt.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 44, Mr. R. Beerford, surgeon.—After a short illness, in his sixteenth year, Mr. J. Slatter Demy, of Magdalen College, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Slatter, vicar of Cumner, near this city.

At his seat at Kiddington, Edward Gore, esq. of Barrow, father of W. Gore Langton, esq. M. P. for Somersetshire, and Colonel of the Oxfordshire Militia.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Boarshall, Mr. T. Curl, aged 85, to Mrs. Saunders, aged 83.

At Aylesbury, Mr. A. Spindle, of Wingrave, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Edams.

The Rev. Dr. Pitt, of Chilbolton, Hants. Archdeacon of Oxford, and Prebendary of Salisbury, to Miss Franklyn, of Potton, Bedfordshire.

Died.] At Olney, of a nervous disease (under which she had laboured many years), Mrs. Chater, relict of the late Rev. T. Chater.

At Bradwell, in her 68th year, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Bailey, wife of W. Bailey, esq.

At Filgrave, the Rev. P. Wynter, late of Sidney College, Cambridge, and rector of Exhall, Warwickshire.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Osborne, coal merchant, of Cotton end, near Northampton, to Miss Saunders, of Northampton. The Rev. H. Bailey, of Tanfor, near Pundle, to Miss Thompson, of Wisbeach.

At Towcester, Mr. W. Worth, to Miss Ormiston, of London.

Died.] At Northampton, after a long illness, Miss A. Miller, daughter of Mr. Alderman Miller.—Mr. Traffer, gent.

At Stamford Baron, aged 70, after a long illness, C. Lucas, esq. of Stamford Baron.—Mr. J. Balaam, fishmonger, of Monument-yard, London, youngest son of the late Alderman Balaam of Northampton.

At Cotgrave, aged 21, of a rapid decline, Miss Mansell, only daughter of the late general Mansell.

At Long Buckby, the Rev. G. Freeman, L.L.D. and vicar.—Also in her 86th year, Mrs. Denny, wife of the Rev. Mr. Denny.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Bacon, of Unwell, to Mrs. Ward, relict of the late Mr. Bacon, of the White Lion, Wisbeach.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. H. Howard, tailor.

At Ely, Mr. J. Garner, formerly master of the Bell Inn.—Mr. J. Barker, of Hobb's Lots, near Marcham.

At Sawston, in her 62d year, Mrs. A. Syms.

At Great Shelford, Mrs. Marshall, relict of Mr. C. Marshall, many years a common-councillman of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

At Thetford assizes, the five following prisoners received sentence of death; J. Allen, and J. Day, for stealing several articles in the dwelling of the Rev. Isaac Horfeley, at North Walsham; R. Grafton, for stealing a cow and three heifers; T. Whitrick, for stealing sheep from different persons; and J. Chattleburgh, for stealing six sheep, from Mr. R. Aldhouse, and Mr. J. Adams, of Saxlingham. Whitrick was reprieved, and the other four left for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Purdy, linen-draper, late of Lynn, but now of Wood-street, Cheap-side, London, to Miss Muggeridge of Lynn.—Mr. J. Brown, merchant, to Miss Smith, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Spurgin, farmer, to Miss M. F. Whiteman; both of Docking.—Mr. Balding, of Cromer, to Miss Howes of Overstrand.—The Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, to Miss S. Everard, third daughter of E. E. Esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—Mr. L. Norton, to Miss S. Rix, of Yaxham.—Mr. G. Gordon, of Norwich, to Miss Utting, daughter of the late Mr. U. surgeon, of Aylston.—Mr. H. V. Worship, attorney, to Miss Dade, both of Yarmouth.

At Norwich, aged 67, Mrs. Chadley, widow.—Aged 18, after a very long, severe, and painful illness, Miss Woodrow.—Aged about 43, Mr. Joshua Nobbs.—In her 18th year (at her aunt's Mrs. Hatfield, in this city, where she was on a visit).—Sincerely regretted, Miss Friend, eldest daughter of J. F. Esq. of Birchinton in Kent.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Dixon, more than 40 years a ringier of the bells at St. Peter's Mancroft.—Aged 58, after a few days illness, E. Partridge, Esq.—In her 67th year, Mr. M. Shuldham.

At Lynn, aged 17, Mr. T. Fyfe, eldest son of J. Fyfe, Esq.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Miller, tea-dealer.—Mrs. Barber.—aged 60, Capt. P. Dean, sen. of the Diana Packet. Dr. Packwood, late of the Agincourt ship of war.

At Pembroke Lodge, in her 79th year, Mrs. Loyd, widow of the Dr. Rev. Loyd, dean of Norwich.

Aged 79, Mr. T. Hewett, a respectable farmer, of Mattishall.—Aged 33, Mr. R. Lark, farmer, of Sizeland.

At Westacre High House, aged 68, after 40 years faithful servitude in the family of A. Hammond, Esq. Mr. R. Awcock.—Mr. J. Nobbs, many years coachman to J. Gurney, Esq. of Lakenham.—Miss M. Blyth of Bireham Newton.—Aged 83, R. Cony, Esq. of Walpole St. Peters, in this county.—At Swaffham, in his 50th year, after a few days illness, Mr. R. Harwin, cabinet maker and auctioneer.

At Woodrising, in his 80th year, Mr. R. Darby, a respectable farmer.—After a short illness, Mrs. Neale, widow, of Great Ellingham.

At Alysham, aged 60, Mrs. E. Peterfon, relict of the late J. Peterfon, Esq.—Of a decline, aged 9 years, Master H. Eaton, youngest son of the Rev. R. Eaton Browne, of Elting Hall.

At Hoveton, St. John's, Mr. J. Browne, a respectable farmer, and universally esteemed for the innocence and integrity of his life. He possessed uncommon natural abilities, and was a useful, honest, and industrious man.

SUFFOLK.

At Suffolk assizes, which commenced March 19, the following prisoners were tried and severally found guilty, viz. E. Cureton, T. Andezack, and T. Eagles, privates in the 3d regiment of dragoons, for burglary in the dwelling-house of Mr. J. Marven, of Copdock; J. Bealing, (a Russian) for a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. T. Taylor, of Spexall; W. Denton, for wilfully firing a pistol at William Carter, in the public street of Bury; and I. Miller, for a robbery in the dwelling-house of Mr. T. Constable, of Mel-ford.

Married.] Mr. Woolner, to Miss Smith; and Mr. R. Howard, of Love, to Mrs. Scarry of Beccles.—Mr. A. Brook, junior, to Miss Knight, second daughter of Captain Knight, both of Woodbridge.—Mr. Foster, of Ipswich, to Miss Moore, eldest daughter of Mrs. Sexton, of Rettlestead Hall.

Died.] At Bury, 84, Mr. J. Harvey, brick-layer.—In his 17th year, sincerely lamented, Mr. Samuel Steels, eldest son of Mr. S. Steels.—Aged 82, Mrs. H. Fincham, a Quaker, and mother of Mr. Fincham, of Epping.

At Ipswich, Mr. Edward Orpwood, son of Mr. Orpwood, watchmaker.—Aged 77, after a lingering illness, Mr. J. Poppleton. The poor will lose in him a benevolent friend, and his acquaintance a valuable man.

Same place, advanced in years, Mr. Roger Beales, of Fornham, near Bury.—Aged 54, Mr. J. King, miller, of Beccles.—In an advanced age, Mr. Midson, farmer, of Hestett.—Aged 70, Mr. S. Newson, linen-weaver, of Wrentham.

At Stratford St. Marys', E. Leeds, Esq.—Mr. J. Hollick.

ESSEX.

A new and spacious bridge is to be immediately erected over the river, at the east-end of the town of Colchester, for the accommodation of the public, and persons travelling on the Ipswich and Harwich roads.

Married.] W. Finch, Esq. of Billericay, to Miss C. Johnson, of Burnham.—Mr. T. Joslin, to Miss Bartwell, both of Billericay.—Mr. Price, linen-draper, to Miss Munson, both of Colchester.—Mr. F. Browning, eldest son of Mr. T. Browning, to Miss S. Palmer, both of Pagleham.—The Rev. C. F. Mustard,

tard, of Lexden, to Miss Janett, of Bolchester.—D. Harridge, esq. junior, of Little Stainbridge, to Miss Fulford, of Eastwood.—Mr. Stammers, of Stisted, miller, to Miss Blyth, of Bloomfield.—Mr. T. Bailey, of Little Forest-Hall, to Mrs. Stevens, widow, of Tyfield.

Died.] At Colchester, in her 67th year, Mrs. S. Phillips.—Mr. J. Stevens, innkeeper.—Miss Bunnell, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Bunnell, auctioneer.

KENT.

At the Maidstone assizes, which commenced March 16th, 137 prisoners were tried, of whom, 39 were for capital offences, and received sentence of death. Of these, twenty were reprieved by the judges before they left the town, and the rest were left for execution.

At a meeting of the Committee for superintending the general concerns of the Hop-planters, held, at Maidstone, March 26, in pursuance of public advertisement, it was unanimously resolved, 'That it would be to the interest and convenience, as well of the Planters as of the public in general, that open markets should be established for the sale of hops.' A further meeting of the hop-planters, land-holders, and others, interested in the Plantation of Hops, is requested to discuss the propriety of such plan, and in case it be adopted, to consider of the most advantageous local situation for the establishment of such markets.

Married.] Mr. J. Crispe, butcher, of Boughton Monchelsea, to Miss Shepherd, of Maidstone.—Mr. J. Bushel, of East-street, Red-lion-square, to Miss M. L. Costeker, of Ashford.—Mr. Wood, of the navy, to Miss Browning, of Minster in Thanet.

At Upper Deal, Mr. E. Jones, coal-meter, to Mrs. Simmons.—Mr. J. Pritchard, to Mrs. Maunder.—J. Legg, esq. of Painshaw, in the county of Durham, to Miss Waller, of West Wickham, in this county.—The Rev. P. Le Goyt, Fellow of St. Mary Magdalen College, Oxford, to Miss Cairness, eldest daughter of the late Major Cairness, of the 39th regiment.—Mr. W. Ottaway, to Miss Nash, both of bridge.

Died.] At Canterbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Warner, late of Sturry.—In her 69th year, Mrs. Six, relict of the late J. Six, esq.

At Rochester, aged 47, after a short illness, Mr. R. Rudd, dancing-master.—Mr. Route, linen-drafter.—Mr. M'Cormuck, usher to the free-school, at Tunbridge; he unfortunately fell into the river and was drowned.

Mrs. Cooper, of Barham.

At Sheerness, Mrs. A. Whaley, wife of Mr. Whaley, master painter of the dock-yard.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Godden, youngest son of Mr. R. Godden.—Miss Gill, eldest daughter of Mr. Gill, surgeon.

At Shipcourt, in Waltham parish, in her

83d year, Mrs. Crafts, widow.—Mr. W. Austen, son of Mr. Austen, of Lambert's Land, near Whitstable.

At Hythe, aged 19, in a decline, Mr. R. Pyall, son of Mr. J. Pyall, baker.—Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. Chapman, of Queen-court, in Ospringe.—Mr. J. Steed, at the Telegraph, Barham Downs.

Aged 80, year, the Rev. F. Gregory, M. A. vicar of Stone, in the Isle of Oxney, and upwards of fifty-four years minor-canon of Canterbury cathedral; a character highly and universally respected, for the excellent understanding which he displayed in the discharge of his moral and religious duties; as also, for accuracy of judgment, integrity of principle, benevolence of heart, and fortitude of mind; qualities rarely united in one person.

Same place, the Rev. J. Tattershall, chaplain in ordinary to the King, and vicar of Bredhurst, in this county.—Mr. J. Doble, surgeon and apothecary, of Cranbrook.

SURREY.

At Kingston assizes, which ended March 28, the following persons received sentence of death:—C. Payne, for stealing live poultry; W. Brown, for burglary; S. Wood, for stealing a copper; J. Carvil, for sheep-stealing; T. Hazard, alias Duncan, for highway-robbery; John Sims, for the like offence; J. Cherrington, for horse-stealing; M. Smith, for shop-lifting; A. Dore, J. Snelling, J. Badcock, and J. Stone, for sheep-stealing; W. Tucker, and G. Ellis, for a burglary; and J. Gray, for robbing a calico-ground at Mitcham. Ten of these were reprieved, and Brown, Carvil, Hazard, Sims, and Gray, were ordered for execution.

Married.] Mr. J. Newman, of Merry Hill, Herts, to Miss Webb, of Hanwell Heath.

Died.] In her 84th year, Mrs. Stone, of Egham Hythe.—Mrs. Sharne, wife of R. Sharne, esq. of Dulwich Hill.—Mr. J. Edwards, of Ware, Herts.

SUSSEX.

At the assizes at Horsham, which ended March 24, twenty-six prisoners were tried, eleven of whom were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death. Of these, nine were reprieved before the judge left the town, and the two others, William and John Card, for stealing two well known racing fillies, the property of Sir F. Poole, of Lewes, were left for execution.

A remarkable instance of fecundity occurred lately at Shopwyke, where a poll-ewe, the property of Mr. James Guy, yeamed six lambs, four of which are since dead, but the other two are now living, and in a thriving state, with their dam.

Mr. Clayton's flock, at Battlehurst, near Patworth, was sold on the 26th of March last, at prices never before obtained in this county. The beauty and excellence of the different cattle drew together upwards of 600 amateurs. Heifers at 30l.; calves, 17l.; and milch cows at 36l.

Lately

Lately, the new dying-house belonging to the powder-works of Messrs. Hervey, of Battle, in this county, containing about 8 cwt. of gunpowder, blew up, with a terrible explosion; the building was shattered to atoms, and one man unfortunately killed.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. J. Hicks, master of the Old Ship Tavern.—Mrs. J. Cook, of Cuckfield.—Mr. Napper, of Horsham Common; he went to bed the preceding evening in perfect health and spirits, but was found by his domestic the next morning motionless, and a corpse.

Mr. Butterfield, an elderly farmer, of Stekingfield near Horsham; in reaching for a duck's nest, he fell into a pond, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Chichester, Mrs. Butler.—Mrs. Hipps.

HAMPSHIRE.

A grand new basin has been lately completed (or is on the point of being so) at Portsmouth, which will conveniently contain twelve ships of the line;—and within it are erecting commodious docks for seven sail more.

Married.] Mr. J. Rolfe, attorney, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss E. Tredgold.—late of Chilboiton Farm, in this county.

The Rev. Mr. Isdell, canon of Winchester Cathedral, to Miss Wynn, both of Winchester.

At Wells, W. Scate, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Passley, in this county.—Mr. J. Silley, builder, of Southampton, to Miss Noyce, of Christchurch.

Died.] At Winchester, in childbirth, Mrs. Hollis, wife of G. Hollis, esq.

At Southampton, G. Tarbutt, sen. esq.

At Froyle, Mrs. Child, daughter of Mr. W. Budd, of Ropley.

Mrs. Myers, of Cold Harbour, Gosport.—Mr. A. Stewart, of the Gosport Fusiliers; he dropped down on the parade, and expired immediately.

T. Denneit, esq. of Alresford; a constant and liberal benefactor to the poor.

In his 30th year, after a few hours illness, Mr. T. Illey, of Leith Hall Estate, St. Thomas in the East, Jamaica, the eldest son of the Rev. J. Illey, of Basingstoke.

At Torkay, in Devonshire, where he was ordered for the recovery of his health, H. Portal, esq. of Laverstock, in this county.

At Lymington, Mr. W. Butcher, of the Angel Inn, and late of the Crown Inn, Gosport.—Mr. Kent, farmer, of Minehead, in the New Forest.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Feltham, coach-painter, to Miss Green, both of Salisbury.

Died.] At Salisbury, aged 79, J. S. Samber, D. D. many years rector of St. Edmund's, and sub-dean of the cathedral Church.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] R. Campbell, esq. to Miss Farrar, both of Bath.

N. Johnstone, esq. of the island of Demerara, to Mrs. E. H. Hollis, of Bristol.

At Bath, Mr. P. Wright, to Miss E. Fry.—Mr. G. Bottle, to Miss Stone.—Mr. Gill, woolstapler, of Bristol, to Miss Bridge, youngest daughter of the late W. Bridge, esq. barrister and justice of peace for this county.—Mr. J. Nicolls, hatter, to Miss Rymell, both of Frome.

At Norton St. Phillips, Mr. S. Combs, to Miss A. Pearce.—Mr. I. Stephens, to Miss Baker, both of Bristol.—Mr. Cole, attorney, of Bridgwater, to Miss Newton, of Brickenhall, near Taunton.—Mr. W. Duckett, of Wedmore, hosiery, to Miss Fear of Sutton Farm.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. W. Cloud, brother of Mr. J. Cloud, rope and sack-maker, of Bedminster.—Mr. S. Townsend, drysalter.—Mr. Smith, buckle-maker.—Mr. F. Smith, sword bearer to the corporation.—Mr. G. Wilmot, hallier.—Mr. Parker, farrier.—Mr. J. Cattleman, an eminent surgeon.—In his 75th year, J. Shapland, esq.

At Bath, Lady Duntze, relict of Sir J. Duntze, bart.—The Rev. W. C. Hepton, rector of Canon Frome, Hereford.

At Stokecroft, Mrs. Burd, widow of the late Mr. R. Burd, attorney, of Ilminster.

At Frome, Mr. R. Porch, auctioneer.

DORSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of Farley's Bristol Journal, vouches it for a fact, as it has been very recently decided, through a wager of a considerable sum depending thereon, that notwithstanding the present very exorbitant price of wheat, there are no less than nine hundred wheat-ricks standing within the circumference of fifteen miles round Warminster, besides immense quantities stored in barns and granaries.

Married.] C. Bowles, esq. of Shaftsbury, to Miss Shipley, both of Shaftsbury.—J. Horsford, esq. of Weymouth, to Miss Moor, daughter of the late T. Moor, esq. of Boswathick House, Cornwall.—T. Reynolds, esq. of the Royal North British Dragoons, to Miss Welsh, of Weymouth.

At Dorchester, T. Foster, esq. of the Royal Dragoons, to Mrs. Edwards, relict of the late Bryan Edwards, esq. M. P. for Grampound.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Bryer, of the King's Arms Inn.—Aged 71, Mrs. Coombs, matron of the Dorchester hospital.

At Blandford, aged 82, Mr. Simmonds, senior, bookseller and printer.—Mr. R. Sayer, of Bedminster.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Plymouth, Lieutenant R. Pridham, of the Centaur ship of war, of 74 guns, to Mrs. Glanville.—Mr. F. Barnacle, bookseller, to Miss P. Williams.—Mr. R. Ware, a respectable farmer, of North Tawton, to Miss Webber, of Oakhampton.

Died.] At Exeter, Mr. E. Stoke, late a linen-draper.—J. J. Short, esq.

At Plymouth, aged 66, W. Crees, esq. alderman, and late agent victualler at this

port. He had served nearly fifty years with distinguished fidelity in the different departments of the Victualling-office.

Same place, aged 70, Mrs. Veale, relict of the late W. Veale, esq.

In a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of Tavistock, near Barnstaple.

At Druryard House, near Exeter, Lady Pennyman, wife of Sir J. Pennyman, bart. and sister to Sir C. Grey, bart.

In London, where he had resided many years, Mr. T. Annelly, formerly of Exeter.—Miss E. Baring, daughter of J. Baring, esq. M. P. for Exeter.

At Grabbtree, aged 100, Mr. Gandell, who had been from a child, till within the last years, in the service of the great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, of the present Lord Boringdon.

SCOTLAND.

The Commissioners and Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, announced their intention (on the 24th of March last,) to give a number of premiums during the present year, for promoting the fisheries, of cod, ling, and tusk, tun, or sail-fish, on the coasts of Scotland, for vessels of sixteen tons burden, and upwards; (freighted, &c. from owners who are resident in Scotland) taking and curing the greatest quantity of the above fish, a premium of 2*l.* per ton of dried fish, not exceeding in all 40*l.*; and for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th next greatest quantities, premiums not exceeding the sums of 30*l.* 2*l.* 2*l.* 16*l.* 14*l.* and 10*l.* respectively; also for vessels and boats of any burthen, on which the greatest quantity of oil shall be obtained from the fan or sail-fish caught, a premium at the rate of 1*s.* per gallon, not exceeding the sum of 14*l.*; and for the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th next greatest quantities, premiums not exceeding 9*l.* 7*l.* 6*l.* 5*l.* 4*l.* and 2*l.* 10*s.* respectively.

The Glasgow Society of the Sons of the Ministers of the established Church of Scotland, held their eleventh Anniversary Meeting at Glasgow, on March 26th last, when, after admitting a number of new members, electing proper officers, &c. they distributed for the excellent purposes of the charity, the annual interest of their increasing capital, together with the liberal collection of 69*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* received at the church of St. Andrews, where a sermon was preached on the occasion, with the addition of 9*l.* 2*s.* sent to the secretary, by private individuals.

Married.] Mr. J. M'Crowther, merchant, of Greenock, to Miss Gibson, daughter of the late J. Gibson, esq. of Linlithgow.

At Cultra, M. L. M'Cauland, esq. to Miss M. Kennedy, second daughter of J. Kennedy, esq.—A. Wylie, esq. of Corsock, to Miss M. Gillespie, of Edinburgh.—Mr. Mowbray, writer to the signet, to Miss E. Scourgall, second daughter of the late Mr. J. Scourgall, merchant, in Leith.

At Glasgow, Mr. W. Dagleish, merchant, to Miss E. Wylie, daughter of B. Wylie, esq.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Hon. Robert Arbuthnot, third son of the late Hon. John Viscount of Arbuthnot.—Mrs. J. Scot, relict of the late A. Scott, of Rossie.—Mr. A. Campbell, late merchant in Glasgow.—In his 89th year, Mr. A. Mercer, merchant.—Mrs. Isabella Grant, daughter of the deceased Lord Elchies.—Mrs. L. T. Gordon, relict of the late N. Gordon, esq. of Whitehill.—Mr. G. Johnstone, writer to the signet.—Gilbert Elliott, esq.

At Leith, Mrs. J. Livingstone, widow.—Mr. J. Hunter, merchant.

At Dumfries, W. Welsh, esq. of Stileston. At Eskdale, Invernesshire, Captain Hugh Fraser.

At Dalmellington, in Ayrshire, Major W. M'Myne, late of the 58th regiment.

At Fountainbridge, Mrs. Anne Arbuthnot, daughter of the deceased Hon. Thomas Arbuthnot, merchant, in Edinburgh.

At Orhill, Miss A. Græme, sister of the late P. Græme, of Inchbrakie.

At Aberdeen, Miss J. Blues, only daughter of Captain Blues.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Lucknow, General Martine. He has left the greater part of 30 lacks of rupees (upwards of 400,000*l.* sterling) for the foundation and support of charitable and literary establishments in India. His own house, which was a great curiosity, built more in the form of a fortification than a dwelling house, he has ordered to be converted into a mausoleum, in the middle of which he is to be buried. The sum of 12,000*l.* is appropriated for its support and repair.

Bonnières, one of the greatest ornaments of the French-bar, recently died in the prime of life, of an inflammation on the lungs, when apparently in excellent health. He may be said to have been endowed by nature with an admirable memory, and a peculiar facility of elocution, added to which, his voice was impressive, his action just and natural, and his person the most agreeable. It is extraordinary, that he had twice escaped the proscriptions against him, and the general massacres committed in the prisons at Paris, where he was twice confined, by the infamous factions of the day.

At

At Brunswick, aged 85, her Royal Highness Philippina Charlotte, Duchess Dowager of Brunswick, sister of Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, relict of the late and mother of the present Duke. She was born March 13, 1716.

At Petersburg, died M. Soimonof, Senator and President of the Council of Commerce. He was a great lover of astronomy, and had an observatory and a fine assortment of instruments there; a short time previous to his death, so great was his zeal in this science, that he was planning the erection of another observatory at Moscow, where was his country seat.

At Göttingen, aged 81, Abraham Kästner, native of Leipzig. He was Director of the Observatory, since the time of Tobie Maye and Lichtemberg; he has given sundry Memoirs on Astronomy in German and Latin, in the Memoirs of Göttingen. He was celebrated for mathematics and Literature. Details of him are to be found in M. Zach's Journal for July. His life has been printed at Leipzig, in a hand-bill of the University, the 50th year after his reception.

The 28th of December, 1800, died Jacques Antonie Joseph Cousin, well known for a work he published in 1787, on the Introduction to Physical Astronomy, filled with learned and useful calculations.

Jean Albert Euler, son of the celebrated Leonard Euler, died at Petersburg, the 6th of September, aged 66. There are extant several Memoirs of his relative to Astronomy and other learned disquisitions.

The Chevalier Jean Alexandre de Brambilla, first surgeon of the emperor, Director of the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, and Member of several Academies and learned Societies, died at Padua, the 29th of July 1800, aged 62.

Michel Denis, of the aulic council, died at Vienna, on the 29th of September last, aged 71. He was first Keeper of the Imperial Library, and equally distinguished as a poet and a man of literature. For an account of his works, see the *Magasin Encycpédique*, vol. II. p. 413.

On the 15th of September, aged 55, died at Dresden, M. Koehler the celebrated astronomer.

Hanna, who is thought to have been the last Chinese Astronomer, died at Pekin. The French General, Saint Lazare, eager to fulfil his mission, placed him with the famous Jerome Lalande, to study astronomy; as he was near Pekin, when met by the English, as appears from the Embassy of Lord Macartney.

William Haas, one of the most active and distinguished men of his country, died the 8th of June, 1800, at the Monastery of Saint Urban, in the canton of Lucern. He was born at Basil, the 23d of August, 1741; from his father an eminent type-founder, originally of Nuremberg, he learnt that art, at the same time devoting himself to the Study

of Sciences, under the Professors of the University at Basil, which was then in great repute. But he principally studied Mathematics under the great Bemorielli. From the death of his father in 1764, he continued to follow his business till 1789, at which period he wholly established his son in the business, who is also well known for his abilities as a type-founder and printer. Haas during the 23 years of his continuance in business made several attempts to embellish the type, and was the first in Germany and Switzerland, who successfully engraved a French type, in the style of Baskerville. The 8vo. edition of Voltaire, published by Thurneysen, was the first work to which this new letter was appropriated, and from that period, he has been justly celebrated in Germany. Several other discoveries and improvements in the typographical art, insure him a distinguished place, in the history of printing. The following were his chief improvements. A new printing-press established in 1772, which facilitated in a great measure that very useful art, and to the invention of which, Haas lays sole claim. A second invention, which although less conspicuous, is not less useful in the typographical art, is a systematic arrangement of the files and interlinings, a description of which was published in 1772. The third improvement, is the art of printing geographical charts with moveable characters. Mr. Preuschon first communicated the idea to Haas, without conceiving its accomplishment possible, but after many trials, Haas surmounted every difficulty, upon which this invention received the name of *Typometrie*. The learned Breitkopf disputed with Haas the honor of this discovery, which he assumed, had occupied his attention for 20 years. But it is proved that neither M. Preuschen nor M. Haas had the smallest knowledge of the researches of Mr. Breitkopf, who had never published any thing on the subject, this afterwards became obvious, for on Mr. Breitkopf's publishing the method he had planned, it was found that Haas had followed a totally different system for the accomplishment of this improvement. Several charts were published by Haas which gained him universal applause; he also published many of his productions in the Memoirs of the Economical Society at Basil, of which he was a member. He also belonged to the Helvetic Society, which assembled for many years at Olten. He was also one of the founders of the Helvetic Military Society, and in 1790 was elected a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Berlin. During his youth, he devoted several years to the military service of his country; and to his abilities, his country also owes the Corps of Artillery, instituted after the system under his own direction; and to his spirited endeavours Basil is also indebted for several improvements. After the revolution, Haas was nominated a member of the National Convention for the canton of Basil; and after its

separation he was elected to the Helvetic Legislature. The Directory afterwards made him Inspector General of the Helvetic Artillery, and it was in this quality that he made the campaign in Switzerland. The occupying the lake of Constance, and the retreat which ensued, made him sensible how much a School of Artillery was requisite. Government took the hint, and the School is established in the Monastery of Saint Urban in the canton of Lucern. Haas superintended it till his death with all the vigor of youth. He died at Saint Urban, of the dropsy, and was buried at Roggwil, a village in the canton of Berne, with the honours due to his dignity, as a member of the Legislature, and to his military station.

[The remains of the late Earl of Powis whose death we announced in our last, being attended from his house in Portland-place, London, by the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Berwick, the Members for Ludlow, Bishop's Castle, Montgomery, &c. on its way to Powis Castle, it was there received by the principal gentlemen of the county, and a train of his Lordship's tenantry and servants, who proceeded with it from thence to interment in the family-vault at Welsh Pool. At the conclusion of the service, the coronet being offered at the altar, his Lordship's several titles were solemnly proclaimed—viz. Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Powis of Powis Castle, and Baron Herbert of Ludlow. The

concourse of people assembled was beyond all precedent, and their respectful behaviour during the ceremony evinced their feelings on the solemn occasion. By descent from his father, Henry Arthur Herbert, who was at the head of one great branch of the Herbert family, his Lordship was Earl of Powis, Viscount Ludlow, Baron Herbert of Cherbury, Baron Herbert of Ludlow, and Baron Powis of Powis Castle. Through his mother, who was at the head of another great branch of the same family, his Lordship was descended from and heir to the Herberts, who heretofore had the Marquisate, Earldom, and Barony of Powis. Her paternal grandfather (to whom, on the death of her uncle, the last Marquis of Powis, without issue, she was only child of, his youngest brother became heir) being Marquis and Earl of Powis, Viscount Montgomery, and Baron of Powis; which Barony of Powis he derived from his ancestor, Sir William Herbert, created Lord Powis in the fifth year of Charles I. the Earldom and Marquisate from another ancestor of the Christian-name and Sur-name, created Earl of Powis in 1674, and Marquis of Powis and Viscount Montgomery in 1687; this latter ancestor was created Duke of Powis. His Lordship was Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, Colonel of the Shropshire Militia, and Recorder of Ludlow. He died a bachelor, leaving and only sister, wife of the present Lord Clive.]

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE unexpected event, from which hopes have arisen of a change in the politics of *Russia*, has excited among the merchants very sanguine expectations of the restoration of the British ships and property which had been confiscated, and of which, previous to this event, there appeared so little prospect of recovery, that most of the underwriters by whom it was insured, have paid total losses thereon. The suspension of commercial intercourse with this country, caused the merchandize that was seized to sell considerably higher than usual, which, if the accounts come to be fairly adjusted, will be no small advantage to the merchants here, arising from a measure intended to do them the greatest injury.

The *Countervailing Duties* of Excise, imposed in consequence of the Union, on articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of Ireland, on importation from thence into Great Britain are as follow—*Beer* 8s. per barrel of 36 gallons. *Bricks* 5s. per 1000; plain tiles 4s. 10d. per 1000; pan or ridge tiles 12s. 10d.; paving tiles, not exceeding ten inches square, 2s. 5d. per 100; exceeding ten inches square 4s. 10d. per 100. *Candles* of tallow, 1d. per lb.; of wax or spermaceti, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Chocolate*, *cocoa* or *cocoa paste*, 2s. per lb. *Cyder* and *Perry* 29s. 2d. per hoghead. *Plate Glass* 2s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per square foot; flint, enamel, stained, paste, or phial glass 43s. 6d. per Cwt.; broad glass 6s. 1d. per Cwt.; crown glass or German sheet glass, 29s. 9d. per Cwt.; chemical and garden glasses, and all other vessels of common bottle metal 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Cwt.; any other sorts of Irish glass 42s. per Cwt. *Hops* 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Leather*, manufactured or unmanufactured, various rates, according to the description thereof. *Mead* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gallon. *Paper* first class 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; second class 1d. per lb.; third class $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; pasteboard, millboard, and scaleboard 10s. 6d. per Cwt.; glazed papers for clothiers and hosiers 6s. per Cwt.; books, bound or unbound, 2d. per lb. *Printed Goods*, viz. paper hangings 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per square yard; foreign calicoes and muslins, printed, painted, stained, or dyed, in Ireland, in addition to the duty payable on the importation of foreign calicoes, and muslins 7d. per yard. *Printed, painted, stained, or dyed Irish*, made calicoes, muslins, linens, and fluffs, made either of cotton or linen mixed with other materials, fustians, velvets, velverets, dimities, and other figured stuffs, made of cotton and other materials, mixed or wholly made of cotton wool, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard. *Printed, stained, painted, or dyed silk* handkerchiefs, in addition to the duty on the importation of silk, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per yard; other printed, stained, painted,

ordyed silks 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per yard. Salt 10s. per bushel. Soap, hard, cake, or ball soap 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; soft soap 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. British Spirits 5s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per gallon. Starch or hair-powder 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. Sweets or made wines 42s. per barrel of 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Tobacco and Snuff, at various rates, from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Verjuice 7s. 8d. per hoghead. Vinegar 12s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per barrel. Gilt Wire 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per ounce, troy; silver wire 7d. per ounce; gold thread, gold lace, or gold fringe, made of plate wire spun upon silk 7s. 8d. per lb.; silver ditto 5s. 9d. per lb.

For some time past, Mr. Beresford and other gentlemen, with a select number of the officers in the revenue department of Ireland, particularly the Secretary to the Commissioners, have been incessantly employed in settling the commercial regulations which are finally to take place between Great Britain and Ireland, in consequence of the Union.

A very considerable number of forged notes of the Bank of Ireland, and of the several bankers, having been passed of late, by strangers who frequent the different fairs and markets, as cattle-jobbers, for the express purpose of putting off such notes, a circular letter and notice has been promulgated throughout Ireland, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, recommending to all persons not to deal with or deliver their cattle or other property to any person who is an utter stranger, unless such stranger shall be recommended by some known person or shall pay for the same in specie. Some caution of this kind is requisite in England, particularly with respect to the one and two pound Bank notes, of which description a considerable number of forged ones have lately been detected.

The Exchange between Dublin and London at present amounts to 14 per cent. making a loss of £. 5 13s. 4d. on every £. 100 sterling remitted from Ireland to this country, a disadvantage which materially affects persons possessing property in Ireland, who from parliamentary duty or any other cause are under the necessity of residing in this country.

The trade of *Greenock* has, during several years been rapidly encreasing, and has now attained an extent and value highly respectable. To meet the rising commerce of a place already of so much consequence, a bill, not only to extend and improve the harbours, but to better regulate the general police, is to be immediately brought into parliament.

The produce of the revenue of the *Post-office* has generally been considered as affording a tolerable criterion of the state of commercial activity; in this view the following account deserves attention; it must however be admitted that it appears to require some little explanation.

Account of the nett revenue of the General Post-office paid into the Exchequer, exclusive of Parliamentary pensions and grants, from the year 1760 to the year 1800, both inclusive, distinguishing each year.

The Years ending the Fifth of April.

1761 £. 36,400	1771 £. 100,100	1781 £. 142,400	1791 £. 325,000
1762 36,400	1772 118,400	1782 123,100	1792 340,484
1763 36,400	1773 149,400	1783 148,400	1793 384,000
1764 46,400	1774 147,400	1784 177,400	1794 392,000
1765 88,100	1775 153,400	1785 223,100	1795 421,000
1766 101,400	1776 165,500	1786 264,000	1796 442,000
1767 105,400	1777 141,400	1787 254,000	1797 500,000
1768 109,400	1778 118,400	1788 274,000	1798 632,000
1769 110,400	1779 121,400	1789 300,000	1799 663,000
1770 105,400	1780 121,400	1790 361,000	1800 699,000

And taking a whole year to the fifth of January, 1801 716,000

Account of the value of all *Exports* from Great Britain, for three years, distinguishing the value of British produce and manufactures from the value of foreign articles exported.

<i>Years ending the 5th of January.</i>	<i>British manufactures.</i>	<i>Foreign articles.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1799	£. 19,672,503	£. 13,919,275	£. 33,591,778
1800	24,084,213	11,907,116	35,991,329
1801	24,411,068	17,166,145	41,577,213

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather has been constantly favourable for every purpose of agriculture; much barley has of course been put into the ground, which was probably seldom or ever better prepared for its reception. The wheats we are informed "throughout the kingdom never could appear finer than they do at this time; and the spring seed corn never went better into the ground than it has done this season." The average price of wheat throughout England and Wales, is 150s. 6d. per quarter; of rye, 110s. 7d. of barley, 87s. 9d. of oats, 44s. 11d. beans, 74s. 11d.

The spring sowing in Scotland is nearly finished. The seed was never committed to the soil with a fairer prospect of producing an abundant return, the agriculturist having had every opportunity of performing the necessary operations in the most perfect manner possible. The weather in that district, has been lately uncommonly dry, and at times, as uncommonly cold, particularly on the 12th instant. Every species of vegetation was much affected; the prospect of a crop

of fruit which was great before, is now very poor. The wheats, early spring corns, and young lovers, (clovers sown last spring, 1800), have recovered sooner than could have been expected. On the west side of the island, the season has not been so favourable, much rain having fallen there, during the high gales from W. and S. W. which has impeded their operations. Grain is not in plenty: sale dull; prices rather lower.

Such, we are farther told, has been the unequalled fineness of the season, that the cattle have seldom been housed during the winter, the herbage being so abundant, that the farmers have not exhausted more than one third of an average quantity of hay and fodder; vegetables for the use of man have likewise been abundant, though perhaps not fairly brought to market; any degree of rot among the sheep is unknown; and other kinds of cattle have fed well, and been uncommonly healthy; indeed, so genial has the season been towards the animal tribe, that their increase is almost unparaled; lambs are at least two thirds in number more than generally collected, fifteen ewes in twenty having turns, &c. In fact, such has been the fitness of the season for the purposes of vegetation, that the meadows, pastures, and other grafs lands scarcely ever afforded a more verdant appearance, or were fuller of grafs at so early a period.

From the facility of feeding all sorts of live stock, which this abundance of green food must afford, the present high prices of fat stock cannot probably long be kept up. At Smithfield, beef sells from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 4d.; mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, from 5s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.; and pork, from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. In Newgate and Leadenhall markets, beef sells from 4s. to 5s. 4d. mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. veal, from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 6d. pork, from 5s. 0d. to 6s. 8d. and lamb, from 5s. to 7s.

Hay is somewhat lower in price. At St. James's market, 5l. 10s. to 6l.; at Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 6l.; clover, 6l. 6s. to 6l. 15s.

Straw. At St. James's market 2l. 14s. 6d. to 3l. 3s.; at Whitechapel, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 16s.

Hops. The young hop vines perhaps never looked more healthy and vigorous than at present.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of March, to the 24th of April, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.		Thermometer.	
Highest 30°.12.	{ March 31, and April 22, 23, 24 }	Highest 66°.	{ April 4. Wind N. E. April 20. Wind W.
Lowest 29.19.	April 7 and 8. Wind W.	Lowest 31°.	April 9, at eight in the morning, Wind N.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 4-tenths of an inch nearly.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	{ 15°.
	{ From the evening of the 6th, to the same Time on the 7th of April, the Mercury fell from 29°.57' to 29°.19'.		{ The Mercury in the thermometer stood at 54° at nine in the evening of the 4th instant, and, on the next evening, it was down to 39°.

The quantity of rain fallen is equal to .562 inches of depth, the rain-gauge standing eleven feet from the ground.

Although at the usual hour of taking our accounts of the state of the weather, the greatest variation was 15° only, in 24 hours, yet the changes which have taken place in the heat of the atmosphere, have been very considerable during the present month. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th instant the thermometer stood at 66°, the next morning at sunrise it was but a little higher than the freezing point, and in the following night we had a sharp frost, the Mercury being 6° below the freezing point at five in the morning of the 6th instant. Thus we may fairly reckon that the change in the atmosphere in the course of 36 hours, could not be less than 42 degrees. Other considerable variations were perceived between the 10th and 15th days of this month. On the morning of the 12th there was a considerable fall of snow.

This month has presented us with twenty-two days without rain, of which the greater number have been remarkably brilliant. From the twenty-fourth of March to the fourth of April inclusive every day was fine and clear, with the exception of the morning of the 30th, during which some small rain fell, but the barometer was rising the whole time. The wind has chiefly blown from the east.

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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your valuable and judicious publication, and feel much inclined to contribute to the stock of information which it contains. In the year 1796, I resided some months in the capital of Denmark, during which time I made a few remarks, which are much at your service: should, therefore, the following *Sketch* appear sufficiently interesting to you, you will oblige me by giving it insertion in your next Number.

On the approach to Cöpenhagen * from the Sound, the fortress of Frederickstadt is observed on the right, and on the left, the naval arsenals, and the docks containing the men of war and merchant-vessels. On entering the city by the new landing-place, which is a large and commodious flight of steps, the first object we notice is the Custom-house (Dan. *Tolbooth*); here, I am informed, and have reason to believe, every thing is conducted with the greatest regularity, and an instance of extortion is seldom if ever heard of. This will hardly obtain belief in England or in Germany, where custom house and imposition are nearly synonymous. On proceeding to the right we enter the new town, the first street in which, called Amaliagadé, is remarkable for its elegant and substantial buildings. It contains the public library, the hospital, and some noblemen and merchants' houses; near this street is an octagon, consisting of four large buildings of hewn-stone, severally occupied at present by the King, the Crown-Prince (Dan. *Cron-prindsen*) the Council of State, and the Marine Academy and Hospital. In the centre stands the fine equestrian statue of Frederick V. in bronze, who is, with justice, styled, "the Friend of Peace, and the Father of his Country." To him the Danes are indebted for this elegant addition to their city. The new town consists of several streets of very good breadth, lying S. W. and N. E. running parallel to each other,

and containing many handsome buildings. The houses in this part of the city are in general very large; they are detached from each other, and have court-yards before them, which shut in with folding-gates. The streets are remarkably well paved, and in this respect are equal to any in the North. From the octagon the distance is but small to the King's new market, in which is the theatre, a small, but convenient building. The performances here are often good, and far above mediocrity; but the actors meet with little encouragement, as they are paid by the court. Opposite to this, in the same market, is a small theatre, called the Holstein Comédié, which is supported by the private subscriptions of the performers and others: the performance is in German, and strangers are invited to partake of the amusement. In the market is an equestrian statue of one of the Christians (probably Christian V.) who was a great warrior; the horse is trampling on the head of a Swedish soldier. Perhaps as the Danes advance in civilization they will pull down this statue; at present it is a disgrace to the national character, and stands as a specimen of the bad taste and worse spirit of the times in which it was erected. There are several clubs in and near this market-place, to which strangers who are properly introduced are admitted. The two most worthy of mention are the Coalition, which is the diplomatic club; and the Harmonic; in the latter there is a concert every Wednesday, and a ball and supper every other Thursday, during the winter-season. Most Englishmen who have resided any length of time in this city, will recollect with pleasure the agreeable hours they have passed in this society, which is noted for its urbanity of manners, and its attention to strangers.

Proceeding onward from the King's new-market, and leaving the theatre on the left, we enter the old town. The first objects which strike the attention here are heaps of ruins, the remains of the havoc made by the terrible fire in the month of June 1795, when above one-third of the old town was laid in ashes. Before us stand the walls of the superb palace of Christiansburg, which was also destroyed by fire sixteen months before the

* Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, i. e. Merchants'-haven; pronounced Kiu'enhá'v'n; the o marked thus (ö) being invariably pronounced as an u.

above*. The fires in Copenhagen have been frequent, but none so dreadful as that in the year 1728, which consumed the greater part of the city; on part of the ruins of which Frederick V. erected the new town. On turning to the right we again perceive heaps of ruins on each side, till we arrive at that part of the old town to which the ravages of the late fire extended. The houses here remind the Englishman of those about Burlington-gardens, in London, to which the situation bears a great resemblance. We now arrive at the ramparts, on ascending which we have a view of the country; but this city being built on a low marshy ground renders the view uninteresting to a traveller; however, the obelisk† in the fore-ground, and the excellent road, terminated by the palace of Fredericksburg‡, on a hill half a Danish mile from the town, have a pleasing effect. Descending the ramparts, and re-passing the ruins of the palace, &c. we arrive at the Exchange, which is an old heavy Gothic building; the inside is occupied by the shops of tradesmen, who here display their commodities for sale. Leaving the Exchange and the Royal Bank on the right, we go over a draw-bridge, where ships of burthen pass and repass, and enter Christianshaven; this, with Christiansholm, may be called the suburbs of Copenhagen, from which they are completely separated by the Strait of Kallébøe. Christiansholm contains the naval arsenals, docks, &c. where the shipwrights and other workmen, to the number of three or four thousand, are constantly employed in repairing and building merchant-vessels and men-of

war*. These grand works of human art and labour (i. e. the arsenals and docks) surpass all praise, and must be seen to be estimated: they shew what a government, whose means are comparatively small, can effect when conducted with wisdom and energy. But though Copenhagen possesses great commercial advantages, yet it is not, and it may perhaps be safely predicted that it never will be, a great commercial city. The reason is obvious—the Danes neither here nor elsewhere have *l'esprit de commerce*. From Christianshaven we cross by a bridge to the island of Amak†. This island may be properly called the dairy and kitchen-garden of Denmark, or rather of Zealand and Funen, which it almost wholly supplies with butter, cheese, and vegetables. The people are remarkably cleanly, and retain the manners and dress of the original colonists.

The little that is worth seeing in Copenhagen is not calculated to excite much interest in the intelligent traveller, except the Royal Museum, which contains some great curiosities, particularly a superb collection of coins. In the old town is the famous Round Tower, designed by the astronomer Longomontanus; it is about 180 feet in height, and the inside is so contrived, as to admit a carriage and four horses to be drove to the top, where is the observatory, from which we have a good view of the city beneath, with the

* It is laughable to read in some of the public prints, and among the rest in a Plan of Copenhagen just published, that this is the "present royal residence;" and after stating the cost of building, they say, that "its apartments are magnificently furnished and decorated."

† This obelisk, which is of stone, about thirty feet in height, was erected in honour of the Count de Bernstorff, by the voluntary contribution of the peasantry of Denmark, whom he had, by his endeavours, liberated from the Gothic slavery in which they had been for ages enthralled.

‡ The palace of Fredericksburg is a small handsome building. It was here that the persecuted and unfortunate Queen Matilda, whose name cannot be uttered without a sigh, passed much of her time: the situation is very pleasant, the gardens are spacious, and laid out in the English style.

* There are at present (1796) 28 ships of the line, several of which are of 80 guns, and nine frigates, in the man-of-war's-dock; which is divided from the merchants'-dock by a chain going transversely across the harbour. The seamen belonging to the men-of-war are registered, and amount to about 24,000. In peace they obtain leave from the government to serve on board the merchant-vessels; and those who remain at home, to the number of above 5000, are, with their families, lodged in barracks, in a long street in the new town, built purposely for their convenience and accommodation.

† The present inhabitants of Amak are descended from Hollanders, who were settled here the beginning of the sixteenth century, by the tyrant Christian II. who married the niece of Margaret, Duchess of Savoy, then governess of the Low Countries. Denmark being at that time very ill supplied with vegetables, she caused a cargo of Dutchmen to be shipped off to her niece, who procured for them the grant of the island of Amak; which they have, with the indefatigable industry peculiar to their countrymen, highly cultivated, and made themselves as useful to the Crown of Denmark as any of its subjects.

ships in the harbour and roads, and the horizon is bounded by the sea. This, as well as the steeple of the church of St. Saviour, which may be ascended on the outside by means of a flight of steps, are worthy the attention of the curious.

The University of Copenhagen has funds for the support of 330 students (the number is not at present complete), and professors of the sciences of theology, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, &c. It has a good library, containing many curious and useful books and MSS. The University has some connection and correspondence with the Academy at Sorøe, a small village situated on a lake, in a beautifully romantic country, about a quarter of a mile from the high-road between Ringsted and Slagelse. This academy is now falling to decay. Indeed literature appears to meet with but little encouragement in Denmark: which may, in some measure, be attributed to the extreme partiality the Danes have for public amusements, convivial entertainments, balls, concerts, and card-playing. Of the latter diversion (if such it may be called, when carried to excess) they are particularly fond, so as almost to exclude all attention to the cultivation of their minds, or the study of useful or polite literature, for which they have great advantages; to enumerate them will be needless, when it is said, that they enjoy the liberty of the press in an almost unlimited degree*. The fact is, that little patronage is given to literature, and no notice is taken of literary men: if they have not the title of professor, or do not stand high in the church, they may rot in obscurity.

The inhabitants of Copenhagen, including the suburbs, may be estimated at 95,000. The circumference of the city is about one mile and a quarter Danish, or rather more than five miles English. The police is extremely good, it is very seldom that a robbery is heard of, and capital punishments are very rare. This may be attributed to the excellent paucity and perspicuity of the laws, and the wisdom, firmness, and moderation, of the

Government; which seems, on all occasions, to recognize the first principle of criminal jurisprudence—that to prevent is better than to punish. Too much cannot be said in praise of the roads in the island of Zealand as well as Funen: the high-road from Copenhagen to Korsør (the port of Zealand on the Great Belt) is one of the finest in the world, and can perhaps be only equalled by those in the East Indies: it is as even as the gravel-walk in a garden, and at every quarter of a Danish mile has small obelisks of stone erected on a rising-ground, with the number of miles, &c. from the capital, marked on them. The government has offered a premium to encourage the planting of trees at equal distances, and this has actually been done on a great part of the road, the effect of which is peculiarly agreeable to the traveller. The coins which pass current in Copenhagen are copper skillings, marks, and ducats, but the money in general use is rix-dollars, a paper currency.

The Danes are very hospitable, and particularly attentive to strangers, by endeavouring to contribute to their amusement. There are frequent card-parties at the houses of the nobility and gentry, where strangers are always acceptable. Dancing is an amusement of which they are very fond, and in which they undoubtedly excel: they introduce the German waltz, which is calculated to excite pleasurable and voluptuous sensations, into all their dances. Their manners in this respect bear a greater resemblance to those of the French than to any of the neighbouring nations. Dinner-parties are frequent; they will often last four hours, during which time the cloth remains on the table, and there is a constant succession of dishes, between each of which anchovies, hot pickles, and other stimulants are handed round, as the appetite would otherwise pall amidst such a variety of viands. The hurtful custom of drinking brandy in the morning is very prevalent in Denmark and Norway*, particularly among the middling and lower classes, who are also very fond of snoring.

To persons who require much external heat, the rooms in Copenhagen, and indeed in most places in the North, will be found very agreeable; the stoves with

* This was in the year 1796. Since then (in 1800) two Danish gentlemen were banished for the freedom of their writings. This restraint put upon the liberty of the press was in consequence of the request of Russia. The Danish government was probably afraid of the greatness of that power, and that she would revive the dormant claim on Denmark for the Dutchy of Holstein.

*In Norway the people are very hospitable; on returning to a house after a short absence, the common saying is, "Welcome again!" and the brandy-bottle and a pipe are immediately put into your hands as a sure token that you are "welcome again."

which they are heated are, in great houses, of porcelain, in the form of vases, which, besides their use, are an ornament to the room. Wood is burnt in Copenhagen, but in some parts of Sleswick, Holstein, and Jutland, they burn turf; this is a bad substitute for wood, as the smell is unpleasant: sweet herbs and lavender are generally placed on the stoves. In their household economy the Danes are very cleanly; in this they resemble the Dutch more than any other people.

The Court of Copenhagen is not splendid, but quite enough so for every useful purpose; this is what the Government, which is praiseworthy economical, appears to have always in view. The Crown-Prince has a levee generally twice a week, but court-days are not frequent *. The Danes often converse on politics; on this subject they differ very little in opinion, which during the present war has been generally favourable to the cause of liberty, however strange it may appear; for they certainly are very fond of titles, and not without some reason, as they find their entrance to all companies facilitated by them. Even a merchant generally purchases the title of a King's Agent (*Dan. Herr agent*) which is the lowest order of nobility, but more respectable than the next above it, that of Chamberlain (*Dan. Cammer-herr*); this title may be easily obtained, and indeed the acquisition ought not to be attended with much difficulty, as there is no other privilege attached to it, than that of wearing on all occasions a gilt key, tied with a blue string to the back of the coat. The effect of this appendage is truly ludicrous; and to a stranger can hardly fail of inducing the remark, that if one of these noblemen were to walk the streets of London or Paris for an hour or two, he would doubtless return home without the insignia of his nobility. Such orders of nobility as these are a greater satire on aristocracy than volumes that could be written on the subject.

* A circumstance happened one drawing-room-day, which gave rise to some conversation in the higher circles, and as it is a *jeu-d'esprit* not generally known, it will, perhaps, bear the recital. On entering the drawing-room the foot of the French Ambassador tripped, the Dutch Envoy attempted to save him, but without success, and they both fell at the feet of Mrs. Crawford, the lady of the English *Chargé d'Affaires*: the Prussian Minister, then present, immediately exclaimed, *Voilà les deux Républiques à aux pieds d'Angleterre!*

The King of Denmark (Christian VII.) is, in the most unqualified sense of the word, a cypher. It is well known that his intellects have, for many years, been deranged; all that is seen of him in public is at the theatre, and sometimes walking in the streets, in which cases he has two attendants, who watch him narrowly. He is very docile, and, unlike many in his situation, he is seldom known to commit acts of extravagance. His derangement appears to be the effect of complete imbecility both of body and mind, and his existence appears as if it were prolonged only to present to mankind a melancholy instance of the effects of indulgence in premature habits of debauchery *.

The Crown-Prince is Prince-regent of Denmark. He was born the 28th of January, 1768.—In 1790, he married the Princess of Hesse, daughter of the Prince of Hesse, Governor of Sleswick and Holstein. He is thin, and rather under the middle size; his complexion is pale, and though his features are far from handsome, he has a pleasing countenance, and when reviewing the troops, or engaged in any interesting employment, his eyes are expressive of much vivacity. His personal character is very amiable; he is agreeable in his address, appears to have no pride of birth, and is polite and attentive to all who converse with him, but particularly to strangers. His moral and domestic character is very good, and though much disposed to society, and fond of company and conversation, he is extremely temperate and abstemious. He seems to understand, that in a country where the government is arbitrary, and rank and titles are looked up to with veneration, all reformation of manners must originate in the higher classes: he acts upon this principle, and in this respect, as well as in many others, he is a pattern for men in high stations in all countries; who, we have daily occasion to observe, rarely regard decorum, and the moral decencies of life, but leave them to the vulgar, as affairs beneath their notice. The Crown-Prince, happily for his country, has not an enterprising genius; but as a statesman he possesses qualities which are of much more consequence to his people:—great

* When Christian VII. was in England, though even at that time he was known to be very deficient in understanding, he was servilely complimented with titles by our great seminaries of learning and of arts: and this monarch is actually now L.L.D. F.R.S. *Risum teneatis!*

and

and extensive benevolence, magnanimity*, coolness, prudence, industry, and penetration. His benevolence does the highest honour to his feelings as a man, and is well exemplified by his indefatigable exertions to provide for and comfort the poor sufferers who had lost the whole of their property in the dreadful fire of 1795, before alluded to. Indeed the happiness of his people seems to be his aim in all his actions; and to sum up the political character of the Crown-Prince of Denmark—he is every thing that can be expected from the pupil of Bernstorff†:—and when we have said this, what can we say more?

Hackney,
May 9, 1801.

ROBERT STEVENS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ORIGIN of the celebrated BALLAD of "SALLY in our ALLEY;" and on the AUTHOR of "GOD save the KING."

THERE has been nothing more common, when speaking of the estimation of any commodity, which you would wish to lessen in respect to its value, than saying, "Oh! you may have it for a song."—Many songs have been of considerable consequence to every body but the poet; the music-venders, many of whom scarcely know how to read them, have often got hundreds of pounds by a single song; when the poor bard has had no other gratification than to have known that they have become popular, or has been flattered for his ability while he has been dining at a great man's table, where they may have been sung.

* The magnanimity of the Crown-Prince may be shewn by his refusing to join the confederacy against France, by which conduct he was the means of procuring great advantages to his people, particularly the mercantile part of them. That he possesses courage, firmness of mind, and an undeviating resolution to fulfil his political engagements, though perhaps forced into them, is well illustrated by his very recent conduct when the English fleet was before Copenhagen.

† This illustrious and accomplished statesman, the great Count de Bernstorff, died at Copenhagen the 21st of June, 1797, universally regretted and lamented by a grateful people, whose affections he undoubtedly possessed; and though the minister of a despotic monarch, he was yet a true friend to the rights and liberties of mankind.

We well know that there are songs which have been of the utmost consequence to a whole country, and we need to go no farther than the "*Ca ira*" in France, and the "*God save great George our King*" in England; the latter of which was written by my father, Henry Carey, who was also the author of the popular ballad of "*Sally in our Alley*," published by subscription in a quarto edition* of that author, among other songs and pieces of poetry, in the year 1729.

My father, in this work, apologises for his descending to so humble a theme as Sally in our Alley, in the following words:—"A vulgar error having long prevailed among many persons, who imagine *Sally Salisbury* the subject of this ballad; the author begs leave to undeceive and assure them, it has not the least allusion to her; he being a stranger to her very name at the time this song was written and composed. For as innocence and virtue were ever the boundaries of his Muse, so in this little poem he had no other view than to set forth the beauty of a chaste and disinterested passion, even in the lowest clais or human life. The real occasion was this:—A shoemaker's apprentice, making holiday with his sweet-heart, treated her with a sight or Bethlehem, the puppet-shews, the flying chairs, and all the elegances of Moorfields: from thence, he proceeded to the Farthing-Pye-house, gave her a collation of buns, cheese-cakes, gammon of bacon, stuffed-beef, and bottled-ale; through all which scenes the author dogged them (charmed with the simplicity of their courtship), from whence he drew this little sketch of nature; but being then young and obscure, he was very much ridiculed by some of his acquaintance for this performance, which, nevertheless, made its way into the polite world, and amply recompenced him by the applause of the divine Addison, who was pleased (more than once) to mention it with approbation.

GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.
Cambridge—May 5, 1801.

P. S. Respecting the pretensions of my father to the national ballad of *God save the King*, I shall subjoin, for the information of your readers, a letter which I received a few years since from Dr. Harrington, of Bath, an authority in the musical world, which few persons will be hardy enough to call in question.

Sir—

* Printed in London by E. SAY, Ave-Maria-lane.

Sir—The anecdote you mentioned respecting your father being the author and composer of the words and melody of “*God save great George our King*” is certainly true. That most respectable gentleman Mr. Smith*, my worthy friend and patient, has often told me what follows, viz.—‘That your father came to him with the words and music, desiring him to correct the bass, which Mr. Smith told him was not proper; and at your father’s request he wrote down another in correct harmony.’ Mr. Smith, to whom I read your letter this day, June 13, repeated the same again. His advanced age, and present infirmity, render him incapable of writing, or desiring to be written to, but on his authority I pledge myself for the truth. Should this information prove in the least advantageous to yourself, it will afford the most sincere satisfaction and pleasure to

Bath, Your most obedient Servant,
June 13, 1795. H. HARRINGTON.

P. S. My curiosity was often raised to inquire after the author before Mr. Smith related the above, and I was often misinformed. Mr. Smith says, he understood your father intended this air as a part of a birth-day ode, or somewhat of that kind. However this might be, no laureat or composer has furnished the world with any production more complimentary or more popular.

To Mr. George Saville Carey, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent, under the signature of W. having, from a laudable motive, requested to be informed “of the peculiar construction” of the boat, very appropriately termed a LIFE-BOAT, I can with pleasure refer him and your Readers to the following account of that useful invention, extracted from a report made to the Royal Humane Society, in 1800, by the philanthropic Dr. Hawes.

“THE BOAT is thirty feet by ten, in form much resembling a common Greenland boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter.—She is lined with cork inside and outside of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the seats underneath are filled with cork also.

“She is rowed by *ten men*, double banked, and steered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike.—*Long poles* are provided for the men, to keep the boat from being drove broadside to the shore, either in going off or landing. About six inches from the lower

poles, it increases in diameter, so as to form a *flat surface* against the sand, otherwise they would sink into the sand, and be of no use. The *weight of the cork* used in the boat is about seven cwt.—She draws very little water, and when full, is *able to carry twenty people*. The BOAT is able to contend against the *most tremendous sea* and broken water; and never, in any one instance, has she failed in bringing the crew in distress into safety.—The MEN have no dread in going off with her in the highest sea, and broken water. CORK JACKETS were provided for them; but their confidence in the boat is so great, they will not use them.

“She has surprised every nautical man that has seen her contend with the waves.—Any further description I can give will not be equal to a *view of the model* of her, upon a scale now with the Duke of Northumberland.”

The success attending this expedient for diminishing the number of unhappy individuals almost daily lost in a watery grave, appears to have been more than equal to the most sanguine expectations formed of its utility; and the great object in view, viz. the safety of those persons who hazard their own security to preserve others, has been fully accomplished. The public must be pleased to learn, as they do from your last Magazine, under the article “*Provincial Occurrences*,” that the use of the LIFE-BOAT is, from its known efficacy, likely to become general on our coasts. Indeed, taking into view the local situation of our “SEA-GIRT ISLE,” it is surprising that the experiment under consideration should have been reserved for so late a period.

While the conflicting passions of man seem to render necessary the exertions of ingenuity in erecting vessels for his DESTRUCTION, it is matter of joy that humanity has made her claim upon genius for the exercise of a portion of her talents to effect his PRESERVATION. The patriotism of Englishmen consecrates, with a just veneration, the memory of those who fall on the ocean in defence of their country; and in the relief of the widow and orphan, the deceased may be said to experience from the kindness of their surviving fellow-citizens what a great poet calls “a charity which glows beyond the tomb.” If, then, to scatter incense on the pile of the DEAD be so gratifying, how much more so must it be to snatch the LIVING from impending destruction; to CONTINUE the means of subsistence to numerous families; and

* This Mr. John Smith was many years a friend and assistant of Mr. Handel.

and by preserving valuable LIVES, to augment the opulence of the nation! Surely if any have a legal and peculiar demand on the sympathy of mankind, it must be those, who, foregoing scenes of domestic bliss and social endearment, brave the perils of the winds and waves, and, by so doing, enlarge the stores of national wealth and individual comfort. Your's,

Hackney.

JOHN BUTLER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the late LITERARY FORGERY in GERMANY of DAMBERGER'S TRAVELS in AFRICA, &c. and of two other BOOKS of TRAVELS.

THAT in the short space of three years, three forged books of travels should have been published by three respectable booksellers in Leipzig, may be adduced as a proof, that in Germany the impudence of book-makers knows no bounds; and the circumstance proves how easily the credulity of the reading public may be imposed upon:

I. CHR. FR. DAMBERGER'S *Landreise in das Innere von Africa*, &c. or "Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope, through Caffraria, &c. to Morocco; in the Years 1781—1797, 2 vols. with a Map of Africa, 2 coloured plates, Leipzig, published by Martini."

2. *Beschreibung einiger See- und Landreisen*, &c. or, "Account of some Voyages, &c. to Asia, Africa, and America, particularly from Holland and England to Batavia, Madras, Bengal, Japan and China; and also from the Cape of Good Hope, through Caffraria and Desert of Sahara, to Egypt, by *Zacharias Taurinius*, a native of Egypt." 2 vol. 350 pages. large 8vo. published by Jacobäer in Leipzig.

And 3. *See- und Landreise nach Ostindien*.—"Voyage to the East Indies and Egypt, and a Journey to Mounts Sinai and Horeb, to Gaza, Rama, Damascus, Sidon, Tyre, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, &c. in the Years 1795—1799, by *Joseph Schrödter*;" 358 pages, small 8vo. published by Wolf and Co.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt, that Damberger, Taurinius, and Schrödter, are one and the same person, and that the above-mentioned accounts of travels, &c. are the production of one and the same impostor. When the report of the spuriousness of these works had become generally current, the publishers compared the manuscript letters which they had received from the pretended authors, and, to their no small astonishment, immediately perceived that they were written by the

same hand. They therefore sent for Damberger, who now owned, that his real name was not Damberger, but Taurinius; but persisted in asserting, that he had actually performed the journey through Africa; and had adopted the former name from one of his fellow-travellers, for the purpose of being sooner able to communicate to the public the *Travels* announced in *Taurinius's Voyage*, &c. But how happens it then, that in *Damberger's Travels* he describes a journey through Africa to Morocco, although in *Taurinius's Voyage* he promises the account of a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt?—On reading these three books of Travels, one must own, that with respect to the style, the tone, and manner of the narrative, and the truth of the facts related, these three productions are as like as one egg is to the other.—But were the journies described in these books actually performed by the authors of them?—No! For if we deduct the fabulous tales, wonderful occurrences, and blunders against history which have been interwoven with the narrative, we may at every section refer to the sources whence the contents were derived. Schrödter's observations relative to Egypt are taken from Wansleben's Travels, from Bruns' and Hartmann's Geographies of Egypt, and others; and his accounts of Syria from Korte's Journey to the Holy Land, from Schulz's Guidance of the Most High, according to his Counsel, during Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Mariti, &c.;—and Damberger's Narrative from Ehrmann's History of the most remarkable Travels in Africa, from Bruns' System of the Geography of Africa, vol. 1—6, from Le Vaillant, Kolbe, Menzel, and others;—and the materials of Taurinius's Voyage, &c. from Chardin, Kämpfer, Tachart, Thevenot, Dampier, Gentil, De Brün, Franklin, and others. Damberger-Taurinius-Schrödter's Travels, then, do not contain observations made by the authors of them in the countries through which they pretend to have passed; but are compiled, in many places even *verbatim*, from the above-cited sources. Now it appears that Damberger is not even able to express his ideas in a connected manner, and it is therefore conjectured, that the above three works were written by a certain Master of Arts in Wittenberg, of the name of Junge; and that the shoemaker Schrödter, the printer Taurinius, and the joiner Damberger, had no concern in them, except as brokers to dispose of the spurious wares.—Several

German

German reviewers have, however, declared these Travels to be genuine: and a certain learned Journalist has filled many of his pages with accounts of the Holy Land, taken from Schrödter, and with the stories he has fabricated about the priests.

The pretended traveller M. Damberger, joiner in Wittenberg, says, that in the year 1781, he had entered into the Dutch service as a common soldier, was sent in that capacity to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was taken from the ranks by the president of the burghers in Cape town, and by him appointed his house-steward, but left his service, and travelled through the interior of Africa, alone and on foot, from the Cape to Morocco. He assures us, that he had himself observed whatever he here describes, and pretends to find fault with and correct the errors of preceding travellers; as for instance, the celebrated Vaillant. Were all his assertions founded in truth, Damberger's Travels might be considered a valuable acquisition to the science of geography: but we are sorry to find that the whole is a literary imposture.

The other two forgeries, viz. Taurinius and Schrödter's Travels, are equally replete with the most improbable fictions: but want of room obliges us to defer giving an analysis of these works, till we publish our Retrospect of German Literature.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is well known that in many parts of Scotland and of Ireland a superstitious notion prevails that some of the more ancient families are attended by the preternatural apparition of a female, who, previous to the death of any individual of that family to which it is attached, is heard to utter the most doleful midnight lamentations. In a little book of Persian tales, printed lately at Calcutta, with an English Translation, I was much surprised to find that a similar notion is prevalent among the Asiatics. The work to which I allude is the *Toot Nameh*; or, Tales of a Parrot; and the story is in the second chapter, page 26, and intitled, "The Fidelity of a Centinel towards the King of Teberistan."—This centinel is related to have watched for several nights at the palace, in hopes of beholding the king: he was at length gratified, and whilst in conversation with his Majesty, a voice was heard issuing from the wilds and deserts,

which said, "I am going; who is the man that will cause me to turn back?"—The King was astonished; but the soldier, who had heard the same voice several nights, promised to find out if possible whence it proceeded. The centinel departed, and the king, having disguised himself, followed at a short distance, when he saw on the road a beautiful female form, crying out, "I am going; who is he that will cause me to turn back?"—The centinel exclaimed, "Who art thou, O woman! and why dost thou utter these words?"—She answered,—"I am the emblem and representation of the King of Teberistan's life, and am now about to depart."—The centinel demanded by what means she could be induced to remain.—She answered, that if he would give his own son in exchange for the King's life, she would turn back, and remain sixty years longer.—He replied, that he would give his own and his son's life, as a ransom for the King's. Now the King, who was concealed at a distance, overheard all that passed.—The soldier hastened home, and related to his son the conditions on which the King's life might be prolonged; and the youth, filled with the same loyalty as his father, consented to be offered as a sacrifice on this occasion.—The father led him to the phantom, bound him hand and foot, and, taking a sharp knife, stooped down to cut his throat—but the figure stopped his hand, and told him that the Almighty was satisfied with his fidelity, and that he should turn back for 60 years without the sacrifice. The King, delighted at what he had seen, hastened home, and being seated in his palace before the centinel came back, demanded of him what had happened.—The soldier, not willing to alarm the King, told him that the voice had proceeded from a woman, who, having quarrelled with her husband, was about to leave his house, but that he had reconciled them, and prevailed on her to stay with him for sixty years. The King, having thus discovered the fidelity of the soldier, acknowledged that he had overheard all that passed, and exalted him to the highest honours, &c. &c.

Whilst the latter part of this story reminds one of the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, we find in the phantom a striking resemblance to the Scotch *wraith* or Irish *ban-chee*; and perhaps much of our Northern superstitions, as well as romances, may be traced to an Oriental source.

March, 14, 1801.

P. Q.
To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WAKEFIELD, in his *Noctes Carcerariae*, amidst other very curious matter, has favoured the world with an acute observation on Greek Prosody, which he once did me the honour to communicate *vivâ voce*; namely, that an hiatus frequently occurs in the third foot of an hexameter, as in the following line of Homer :

ΑΛΛ' ἀκένεστα καθήστο, εἰμὼ δ' ἐπιπτείδεο μύθοιο.

I was much gratified to find that the solution which Mr. Wakefield gives of this peculiarity coincides with the explanation which had previously suggested itself to my own mind. This is, the frequency of the pause which the grammarians have called *κατὰ τρίτον τροχαίον*.

The following line of Virgil is a specimen :

Ingens : et simulacra modis pallentia miris.

This is what Mr. Carey would ingeniously call the *sesquicaesura* in the third foot.

I know not how this pause may affect others; to my ear it is sweet beyond measure or comparison. I could almost say of every line that contains it, what Mr. Wakefield says of the following exquisite verse of Lucretius :

Unum labundi conservans usque tenorem,

that Achilles might have soothed his sorrow by the repetition of them as effectually as by the music of his lyre. Were I to endeavour to account for the ineffable sweetness of this pause, I should attribute it to its immediately succeeding the syllable where the *caesura* is usually found; or, to adopt the convenient term of Mr. Carey, I should say, that for the same reason that the *caesura* is peculiarly agreeable in the third foot, the *sesquicaesura* is so likewise; which reason appears to be, that, in the words of Herman, *ita versum dividit, ut nec pulmonibus molestiam creet, et aures numeri varietate delectet*.

Mr. Carey observes, that whenever the *sesquicaesura* thus occurs in the third foot, harmony requires that there should be a *caesura* in the fourth, as in the following line :

Dumque solum sedare cupit, sitis altera crevit.

Mr. Wakefield remarks, that this pause sometimes makes a line tolerable where the *caesura* is neglected. It will be curious to notice, that in two of the most exquisite lines that ever were penned, this pause is substituted for the ordinary *caesura*.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 73.

ΑΥΤΙΣ ΕΠΕΙΤΑ ΠΕΘΟΝΘΕ ΚΥΛΙΝΔΕΤΟ ΛΑΑΣ ΑΝΑΙΔΗΣ,
Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.

Now I am on the subject of harmony, I am induced to notice a censure of Brunks on Eur. Phæn. v. 852. in which he attributes *leaden ears* to all those who prefer *μοι* to *εμοι*, where it is optional to write either. I cannot help pleading for an exception in favour of this pronoun, when used redundantly, as in the following line of Moschus, Meg. 83.

νυν δέ μοι οίχεται, Κ. Τ. Λ.

The *εμοι* has, to my ear, an *emphasis* which is inconsistent with the sense, or rather the *feeling*, which the redundant pronoun is intended to convey. And my opinion is confirmed by this consideration, that I have met with no passage (except one somewhere in Aristophanes) where, from the measure of the line, it was necessary to write the redundant pronoun *εμοι*.

Another word, and I have done. In Mr. Carey's Analysis of the Hexameter, p. 174. it is observed, "that words of *two or three syllables* require no particular observation; they may be placed any where, consistently with the proper attention to *caesura* and *sesquicaesura*." Whether the following observation be new or not, I cannot tell: it is, that the Latin poets are not fond of using words of this measure --- as *amāntēs*, except at the end of the hexameter; and when they do occur elsewhere, it is perhaps generally in the fourth foot. That they constitute the favourite termination of the hexameter verse, every man's recollection will instantly inform him. And this renders the *sesquicaesura* in the fifth foot,—what Mr. Carey observes it to be, highly pleasing and elegant, as

Me mea paupertas vi | tæ tra | dūcāt inertī.

Cheshunt, I am, Sir, your's,
March 12, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the observation in my last, respecting the use of such words as *amāntēs*, in the Latin poets, I would add, that when they occur so as to form the termination of the fourth foot, which they very rarely do in Virgil—in Ovid pretty frequently—they are generally found preceded by a short monosyllable, as

Obstrepuere sonis et adunco tibia cornu.

The Greeks, who close their hexameter with greater variety than the Latins, do not so generally reserve words of the above quantity

quantity for the termination of the verse ; and use them without scruple after the *sesquialtera* in the third foot, and even close the verse with another word of the same measure, which the Roman poets, I think, avoid. Such lines as the following are not uncommon in Homer :

Λαοιμυν, Πριαμοιο δυγατρων ειδος αρισν.

Cbesunt, I am, Sir, your's, &c.
April 29, 1801. E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I KNOW that in a work like yours, novelty, in the articles transmitted, is a general requisite ; and I am therefore apprehensive, that a translation of a German correspondence thirty years old, may appear out of date. But as there are some things that are valuable only because they are new, there are others so excellent that they are never old. Of this nature I hope you will judge the following extracts to be, which, to the English reader, are quite original, and in many points of view extremely curious and interesting. I dare not add to an article, already so long, by any elaborate remarks, and must compress what I wish to suggest to your readers within a few hints and queries. 1. Is not the universal intolerance towards the Jews principally grounded on their supposed malignant hatred to all Christians, and the extreme unfociableness of their laws ? And if so, does not the philosophic liberality of Mendelsöhn, a Jew of acknowledged learning and repute among his brethren, furnish an argument against such intolerance ? 2. Do not the *philosophical* reasonings of the *Jew*, to prove that, though he is persuaded of the falsehood of Christianity, he believes it to be his duty *not* publicly to attack it, because of its *accidental* moral benefits, apply with much greater force to the *Infidel*, who has nothing to supply the place of Christianity ? 3. Mendelsöhn is considered by the German critics as one of the classics of their language, and he enjoyed the friendship of some of the first literati of his country, though he lived in the humble capacity of book-keeper. To his intimacy with *Lessing* we may attribute that author's masterly didactic drama *Nathan the Wise** ; and

other productions in favour of the Jews. Mendelsöhn was one of the reformers of German taste, and is deemed a master in *popular metaphysics*. That such a man should remain a Jew, is one of those facts which it is very useful to know ; for it teaches us to reverence authority less, and to be less ready to *despise*. 4. If the *essence* of Christianity consists in a *habit* of humility towards God, and of goodwill towards men, was not M. M. in spite of the *name*, in substance a *very good Christian* ; and must we not seek a long while with *Dogenes's* lantern before we can find a better ? H. C. R.

Frankfurt on the Main,
Feb. 1801.

John Caspar Lavater's Dedication of Bonnet's Enquiry into the Evidences of Christianity, to Mr. Moses Mendelsöhn, at Berlin.

Revered Sir—I know not how better to express my high esteem for your excellent writings, and still more excellent character, that of an *Israelite in whom there is no guile* ; nor how better to requite the pleasure that I enjoyed in your interesting society, some years since, than by dedicating to you the best philosophical Enquiry into the Evidence of Christianity, with which I am acquainted. I know your deep penetration, your firm love of truth, your incorruptible impartiality, your tender regard for philosophy in general, and for Bonnet's writings in particular. Nor shall I ever forget the gentle modesty with which, remote as you are from Christianity, you judged it ; and the *philosophical* esteem which, in one of the happiest hours of my life, you testified for the *moral* character of its founder. Eternally imprinted as this is in my memory, I feel so strongly its importance that I venture to intreat you—in the presence of my and your Father and Creator, the God of Truth, to intreat you—not to peruse this work with *philosophical* impartiality—for that you would do without my request—but publicly to refute it, in as far as the *essential* arguments by which the facts of Christianity are supported, appear to you ill-founded. But, as far as you find them just, to do what prudence, love of truth, and integrity, command you to do ; what *Socrates* would have done had he read this work, and found it unanswerable. May

* Why is this valuable production so long withheld from the public ? The excellent translator of Göthe's *Iphigenia*, whose admirable criticisms in the *Monthly Review* have, more than any other circumstance, pro-

moted in England the study of German literature, is reported to be the author of the printed, but not yet published, Translation of this piece.

God grant that much virtue and truth may be disseminated by your means, and bestow on you all the blessings my heart wishes.

Zurich,

J. C. LAVATER.

August 25, 1769.

*Letter to Mr. Deacon Lavater, at Zurich,
from Moses Mendelssohn.*

“Revered Friend of Man—You have thought proper to dedicate to me Bonnet’s Enquiry into the Evidences of Christianity, which you have translated from the French; and in the dedication to conjure me, in the most solemn manner, before the eyes of the public, to refute this writing, as far as the essential arguments by which the facts of Christianity are supported, appear to me ill-founded; but, as far as I find them just, to do what prudence, love of truth, and integrity, command me to do, and what Socrates would have done had he read this work, and found it unanswerable. That is, to abandon the religion of my forefathers, and confess the truth of that which Bonnet vindicates. For, assuredly, could I ever be base enough to let Prudence hold the balance against integrity and the love of truth, I should yet, in this case, find them all in the same scale.

I am fully convinced, that this act of yours sprung from a pure source, and I can impute to you none but amiable and philanthropic motives. I should be worthy of no honest man’s esteem, if I did not answer with a grateful heart the friendly dispositions you manifest towards me in your dedication. But I cannot deny it, that this writing from you strongly surprises me. I could have expected any thing sooner than a *public challenge from Lavater*. Since you still recollect the confidential discourse I had the pleasure to hold with you and your worthy friends, in my chamber, you cannot have forgotten how often I sought to turn the conversation from religion to more indifferent subjects; how much you and your friends were forced to press me, before I could be brought to open my mind on a question of such importance to the heart. If I do not mistake, assurances were at the time given, that no public use should ever be made of any thing then said. Yet I would rather suppose myself in an error, than impute to you the violation of a promise. But if in my own chamber, and among a small number of worthy persons of whose good intentions I had reason to be persuaded, I so sedulously avoided an explanation; it was easy to guess that I must be extremely

averse to a public one, and that I must be exceedingly embarrassed, when the voice which demands it cannot be contemptible. What then could induce you, thus contrary to my will, which was known to you, to force me into the arena, which I so heartily wished never to enter? And if you even ascribed my aversion to mere timidity or bashfulness, does not such a weakness deserve the indulgence and toleration of an amiable mind?

But my scruple against entering into religious controversy has been neither weakness nor timidity. I can say, that it is not of yesterday I began to examine my religion. I very early felt the duty of trying my opinions and actions; and if I have, since my early youth, devoted my leisure hours to science and polite literature, it has been almost solely as a preparation to this necessary trial. Other motives I could not have had. In my situation I could not expect the least temporal advantage from the sciences. I knew too well that I could not find prosperity in the world by such means.—and pleasure?—O my esteemed Philanthropist!—the condition to which my brethren in faith are condemned in civil-life, is so far removed from all *free exercise of the powers of the mind*, that I certainly could not increase my contentment by learning to know the rights of humanity on their true side. I avoid a nearer explanation on this point. He who knows our condition and has an humane heart, will feel more than I can express.

After the enquiry of many years, if the decision had not been perfectly in favour of my religion, it would have been necessarily known by a public act. I cannot imagine what should bind me to a religion in appearance so severe, and so generally despised, if I were not in my heart persuaded of its truth. Whatever the result had been, so soon as I found that the religion of my fathers was not the true one, I must have deserted it. Were I in my heart convinced of the truth of any other, it would be the lowest vileness in me, to bid defiance to my conviction, and be unwilling to recognize the truth. And what could seduce me to such vileness? I have already said, that prudence, integrity, and love of truth, were on one side.

Had I been indifferent to both religions, and laughed at, or despised, all revelation, I knew very well what prudence advises when conscience is silent—What should withhold me? Fear of former brethren in the faith? Their temporal power is too trifling to be feared. Obstinacy? Inco-

lence? Adherence to habitual notions? Since I have devoted the greatest part of my life to the enquiry, I shall be allowed to have acquired wisdom enough not to sacrifice the fruits of my labours to such weaknesses. You see hence, that but for an upright conviction of the truth of my religion, the consequence of my enquiry must have shewn itself by a public act. Since, however, it strengthened me in that of my fathers, I could proceed on my course in silence, without giving to the world an account of my conviction. I shall not deny, that I perceive in my religion human additions and abuses, which, alas! but too much obscure it. What friend of truth can boast that *his* religion has been found free from mischievous human additions? All of us recognise the poisoned hand of hypocrisy and superstition, who, seeking the truth, wish to purify it, without injuring the good and the true; but of the *essence* of my religion I am as firmly and irrefragably assured, as you, Mr. Bonnet, or any other, can be of your's. And I here testify in the name of the God of Truth, my and your Creator and Father, by whom you have in your dedication conjured me, that I will maintain my principles so long as my soul retains its nature. My remoteness from your religion, which I avowed to you and your friends, has, in the mean while, in no respect diminished. And my esteem for its founder?—You ought not to have omitted the condition which I expressly added, and I should then have granted as much now. There are certain enquiries, which one must at one time of one's life have ended, in order to proceed further. I may assert, that, with respect to religion, I have done this several years ago. I have read, compared, reflected, and held fast to that which I thought good. And yet I would have suffered Judaism to be overthrown by every polemical lecture-book, and led in triumph in every school-exercise, without stirring a step in its defence. Without the least contradiction on my side, I would have allowed every scholar and half-scholar to represent out of *Scharteck*, whom no intelligent Jew now reads, to himself and readers, the most ridiculous ideas of Jewish faith. I wish to be able to destroy the contemptuous opinion, which is generally formed of a Jew, not by controversial writings, but by virtue. My religion, my philosophy, my situation in civil life, all give me the strongest motives to avoid all religious disputes, and in public writings to speak only of those truths which

are equally important to all religions.

According to the principles of my religion, I ought not to attempt the conversion of any who are not born under our law. This spirit of profelytism, whose origin some would gladly throw upon the Jewish religion, is in fact directly averse to it. All our rabbies agree, that the written and oral laws in which our revealed religion consists, are only obligatory on our nation. *Moses has given to us the Law. It is an inheritance of the tribe of Jacob.* We believe that all other nations are directed by God to abide by the law of nature and the religion of the Patriarchs. They who live according to the laws of this religion of nature and of reason are called *the virtuous men of other nations*, and these are children of eternal salvation. Our rabbies are so far from having the spirit of conversion, that they even command us to dissuade by serious remonstrances him from his intention, who of his own accord would embrace our faith. We ought to inform him, that by this measure he subjects himself, without necessity, to a heavy burthen; that in his present situation he has only to fulfil the duties of a *Noachide* in order to be blessed; but, that as soon as he adopts the religion of the Israelites, he obliges himself voluntarily to the severe laws of this faith, and he must then obey them, or expect the punishment which the legislator has annexed to the infraction of them. We are also bound faithfully to represent to him the misery, troubles and contempt, in which the nation at present lives, in order to deter him from a step, perhaps precipitate, and which in the event he may repent of. The religion of my fathers therefore *will* not be extended. It is not our duty therefore to send missionaries to both Indies or Greenland, to preach our faith to its remote inhabitants. The latter in particular, which, according to the descriptions of travellers, observes the laws of nature, alas! better than we, is, according to our religious creed, an enviable people. Who is not born to our laws ought not to live according to our laws. We consider ourselves alone as bound to observe them, and this cannot give offence to our fellow-men. Our opinions are thought absurd. It is unnecessary to raise a dispute about them. We act according to our conviction, and others are at liberty to raise doubts against the validity of laws, which, according to our own confession, do not bind them. Whether they act justly or benevolently, who so deride our laws and customs,

customs, we leave to their own consciences. So long as we do not seek to convince others of our opinions, all contest is to no purpose.

If a *Confucius* or *Solon* lived among my contemporaries, I could, according to the principles of my religion, love and admire the great man, without having the ridiculous thought of converting a *Solon* or *Confucius*.—Convert? For what? As he does not belong to the tribe of Jacob, my religion's laws do not bind him; and on doctrines we should understand each other. Do I believe he could be saved? O, I believe truly, that he who in this life has led men to virtue *cannot* be condemned in the other. And I stand in fear of no reverend college, which, like the *Sorbonn* toward the upright *Marmontel*, can censure me for this opinion.

I have the happiness to possess many excellent men, friends, who are not of my faith. We love each other heartily and honestly, though we suppose, and take for granted, that in matters of faith we are of different opinions. I enjoy the luxury of their society, which improves and delights me. My heart has never secretly cried out to me—*Woe to the excellent soul!* He who believes that out of his church there is no salvation, must have this sigh often weighing upon his breast. It is doubtless the natural duty of every man to spread knowledge and virtue among his brother men, and to root out prejudices and errors according to his power: hence it might be believed to be the duty of every man openly to oppose religious opinions which he esteems false. But all prejudices are not equally injurious, and therefore we ought not to treat in the same way all the prejudices which we believe we see in our fellow-men. Some are immediately hostile to the happiness of the human race; their influence on morals is clearly ruinous, and we cannot expect from them even accidental benefit. These must be directly attacked by every friend to man; and the more direct the assault the better; all delays by circuitous means are unjustifiable. Of this nature are all the errors and prejudices which destroy their own and their neighbours contentment and peace, and root out the seed of truth and virtue in men before it can shoot. On the one side fanaticism, hatred, and the spirit of persecution; on the other side, vanity, debauchery, and immoral libertinism. But sometimes the opinions of my fellow-men, which I hold to be errors, refer to the higher theoretical principles, and are too far removed from practice to be immediately injurious; but they consti-

tute from their very generality the foundation out of which the people who adopt them has drawn its system of morals and social life; and hence to this portion of the human race are accidentally become of great importance. Openly to contest such principles because they appear to us prejudices, is, without supporting the structure, to dig a pit under it, in order to examine whether it be firm and secure. He who cares more for the happiness of men than his own fame, will withhold his opinion concerning prejudices of this description, beware of attacking them directly, and without the greatest caution, that he may not destroy a doubtful principle of morals, before his fellows are fit to receive a true one.

I can therefore, consistently with my principles, believe I perceive national prejudices and false religious notions, and yet feel myself *bound* to be silent, when these errors do not *immediately* destroy natural religion, nor the natural law, and much more when they are *accidentally* connected with the promotion of what is good. It is true, the morality of our actions scarcely deserves that name, when it is grounded on error; and the good can always be more securely and better presumed by truth, when *it is recognised*, than by prejudice. But so long as it is not recognised, so long as it is not become national, so that it cannot operate on the multitude so powerfully as deeply-rooted prejudice, so long must even prejudice, to every friend of virtue, be almost sacred.

This modesty is still more incumbent on me, when the nation, which one believes to be in such errors, has, in other points, made itself venerable by wisdom and virtue, and counts among it a number of great men, who deserve to be considered as benefactors of the species. So noble a portion of the human race must, when met by any one himself human, be indulged. Who should be so rash as to lose sight of the excellencies of such a nation, and to attack it where he believes he has found a weakness?

These are the motives which my religion and my philosophy furnish, and induce me carefully to avoid religious disputes: add the domestic situation in which I live among my fellow-men, and you will think me fully justified. I am the member of an oppressed people, who must implore shelter and protection from the ruling nation, and even this it obtains not every where, and no where without limitation. My brethren in faith are willing to renounce liberties which are granted to all other

other classes of men, and are contented if they are tolerated and protected. They esteem it no small act of beneficence in the nation which receives them only on tolerable conditions, since, in many states, even residence is refused them. Is your circumcised friend allowed by the laws to pay you a visit at *Zurich*? What obligations then do we not owe to the nation which receives us with general philanthropy, and allows us unhindered to worship the Almighty according to the manner of our forefathers. We enjoy, in the state in which I live, the most becoming liberty; and ought we not to avoid contesting the religion of the governing body, that is, attacking our protectors on the side of which men of virtue are the most sensible. According to these principles it was my resolution always to act, and consequently scrupulously to shun all religious disputes, if not compelled by some extraordinary incident to alter my resolution. Private challenges from men of respectability I have dared to pass over in silence. The intrusion of little minds, who thought themselves authorised publicly to attack me for my religion, I have thought myself authorised to despise. But the solemn appeal of a *Lavater* compels me at least to openly declare my mode of thinking,—that no one may interpret a too long preserved silence into *confession* or *contempt*."

Mendelssohn then gives his judgment of Bonnet's work, and asserts, that, "to say nothing of English works, it is less profound and philosophical than several German productions." Adds, that if pressed further, he must forget his scruples, and publish his *Strictures* on Bonnet; but he begs *Lavater* to spare him the unpleasant labour, concluding—"If you would put yourself in my place, and not consider the circumstances from your own but from my point of view, you would do justice to my feelings. I would not willingly enter into the inquiry, nor step out of the limits which, with so much prudence, I had set to myself."

The reader may perhaps be interested to know the issue of this amicable contest. *Lavater* instantly published a Letter to Mendelssohn, vindicating the purity of his own intentions; but confessing that his conduct had been censured by his friends, particularly by Bonnet. "I therefore," says he, "retract my unconditional challenge, as a thing I was not entitled to make; and before the public honestly beg pardon for what was faulty and intrusive in my Dedication." He also states the qualification

with which Mendelssohn had praised the character of Jesus Christ. "The expression of your esteem for the Founder of my religion was asserted with the following great qualification:—'If he had not arrogated to himself the worship which is due to Jehovah alone.'" His Letter is full of strong expression of veneration for Mendelssohn, of astonishment that he should be a Jew, of his zeal for Christianity, and of his wish that his friend would examine the historical facts only on which Christianity is grounded. Mendelssohn answered this Letter, asserting the same sentiments, and breathing the same mild spirit: he corrects the contemptuous opinion he had expressed of Bonnet; and, without entering into the argument at large, contents himself with urging one point:—On the subject of miracles, he says, that those of Jesus Christ may be allowed, and yet he may in the eyes of Jews be a false Christ. According to the Jewish faith, no partial evidence or miracle, nothing short of a "public legislation," a manifestation of the Deity before the whole assembled nation, is adequate evidence of the true Christ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that I have it in my power to correct some mistakes in a deservedly popular work, I have transmitted you the following observations for that purpose. Mr. Marshall, in the 1st volume of his "*Rural Economy of Gloucestershire*," has introduced some remarks on the dialect of the inhabitants of that county; and also a list of provincialisms, containing such words only as have a reference to husbandry. Mr. Marshall introduces his remarks by observing, that he had less conversation with mere provincialists in Gloucestershire, than in any other district he had resided in. This may be considered as an apology for the mistakes which he has committed, and which I shall now proceed to notice, and to correct. In p. 324 of the 1st volume of the work above-mentioned, we are told, that "an extra pronoun is here (*in Gloucestershire*) in use:—*ou*, a pronoun of the singular number;—analogous with the plural they;—being applied either in a masculine, a feminine, or a neuter sense. Thus, *ou wull*, expresses either *he will*, *she will*, or *it will*." The force of the Gloucestershire pronoun is accurately stated by Mr. Marshall; but, in his attempt to designate the pronunciation of it, he has been totally unac-

unsuccessful. The sound most readily attached by an Englishman to the letters *ou*, would doubtless be that of the monosyllable *how*. It is probable, however, that the sound intended to be expressed by Mr. Marshall was that of the French word *ou*. Neither of those sounds have any considerable resemblance to the pronunciation of the Gloucestershire word. The letters *uh*, pronounced hard, convey the best idea of it: *uh*, like the corresponding pronoun *he*, is commonly united to the verb *will*, after an elision of its first letters. In this case, the aspirate is dropped, thus "*uh*, *uh*" signify "*he'll*, *he'd*." As the remainder of Mr. Marshall's remarks appear to be accurate, I now proceed to make a few observations on his list of provincialisms.

"*Blows*," Mr. Marshall says, means "*blossoms*." I believe the word is seldom or never used in Gloucestershire, in that sense. The verb "*to blow*," signifying "*to blossom*," is very common there; but it is also to be found in several of our dictionaries, and in some of our best writers. "*Blowings*," for *blossoms*, is common, and, I believe, provincial; but it can hardly be improper, since many substantives are derived from verbs in the same manner. "*Court*," we are told, signifies a *yard*.—Surely this term is not provincial. It is at least as common in London as in Gloucestershire. "*Crazey*" is given as the provincial name of the *ranunculus repens*.—It should have been *crayzey*, for so the word is pronounced. "*Meadow, generally common mowing-ground, subject to be overflowed*." Query, whether this is not the universal acceptance of the term in almost every part of England? "*Miskin*" is said to be used for a *dung-hill*. *Miskin*, however, is only a vicious mode of pronouncing the word *mixen*, which is by far the most frequently used of the two. This latter word is probably nothing more than the participle *mixed*, with a Saxon termination. Should this conjecture be true, the word must be acknowledged to be singularly appropriate.

I have only to add, that Mr. Marshall's list is far from being complete. If you should think these observations worth insertion in your Magazine, I may probably trouble you, on a future occasion, with some further information relative to the subject in question.

Your's, &c.

A NATIVE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
April 4, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING a letter from Dr. Wilkinson in your Magazine of March, on the subject of Egyptian wheat, I am induced to offer you some remarks, and a few further particulars, concerning that grain which have come to my knowledge.

The Doctor describes it exactly.—It is certainly of the nature of rivetts. He supposes that it *may* be sown with advantage in the *spring*, and that it will not answer in this country, unless it can be introduced as *spring corn*. Perhaps he may be right; but one or two trials are hardly sufficient to determine that point.

I have sown it as spring corn in the middle of April, and have had above four quarters per acre. It was on very good land, and kept perfectly clean from weeds. If it be truly a native of Egypt, I should have judged, that a light, but very rich, soil might have been most proper for it: nevertheless, I think I have found, that (like English rivetts) strong land suits it best. It gives a very bold, plump, sound grain, of a good colour.

I cannot think, that it is the same as the Siberian wheat (or barley, as some have called it). The grains do not answer the description which some authors give of that species. That was introduced into this country about the year which Dr. Wilkinson mentions; but this was known here at least above 120 years before; for I find a short description, and a tolerably good figure, of it in Parkinson, page 1120, under the name of *triticum multiplici spica*. In the figure, its very remarkable distinction from all other sorts is well expressed, viz. *a number of short ears growing out of the sides of the chief ears*. He calls it in English *double eared wheat*, and says that it grows about Lyons.

It may be of use to individuals to multiply the kinds of corn, and even to extend its cultivation; but nothing of this kind, nor indeed any other of the futile methods adopted, can be of any essential service to our starving poor, and the sinking middle rank of life, while a villainous spirit of speculation is permitted, and connived at, and thereby encouraged. It appears too plainly that *real scarcity* is not among our evils; but that the *avaricious gripe of the unfeeling* is wasting the strength, and withering the powers, of all but the wealthy part of the community; and that we are rapidly hastening to that deplorable state, wherein there will be but *two* descriptions

of

of people, and *both miserable in the extreme*: the one bowed down with an immense accumulation of *useless unenjoyed* property, with all its attendant burden of anxieties, and painful whimsies—the misery and dissatisfaction of pride, and that complete dereliction of character, and total superlative wretchedness, which the French so powerfully express by the term *ennui*. The other destitute of supplies to the common and imperious wants of nature. Whether any adequate remedy can or *will* be applied, the Great Governor of the universe can tell. Perhaps the sad time is come at last, when the measure of national iniquity is full, and when

“Quos Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.”

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.

J. B. PIKE.

April 9, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[The following paper, of which a few copies only have been printed, has been transmitted to us by a respectable Correspondent, as containing a plan well deserving of general adoption.]

THE Act of Parliament for taking an account of the population of Great Britain requires certain questions to be answered in England by the respective *overseers of the poor*; or, in default of them, by some substantial householder of every parish, township, or place. Government therefore will receive, as far as the accuracy of the returns can be depended upon, an enumeration, classed under proper divisions, of all the *parishes* and *townships* in England *which maintain their own poor separately*; and also of all extra-parochial places. If this information were to be published, it would be a treasure to the conscientious magistrate, and to every practitioner of the law whose object is to discover and defend, rather than to perplex, the truth. The *Index Villaris* of Adams, the *Nomina Villarum Eboracensium*, and the copious index subjoined to *Carey's last Map of England*, however useful in other respects, are defective in this, that they do not distinguish the places which have a separate economy in the management of their poor. When it is considered from what description of persons the information of magistrates is generally to be derived,

when they are called upon to make *orders of removal*, and how inadequate their means are of correcting that information, it is not to be wondered at, that removals are sometimes made to places which are not townships, or to townships which do not exist in the county named in the order. Expensive litigations ensue; and the poor are harassed by repeated removals, which would otherwise have been unnecessary. Nor is it of small importance, that when the place of the settlement is ill defined, an additional obstacle is thrown in the way of that most desirable object, the extension of parochial relief to persons residing out of their own townships, who are often more profitably employed there than they could be if they were removed. *Indictments* too are sometimes rendered void from want of precision in the names and situations of places.

All these evils would, in a great measure, be done away by the general use of such a publication as here suggested. It may perhaps be too much to hope that it could ever be made so accurate as to become absolutely an authority; but it might be compiled with such care as to be found a most valuable assistant.

To make the arrangement clear, let us define a *township* to be a *district which has its distinct overseers, and maintains its own poor separately*. A *parish* therefore may consist of one or more *townships*. Let P signify *parish*; T, *township*: then PT may denote a parish consisting of one township only, and P may be a parish divided into several townships, each of which will have T prefixed to it. Cities or towns, containing more than one parish, might be printed in capital letters. The application of this is illustrated in the specimen of the index, and in the page that follows it. A good index would be of great use; and as there are many places bearing the same names, it might be proper to have one column for the place, another for the letter or letters denoting its title, a third for the county, and a fourth for the page where it is to be found. The advantages of having the places doubly arranged, first under their several divisions and subdivisions, and secondly, in an index, are apparent upon a very little reflection.

The attention of parliament is now so much engrossed by more important concerns, that a proposal of this sort may perhaps be submitted to it in a future year with greater prospect of success than could

could have been looked for at present. But, in the mean while, may we not hope, that in the northern counties, where the subdivisions of parishes are the most numerous, this scheme will not be thought unworthy of notice by the magistrates; and that they will examine and correct the returns of the overseers with such additional accuracy as may in this point of view be requisite? Materials will thus be furnished from which it will be easy to form provincial publications. By adding the numbers of the people, the motives of general curiosity and interest would be increased, and the pamphlets would be rendered more saleable and more useful. They would then operate as examples, which might be extensively diffused, and copied, or improved upon, elsewhere; and which might at length cause all the counties to be embraced in one system, under the sanction of government.

There are some instances in which a township is in a different hundred or county from the rest of the parish of which it constitutes a part; or the township may consist of two or more places bearing different names, and situated in different parishes. If a correct account could be obtained of such cases, it would perhaps be the best way to include the township under every division with which it may chance to be connected, and to express in each place the circumstances of the irregularity in a note. Where a remarkable village is not a township, it may be mentioned in a note, and referred to from the index, by adding the letter *n*. There are examples of all these things in the specimens.

In a work comprising all the counties, they ought to follow each other alphabetically: each county comprehending its hundreds, wards, &c. each hundred its parishes; and each parish its townships; all classed alphabetically under their several heads. This method ought to be pursued, if only one county should form the subject of the publication.

The magistrates in the southern part of the county of Westmoreland intend to pay particular attention to this subject when they receive the returns of the overseers; and they hope to be favoured with such assistance from the other divisions, as may enable them to publish their *Nomina Villarum*, with the numbers of the inhabitants annexed. They would be much gratified, should their humble endeavours contribute to promote a public benefit in more extensive counties, and ultimately throughout the whole kingdom.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 73.

The ENQUIRER, No. XXIV.

Whether it be probable, that SLEEP is ever a STATE of TOTAL INSENSIBILITY?

“Sleep is not, as has often been supposed, a suspension of thought, but an irregular and disordered state of the faculty.” GODWIN.

IT has been a prevailing opinion of philosophers, as well as of the vulgar, that perfect sleep implies the total absence of consciousness; thought occurring only in those cases where it becomes incomplete or disturbed.

On all hands it will be allowed, that dreaming very frequently accompanies sleep; so much so, that I should imagine there was scarcely a single individual who had not, in many instances of his life, remembered to have dreamt; but it is also true, that there is scarcely a single individual, who, after having awakened from this state, has not sometimes been unable to recollect what had been the subject of his thoughts, or even that he had thought at all. Hence it has been argued, that in such cases there had been a total absence of consciousness.

In the following paper, I shall endeavour to shew, that this want of recollection may be accounted for upon different principles. In the first place: we cannot fail to have remarked, that a dream, which we were unable to recollect a short time after awakening, is not unfrequently recalled to our remembrance by some incident during the course of the day, which happens to be connected with the subject of it. Whenever, therefore, a dream is not recollected at all, it probably arises from the absence of some such associated circumstance. Our failure of memory in this case seems exactly analogous to what we observe so often to occur immediately after a state of reverie. When we are abruptly roused from a reverie, by a companion who asks us the subject of it, we in general find ourselves at a loss to satisfy the enquirer; having no more idea of what had just been occupying our thoughts, than if we had been during that time in a state of absolute insensibility.

In the 2d place: There is scarcely any one of the phenomena of sleep which seems so remarkable as the rapid manner in which ideas pass through the mind whilst it is in that state. Images present themselves in such quick succession, that an almost immense multitude of them appear to be crowded into the shortest period of time. Now this accelerated succession of ideas cannot fail to render the remembrance of them more than

commonly difficult. For it is obvious, that the shorter the time an idea remains in the mind, the less likely is it to leave any deep or durable impression. And accordingly we find, that men in whose minds the current of thought seems so sluggish as even every moment to threaten an absolute stagnation, are almost universally gifted by nature with memories the most faithful and tenacious.

In the 3d place: Cases frequently occur in which persons are observed, by those who happen to be near them, to speak, or in some other way to give notice of an impression upon their minds, although, upon awakening, they are unable to recollect any consciousness.

In the 4th place: We have reason to believe, that thought is uniformly connected with a vast variety of motions, where it is at the same time of so subtle a nature, as nearly to elude our consciousness. It seems, for instance, necessarily to precede every step that we take in the longest journey; since we find, that if the attention be at any time strongly bent upon a subject that is unconnected with the motion of our limbs, this motion will uniformly be interrupted. The same remark may be applied to the act of swallowing our food, and perhaps, in some cases, even to the function of respiration. Now, if by the aid of reasoning we are able to detect the presence of thought, where we had least suspected its existence, why should we be unwilling to suppose that it uniformly accompanies sleep, although, in some cases, it may be so evanescent, as altogether to escape our recollection?

It may be asked, how can we account for the very sensible refreshment which the mind usually derives from sleep, whilst we allow that it is then as continually occupied as in our waking state?

There are several circumstances, which, if we were properly to attend to them, would enable us, I think, to reply to this question in a manner that is satisfactory, and, at the same time, perfectly compatible with the opinion we are endeavouring to support.

1. Sleep, by entirely suspending the exertion of the voluntary muscles, promotes the repose of the body; and this, from the intimate sympathy that exists between the intellectual and the corporeal part of our frame, will be sufficient to account, in a considerable degree, for the refreshment of the mind.

2. As any occupation which is monotonous

induces premature fatigue, so we find, on the other hand, that we may protract the period of our mental, as well as of our corporeal, vigour to a very unusual degree, by sufficiently diversifying the manner of its exertion. May we not then apply this observation to the state of sleep, which, by varying incessantly the subject of our thoughts, in part secures us against the fatigue which otherwise we should suffer from continued thinking. It is remarkable, that our ideas when we are in this state seldom remain long in the same train; no sooner does one image offer itself to the contemplation of the mind, than it is removed from our observation by another, which in general bears no resemblance to, and seems not to have any kind of connection with, the preceding.

3. Although in sleep the mind be continually occupied, in a state of vigilance only does it appear properly *active*; it receives ideas indeed in the former state, but seldom with any effort either to methodise or to detain them. Now from the experience of our waking hours we learn, that it is efforts of this kind, and not impressions passively received; or, in other words, that it is *voluntary attention*, and not mere *thought*, that is calculated to induce fatigue. Ideas that are quite unconnected with the will might pass through the mind, I should conceive, for an almost indefinite period without exhausting it; unless, indeed, they happen to be associated with some violent emotions, or lead us to laborious exertions of the body, both of which tend equally, whether we are asleep or awake, to wear away the vigour of our frame.

In the situation of a maniac, no circumstance impresses us with so lively an idea of his misery as the nearly constant vigilance to which that unfortunate being is in most instances condemned. Sleep, by which almost every other kind of unhappiness is at times interrupted or alleviated, is comparatively seldom allowed to this last of all human calamities. And yet it is remarkable, that the mind of an insane person rarely appears exhausted prematurely by this continual occupation of it; at the same time that he is, in nearly every case, a prey to the corroding influence of a morbidly acute sensibility.

May not this singular fact be in some measure explained, by considering the state of mind in mania as approaching very nearly to that which occurs in dreaming or reverie, in both of which the current

of thought seems in general to flow independently of the voluntary power?

As an argument against dreams which we are unable to recollect, it has often been urged, that in such cases the mind has been occupied to no purpose; for thoughts, it is said, cannot answer any end which are immediately forgotten. To this it may readily be replied, that our not being able to ascertain the end which may be answered by a supposed fact, can, in no case, operate as any weighty argument against its reality; since it is impossible for us to doubt the existence of so many phenomena, the final cause of which we are, at the same time, perfectly at a loss to discover.

Besides, nocturnal impressions cannot but be allowed to possess a degree of value during their continuance; although they should be entirely effaced by the light of day.

The long dream of human existence ought not to be regarded as entirely destitute of at least temporary worth, although, at the conclusion of it, all its occurrences and variety of emotions are buried in the oblivion of the grave.

In addition to these observations, it may be proper to remark, that *constant* conjunction is the only proof, which, in any instance, we can have of a conjunction that is necessary. Provided then that thought be in fact uniformly connected with our existence, why ought we not to suppose, that, like the animal function of respiration, or that of the circulation of the blood, it is so absolutely essential to life, that if the association were broken for even a very short period, death must inevitably ensue?

A circumstance upon which I would lay a very principal stress, in endeavouring to prove that the mind is never in a state of complete insensibility, is, that in every situation in which we can conceive ourselves to be placed, the body must, in some measure, be liable to impressions; and that no impression can ever be made upon the corporeal, that has not an effect, however limited, upon the intellectual part of our frame. On all hands it will be acknowledged, that an impression of a certain force made upon the body will have such an effect upon the mind, even in the soundest sleep, as immediately to awaken us. Does it then seem reasonable to believe, that a force which is not sufficient to awaken, will produce no effect at all upon the mind?

It is commonly remarked, that the tendency to dreaming diminishes, in propor-

tion as we are less exposed to causes of corporeal irritation. But these causes do always operate in a certain degree; this tendency therefore can never be altogether counteracted. In proportion as the stimuli of light, noise, &c. are removed, sleep is observed to be accompanied with less sensibility; but these stimuli can in no case be entirely removed, consequently this sensibility can in no case be entirely extinguished.

An objection may arise, that if the mind be in fact influenced by every impression that is made upon the body, it must be subject to an inconceivable number of them every instant of our existence. But this, however incredible it may seem, is, I should imagine, really the fact, although it must be allowed, what indeed every man is conscious of, that we are unable to attend to more than one idea at the same time; or, in other words, that, however vast the assemblage of simultaneous impressions, they invariably *coalesce*, and assume in this way the appearance of unity. Our perceptions are in general composed of a number of minute ones, which cannot be individually distinguished. Every idea, for instance, that is presented to my mind, will, in a certain degree, be modelled by those that preceded it—by the state of my corporeal health—by my situation with regard to external objects, and perhaps by a variety of other circumstances which influence me, without, in general my being at all aware of their operation. No impression is *lost*, although many are prevented from conveying a separate report to the mind, by reason of the predominance of some more violent impression. Every one of those faint notes which in a concert of music we are unable distinctly to perceive, has still, there can be no doubt, an effect in swelling and modifying the prevailing sound. That which acts in so slight a degree upon our bodies, that we should not in general be at all aware of its operation, would be perceived distinctly by the mind, if we were placed in a situation that was quite insulated from all other impressions. If, for instance, every sense, except that of hearing, were completely closed, and all other sound annihilated, the falling of a feather upon the earth would, beyond all doubt, be heard at an inconceivably greater distance, than that at which we now perceive the report of a cannon.

It is remarkable how much the vivacity of our conceptions is increased, by merely the partial removal of external agents. So that, although the exclusion of light, noise,

&c. be in general found favourable to the approach of sleep, there are circumstances in which it is obviously otherwise. For when we happen to be subject to any internal causes of violent irritation, the mind may, in a great measure, be diverted from them by stimuli from without. A child, for instance, who, from the superstitious tales of its nurse, has unfortunately imbibed a dread of supernatural beings, will often be unable to sleep when surrounded by total darkness and silence. But, besides such cases of infantile imbecility, I have in several instances remarked, that persons endowed with an imagination more than commonly active, especially when it has been excited by some very interesting idea, have found it less difficult to compose themselves to sleep amidst the blaze of noon, and the noises of a crowded and busy street, than at a time when midnight had removed from them almost every thing which could in any way act upon their external senses.

In addition to those which I have already urged, I shall now only take the liberty of suggesting one more argument against the supposed interruption of thought during sleep.

No one will be disposed to deny, that thought is, in the strictest sense of the expression, *independent of the will*; since it is obvious, that at no time can we choose whether we will think or not. But respiration, the circulation of the blood, and every other action of the system which is independent of the will, continues during sleep. Shall we then, contrary to analogy, presume, that thought alone, of all the involuntary functions, is suspended during that state?

Those who may not be willing to allow the full force of the arguments which we have stated, with an intention directly to prove that the mind is never perfectly destitute of sensibility, must at least, I should imagine, have been convinced that the opposite side of this question, upon which the burden of proof seems to rest, is far from being supported by any sufficient evidence. That we never cease to think, is an opinion that we are justified in maintaining, until some stronger argument be brought forward than has as yet been advanced, to demonstrate the negative of the proposition. We cannot conceive of the soul as consisting in any thing but what we call *thought*; should therefore this thought be ever suspended, during that time we must consider the soul itself as not existing; a fact, which, if it were admitted, must of course do away

altogether any natural evidence for its immortality.

Those philosophers who have been anxious to justify the wisdom of Nature, have often been at a loss to ascertain any sufficient reason, why man should have been doomed to waste so large a portion of his existence in a state of insensibility: a difficulty that immediately vanishes, after we have admitted the force of the preceding arguments.

If, on the contrary, the current of thought in sleep be not only uninterrupted, but even more rapid than when we are awake; and it also be granted that the life of an individual ought not strictly to be measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies, or by changes that take place in any thing external, but merely by the number of ideas that pass through his mind; we seem authorized to conclude, however strange the inference may at first sight appear to be, that sleep, so far from abridging, as it has in general been supposed to do, tends considerably to add to the quantity of human existence! When too we reflect that the combinations of our ideas in dreams are, for the most part, different from those which we form in our waking hours; sleep will appear useful in another light, as giving an additional variety, and a more permanent novelty, to our lives. Another circumstance which enhances still more the value of sleep, is, that in that state our conceptions are often more lively than they are accustomed to be during vigilance. The exclusion, in a very considerable degree, of external agents, and the suspension, in a great measure, of other faculties, seem to give greater scope to the operation of fancy.

In connection with this remark, it may not perhaps be useless to observe, that those persons have a peculiar motive for guarding against an intemperate indulgence in sleep, over whose minds the imagination has a more than common ascendancy during their waking hours. Long continued dreams cannot fail to confirm the power of fancy, by protracting the period of its empire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN common, no doubt, with many of your readers, I have been much gratified by several of the local descriptions that have appeared in your very useful Miscellany. Desirous of adding to its

fund of topographical information, I am induced to attempt a Description of Portsmouth; and if it should be worthy a place in your Magazine, you will be pleased to introduce it.

In a general sense, Portsmouth includes not only the ancient town, but also Portsea, which, though less than a century in date, is by far the largest and most populous town. When first I came to reside in the neighbourhood, and for several years afterwards, this modern town retained its original name of *Portsmouth Common*, or the *Common*; which it obtained from the site whereon it was built being chiefly a common field; but, when a second act of parliament came to be passed, in 1792, for paving and otherwise improving the place, it was named, from the island and parish wherein it is situated, “the Town of Portsea.” It is now fortified as well as Portsmouth, and within its walls are the dock-yard and gun-wharf. The increase of buildings and population in and about Portsea has been so very rapid as to be perhaps almost without a parallel. The houses that have been erected immediately beyond its fortifications within the last thirty years form a considerable suburb; but this has yet a very irregular appearance, and none of its streets are paved.

The matter is so little understood in general, and so much mistated in every Gazetteer and Account I have met with, that it may not be superfluous to point out the manner in which the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea are connected, and wherein they are distinct. They adjoin each other at the south-west part of the island of Portsea, the whole circuit of which is about fifteen or sixteen miles; and they are both within the limits of the *Borough of Portsmouth*, wherein also is the greater part of the neighbourhood, a further portion of the island, and Portsmouth Harbour. Being within this chartered jurisdiction, they participate in the like immunities, are governed by the same magistrates, and are under the same police. They are further connected from forming, with the rest of the island, but one garrison. The distinction between Portsmouth and Portsea is, however, perfect in several respects. They are paved by virtue of separate acts of parliament, which define their respective bounds; and for the purposes of these acts are under two sets of commissioners; and the towns are situated in different parishes. Portsmouth parish lies chiefly within the old fortifications, and nearly the whole is occupied by buildings. Portsea is inclosed by new fortifi-

cations, and, with the bulk of the out-buildings, is in the parish of the same name, common also to the island, a considerable part of which, in arable and pasture land, is likewise therein.

The ancient town is the seat of civil as well as of military government, and the residence of the Port-admiral, for whom and the Deputy-governor commodious houses have been recently purchased and fitted up at the public expence. From these, and several other circumstances, it possesses more importance than Portsea, and some peculiar advantages. It appears more opulent, its houses and buildings are generally larger, and the streets more spacious*, and it is wholly lighted. The inhabitants who make any figure, mostly reside in Portsmouth, and it is the place of general resort, and where the bustle of business, out of the dock, in war time, is perhaps the greatest. The principal inns are in Portsmouth, and also our theatre and assembly-rooms, with the regular market, custom-house, victualling-office, general-post-office, banking-houses, and principal barracks—and the chief quay is likewise attached to it.

Portsea and its vicinity are inhabited chiefly by the artificers and labourers belonging to the dock-yard, and by shopkeepers; and the dock-yard is the principal support of its trade. That of Portsmouth depends chiefly on the shipping and the army; and, from its peculiar situation and other circumstances, is somewhat distinct from the trade of Portsea. The houses of Portsea are, in size, at a medium between those of Portsmouth, and the generality of the tenements erected in the vicinity. Its streets are mostly narrow, and a few only are lighted; but the town has been considerably improved within these few years, and it has lately acquired, to the great advantage of both towns, a further share in the magistracy of the borough. In Portsea and the environs property is perhaps as generally diffused as in any place; but the town is without those traits of affluence which give a distinct cast to Portsmouth; still, even here, opulence is not very conspicuous. Few equipages of any note are to be observed; and the only regular amusements or entertainments indulged in, are those of the theatre, which is open but for a few more nights than are allowed by law, and assemblies twice a

* Mr. Houfman's Sketch of Portsmouth, contained in your Number for September, 1798, is inaccurate on this point, as it is also in several other particulars.

month during the season: and to all these Portsea contributes its support, and yet our assemblies are but thinly attended. If the music-masters of the place contrive once or twice a year to get up a concert; with these, and the martial-music, of which we have a profusion that costs us nothing, we are abundantly content. It is true, a concert-room was some years ago erected in Portsea; but, from a failure of subscribers, it has fallen into disuse, and seems irrevocably doomed to re-echo "the concord of sweet sounds" no more*.

In a literary view, if the sentiments of a writer on the projected Naval-pillar are to be adopted, Portsmouth is in a worse situation than triumphantly supposed by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. It must be confessed that Portsmouth is not the place for academic bowers. It ill suits the man of letters or the book-worm. Literary society is scarce.—We have no public-library, nor reading-rooms; yet we are not, I trust, mere Goths and Vandals, or very obviously inferior to other places. We are not entirely deficient in literary men; and, besides two weekly papers, which must speak for themselves, we have booksellers, and circulating-libraries, and book-societies, sufficient in number to prove, that reading and literature are not excluded from the catalogue of our pursuits.

Neither are we without some useful institutions. In Portsea is a school, established by a beneficial society, and supported by honorary members, which, in 1755, began with educating six boys; and the number has since been augmented, from the increase of honorary members, to fifty and upwards. Within these few years, a school has also been established in the environs by the Dissenters, at which about thirty boys are, as in the other school, taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In Portsmouth is a good foundation for a grammar-school, under the dean and canons of Christ Church College, Oxford (but which, I am sorry to say, has been suffered to become a perfect sinecure); and in the Dock is the national establishment of an academy, on a very liberal plan, for the education of boys designed for the navy.

If our piety is to be estimated according to the number of our places of divine worship, they will not discredit us. Besides the two parish-churches of Portsmouth and

Portsea, the chapels and meeting-houses in both towns and the environs amount to no less than fourteen; and of this number, the greater part belongs to different classes of Dissenters, who form here, and particularly in Portsea, a very considerable body. That we have no Quakers among us, will be presumed. The Jews, however, are numerous, and mix more with the inhabitants than formerly; but the intercourse is still exceedingly limited. They have likewise their synagogue. They form part of our volunteer corps, and have lately been admitted, as it may be considered, into our police.

The civil government of the place belongs to the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the borough, who hold a court every Tuesday, which takes cognizance of pleas as well above as below forty shillings; and also quarterly sessions for the trial of petty larcenies and misdemeanours. Since a share of the magistracy has passed into new hands, it has evinced much activity. Our police has been improved in consequence: the observance of Sunday is strictly enforced: our public-houses are put under more wholesome discipline; and the frequent scenes of dissoluteness and indecent revelry that our streets and public-walks have exhibited, are no longer tolerated.

Should the account I have given be adapted for your Magazine, and a further description be not rendered unnecessary by being furnished by some more able hand, I will, at a future opportunity, continue the subject. W. N.

Portsmouth, March 4, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent P. may find an account of the fog respecting which he inquires, in a tract of Dr. Franklin's, entitled *Meteorological Conjectures*, where Cowper, I fancy, acquired some ideas concerning it. The fog prevailed, the Doctor observes, during *several* of the summer months of 1783, *over all Europe, and a great part of North America*; and from his remarks I apprehend it may have been still more general. It was in its nature dry; and the rays of the sun seemed to have little effect towards dissipating it. They were rendered so faint by it, that when collected by a lens, they would scarcely kindle brown paper; to which cause Dr. Franklin attributes the severity of the succeeding winter. He supposes it may have been the smoke of

* It turns out that in this conjecture I am wrong, as I understand the room has been lately taken, notwithstanding its abject state, for private concerts.

of Hecla, or some neighbouring volcano; or that it might have been adventitious, and occasioned by the combustion of some great body that passed within the sphere of the earth's attraction; and in this conjecture a passage of *the Task*,

“ And such a flame

Kindled in heaven that it burns down to earth,”

which is in the second book, shortly after the allusion noticed by P. may perhaps have had its origin.

A. B.

Portsea, April 5, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE dispute on the two principles, the good and the evil spirits, has exercised the pen of the philosopher, the lungs of the divine, and the sword of the warrior: but the advantage derived to mankind from the speculations or actions of the rival antagonists is very problematical; and blood, ink, and voice seem to have been wasted to no purpose. If I claim to myself the merit of having discovered the cause of this loss of time and waste of talents, do not accuse me of too much arrogance, till you have heard my reasons; and I scruple not to say, that your readers, both of the active and passive class, will applaud me for the discovery, and still more for my disinterestedness, in thus making it known to the world. I maintain then, that it was intended from the beginning, that there should be two classes in society—the one endowed with active, the other with passive, minds; but, as the principles of either, if they had acquired a manifest and total superiority over the other, in any part of the world, would entirely destroy that tract of country in which its influence was exerted, it has been wisely ordained, that they should act upon each other like positive and negative electricity, like attraction and repulsion, and thus being kept within due bounds, their destructive powers can never be exercised to the utmost, and very agreeable characters are formed by a due mixture of the two principles. Have you never seen a fine, active, enterprising lad, who seemed to spurn the ground on which he trod, and was alive to every enterprise of hardy danger? See the same lad, after he has been married three years to one of those charming, soft, placid, elegant females, the heroines of the Minerva Library, and you will find him sober and sedate, capable of listening ten minutes to a grave conversa-

tion, and, except when he is in pursuit of a fox, you might fairly suppose, that he was as devoid of ideas and animation, as the charming statue which is the admiration of the neighbourhood. Again, take the instance of Placido. If any man was formed to shew the power of mind over matter, Placido was the man. He was his mother's darling; for he rioted not about like some boys, and was so easy and good-tempered that nothing could vex him. His father was not entirely satisfied with this ease, and sent him to Westminster, where he took a flogging and his task with the same ease, and neither even made the least impression upon him. At college he was equally famous for his material powers, and the double chin shewed him qualified to rise in the church. Preferment came to him unsought: his relations procured every thing for him: and there was reason to expect that he might slumber away in happy tranquillity the rest of his days on a cathedral cushion, if, unfortunately for his repose, the same relations, who had placed him in the stall, had not thought it incumbent on his dignity to procure an heir to the family. Adieu now to cathedral-repose. Her ladyship's relations, the captain, the colonel, the baronet, drive out the minor canons and the prebendary. Instead of the regular routine—three months at my deanery, five months on my living, four months in town: he was whisked from Bath to Margate, from Brighton to Scarborough, from Weymouth to York; was carried to exhibitions and Bond-street in the morning, to dinners in the afternoon, and to half a dozen routs in the evening. Placido now learned more than all his masters could ever teach him: he knew the liveries and the arms of every peer; became a proficient in the science of decorum; was appealed to in disputes on an odd trick and the right of precedence.

I could enumerate a thousand instances of the same kind, but your readers cannot be at a loss for them in every neighbourhood. It is from want of due observation, that the fact has not been generally acknowledged; and, instead of disputing about it, examine only the history of the world, or the circle of your acquaintance, and the proofs are too numerous to be resisted. Look at the Turks at the siege of Constantinople, and observe them at the present day; reflect on the state of the ancient and the modern Greeks: look any where but at home; for I am afraid of the green bag, and that some Irishman may pop this into so convenient a vehicle,

and

and immerge my matter and spirit to speculate on these sublime subjects in a solitary cell. We will say nothing then of nations, but take a smaller range.

Was you never in company with a dozen authors? what a noise! what a riot! what disputing! Was you ever in company with a dozen peers? What silence! what good breeding! what fine vacuities of ideas and sensations! Could you but mix the company together, join to them a few merchants, to keep the balance between the wits and the peers, and your afternoon would be complete. It is from want of knowledge of this great secret of matter and mind, that so many parties are entirely spoiled. You cannot dine with Gracioso, without a half dozen lawyers in your party. These gentry, having a jargon of their own, and having some claims to notice in the spiritual world, are more intolerable to a man of enlarged mind, than a set of women who can talk only of their mantua or wig-makers. With Hipponomus, the majority comes from Newmarket, and their souls are in the stables: Mercator's table repeats the wit of the stock-exchange; and with Galenophilus, you must laugh at a jest on a clyster or an emetick. Now all these mistakes arise from an ignorance of the two worlds—the material and the spiritual. If you wish to have in your party one capable of saying things worthy of notice, take care to balance him by a sufficient quantity of hearers: do you wish to make your party as stupid as possible, let there be one man of talents, and the rest incapable of enjoying a sprightly saley, or understanding the best-turned compliment.

The necessity of attending to my doctrine in common life, must be evident to every one; but it is not confined to the mere convenience of domestic circles. As thermometers may be made for private life, they may be enlarged also for the benefit of a kingdom. It would not be difficult to point out the materials on which it is formed; nay, as all inventors are very sanguine, I do not scruple to say, that *δὸς πᾶσι*, and I will turn a nation from a noble, generous, free-hearted, spirited people, into a set of stupid, self-interested, base, avaricious, unfeeling brutes, and *vice versa*. The experiments have not been expressly tried on a large scale; but, if any one is of a curious, inquisitive disposition, he might find it indulged by a few very easy trials.

Take then a young gentleman just entering, as they say, into life, who has had

the usual education, and acquired the common ideas that that education is capable of bestowing. He knows that the earth is divided into its four quarters, and has a tolerable idea that the East and West Indies do not join each other. He knows that people should go to church, and that parsons are made to preach in them; consequently there is no need of any body to preach in any other place. He knows that our constitution is the best in the world, and that the trunk of a good tree is better than its branches; but, whether it came into this country with Julius Cæsar, or two thousand years before the flood, or how it came at all amongst us, are things of no concern to him: he has found it here, and every-body says, and surely every-body ought to know, that it is the best in the world. Now, what would you make of such a subject?—*Ad biviam literam y peruenimus*—as says Pythagoras—we are come to the cross-roads, which shall he take?

I advise then first, that you take him to a good dinner—the Morning Post will give you your own choice: but, for my own part, I should prefer for the experiment Mr. Th——. When he has admired sufficiently the splendour of the citizen, and the low-toned conversation of his titled companions, let him go to Mrs. M—'s rout; but be not satisfied with one rout, squeeze him through the whole list of the Morning Post, if you possibly can, before morning. On Thursday evenings, let him not by any means miss the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and, if it is Lent, and you can get him up time enough, secure him a place at St. James's Church for the next day. Kensington Gardens come as things of course, and the Opera-house is a place too well qualified for his education to be ever neglected on a Saturday-night. Pursue this course for three months, and I will warrant you, that he will never dissent from a soul in company, will be a most delightful companion for the Stein at Brighton, the Pier at Ramsgate, the rooms at Bath. No object, in either spiritual or material world, shall ever disturb him; the cry of distress will never pierce his ears; the tears of sensibility shall never move his soul; amidst the crash of worlds, nay, though tea-tables, card-tables, pier-glasses, should mix in one confusion, in the general crash, he alone will stand unmoved—he alone is the true philosopher.

From this successful experiment, turn your attention to another, which will do equal credit to your abilities. Take a young

young gentleman, educated as we suppose the other to have been, in succession from the Catholic Chapel in Golden-square to St. Paul's; mind not his slumberings in the city churches, nor disregard his attention to the truly evangelical preacher in Lombard street; let him sit with you at the Quaker's Meeting, and listen to the songs of Zion at the Synagogue; Rowland Hill's Chapel should not be neglected; and, if the rites of the Greek Church are any where performed, let him be among the by-standers. If a vacant stare accompanies him through this progress, send him instantly to the circles of fashion; they will improve it into becoming ease and negligent insipidity. But does he ask one single question? Does he perceive a resemblance in the rites of opposite churches? Is he curious to know the reason of that resemblance, and the difference also?—Give him information—lead him to the best sources—shew him how far they each agree with, or differ from, that sacred code which ought to be their bond of union, instead of the pretext for separation. Carry him in the same manner to the courts of law, the houses of parliament, the meetings of the common-hall, the resort of the Exchange, the silence of the Bank, the bustle of the Custom-house, the roarings of the stock-jobbers.—Above all, shew him the magnificence of London, the library of its sovereign, the elegance of its streets, the darkness, the misery, the squalid poverty, of its alleys and courts.—Shew him how nearly united these are all to each other.—Teach him that the inhabitant of the hovel and the palace are made by circumstances: point out to him in what they agree, and in what they differ. Do all this, and, at the end of three years, the two young gentlemen shall form the contrast displayed by the dogs of Socrates,—the one shall receive all the enjoyments that shew and wealth and grandeur can bestow: the other, in the midst of every opportunity of gratifying the imagination and the senses, shall be devoured by *ennui*.

As the two characters above-mentioned have been formed by circumstances, that of the nation is changed in the same manner. In England the phenomena are striking, but too numerous for me at present to dwell upon. I will mention only two. The Morning Post kindly tells us every day, how many hundred people were crowded together to see the world, and to be squeezed. Dr. Hawes, a very celebrated, and deservedly

celebrated, writer among the evangelical clergy, tells us, in his Church History, that within three years lately five hundred new places of worship have been established. From the Morning Post I estimate an annual sinking of at least one thousand persons into insipidity, stupidity; and from Dr. Hawes's account, allowing only ten to each chapel, I presume that five thousand are annually raised from the mass of inert matter to different degrees of rank amongst intelligent beings. On the result of the process, I do not pretend to speculate, yet I think I could speak *φανερίως ευσεβείων*. Your's, &c.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject of Canals not being yet mentioned in your very popular Magazine, I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will favour me, through it, with accounts of such as have been formed, or bills passed for, since Mr. Phillips's ingenious History of them in 1792; I press this subject more particularly on your readers, from the consideration, that, even should a general Inclosure Bill pass (an event most ardently to be wished for), there must of necessity remain many thousand acres of waste-ground, even in the four counties only of Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and how much more in Scotland impossible to be cultivated until canals are established in the North of England, and through Scotland! Perhaps what may be termed a GENERAL CANAL BILL might be equally as useful as a GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL. Would it, Mr. Editor, be too much condescension in our Government to follow the example of China and Holland, and contribute a part at least in such undertakings? Our rulers have offered bounties on the importation of grain, or, in other words, for the increased cultivation of foreign countries; would it not be more efficacious to transfer at a proper period (and even at present to declare it) those bounties on foreign produce, and in effect on foreign cultivation, to one on every acre of ground, at present uncultivated, that may be got under the plough, and for every fresh mile of inland navigation that may be effected in the united kingdom?

I am, Sir,

Newcastle,

April 28, 1801.

Your's, &c.

JOHN CLENNELL.

3 G

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to the letter of your Correspondent respecting the legality of a tender made in notes issued by the Bank of England, I beg leave to mention that they are not a legal tender, inasmuch as any person to whom they are offered is at liberty to refuse to accept them, and in this respect there is no difference, whether they are of large or small amount.

I am aware that it has been very generally supposed, that the Act of the 37 Geo. III. Chap. — obviated the distinction which was known to prevail before that time between bank-notes and cash; but whatever was the object of that act, or the intention of the framers and proposers of it, certain it is, that it did not in any manner alter the law respecting tenders, but only provided, that, previous to any one being arrested, the creditor should not only swear, as in the usual affidavit, that the debt was justly due to him, but that no offer of payment had been made “in any note or notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, expressed to be payable on demand;” which has merely the effect of preventing an arrest, when such an offer has been made before the commencement of an action.

Notwithstanding this provision of the legislature, the creditor is still at liberty, even after such a tender has been made, to serve his debtor with the process of the courts; and, if the debt is just, the defendant must resort to the old remedy of paying such a sum of money into court as he admits to be due, and which cannot be done without the permission of the court, and on his undertaking to pay the costs the plaintiff may have incurred up to the time of the defendant's application.

It is to be observed, that although a tender in bank-notes is not strictly legal, yet, if the creditor does not object to receive the debt on that special account, viz. by saying that he will not accept bank-notes, or words to that effect, that the tender is as good and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as it had been made in the current coin of the realm. Common prudence, however, dictates the preference of making the offer in cash where it possibly can be done, as immediately that an action is commenced, a tender is of no avail.

There are some other peculiarities relating to the law of tenders, but it is very probable your readers may be already ac-

quainted with them; and as the question of your Correspondent applies only to the legality of Bank of England Notes, I shall not occupy any more of your valuable Publication on the subject, conceiving that what is said above will be thought a sufficient answer to that question. Before I conclude this letter, I cannot help adding my small tribute of praise, to that which the number of your readers indicates you to possess, for your endeavours to promote the knowledge of circumstances so generally interesting as the present. In my opinion, society cannot be better benefited than by such explanations, which must inevitably tend either to the diminution of law-suits, or of the expence attending them, which, all will agree, “is a consummation most devoutly to be wished;” for, the more they are agitated, the plainer it will appear that there is no want of provision in the laws against unnecessary expence, but that it is entirely owing to the blameable ignorance of individuals that so much loss is in most cases sustained.

I am, Sir,

May 11, 1801.

Your's, &c.

S. H.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of the DEPARTMENT of FINISTERRE, in FRANCE, extracted from CAMERAY'S VOYAGE dans le FINISTERRE, ou ETAT de ce DEPARTEMENT, en 1794 et 1725.

(Continued from p. 136.)

DISTRICT of St. Pol-de-Leon — From Morlaix to St. Pol-de-Leon the road passes for 14 miles through arid wastes. St. Pol, which was before the Revolution the see of a bishop, is now chief place of a canton, to which Roscoff, Plouenen, Plougoulm, and the island of Bas are subordinate. The whole canton contains 12,887 inhabitants. The houses in St. Pol-de-Leon are very simply and badly constructed: and indeed throughout the whole department of Finisterre monuments of good architecture are extremely rare, and few stone edifices met with. In the town itself there is not even one public well: and all the circumjacent country is ill-supplied with water. The peasantry in this district are a good honest kind of people; but easily irritated by the least affront, especially when they are intoxicated. Their courage rises with the increase of danger: they are therefore good soldiers, who never give way, but must be treated with mildness by their officers.

Bretagne

Bretagne is distinguished from the rest of France by a peculiar language, viz. the Kymrian, or ancient British. This language is in no other place spoken with so great purity as in the district around St. Pol-de-Leon: it is unintelligible to most of the European nations. The following proverbs may serve as specimens: *Ar mean a ruill ne zistum quet a guinvi*—A rolling stone gathers no moss; *Ne quet un deves tout a ra an an*—One hot day does not make a summer; *Barnit ar reall ével ma fell deoch besa barnet*—Judge another as thou wouldst be judged thyself. The inhabitants of Cornwallis and Treguier only are able to converse with the natives of this district. The dialect of Vannes deviates still more, and is not understood even here.

No manufactures are carried on at St. Pol-de-Leon. Some trades are held in the greatest contempt, especially the rope-makers and taylor. So great is the abhorrence of them, that wealthy peasants refuse to marry their daughters to them. Perhaps, says our author, this contempt of the sedentary and womanish employment of the taylor is derived from the times of chivalry. The rope-makers, on the contrary, are considered to be working for the hangman. Another conjecture is that formerly great numbers of lepers exercised this trade. What renders this conjecture in some degree probable, is that the *Cacous* or *Cagots* are here chiefly of that profession. They are looked upon as conjurors; and sell their talismans, which, they pretend, prevent those who wear them from being wounded, or overcome in wrestling. The prejudice against the *Cacous*, however, begins gradually to diminish; and they are not now, as formerly, excluded from the churches.

There is a great want of wood here as in the neighbourhood of Morlaix.

Penpoul is the harbour of St. Pol; but now almost wholly without inhabitants, as the seamen belonging to the place serve on board of the ships of war.

Near Penpoul lies the island of Bas, one French mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth: it is difficult and dangerous of access on account of the rocks over-grown with sea-weeds. The eastern part of the island is rather mountainous: but towards the west and north-west the coast is lower and well-cultivated. The whole population amounts to about 800 souls, who inhabit three villages, viz. Porfénéve, Carn and Goualen. The island is defended by four batteries and two forts, with eleven pieces of cannon and eighty

cannoneers. There is besides a garrison of fifty men to guard the coasts. There is but one spring of fresh water to supply the inhabitants. The soil is sandy, and not favourable to the cultivation of corn; for the vehement winds carry away the seed as soon as sown: whence it frequently happens that they are obliged to sow fresh seed three times in one year. The men are all sailors, and the women cultivate the ground; on the whole island, there are only two ploughs, and many of the fields are dug with the spade. The richest proprietor here does not possess more than six or seven cows, of which there are only about two hundred on the whole island. Not a single tree grows here. On the other hand, the sea abounds with fish: but fishermen are wanting, as most of them serve on board the fleet. However much nature has neglected this small spot, yet in spite of the roughness of the climate, in spite of the devastating winds and storms, the inhabitants are as fondly attached to their native rocks, as the Laplanders to their smoky huts. They live together in fraternal concord; and consider themselves, without exception, as members of one family. The sea-coast belongs to them in common. Here there is neither lawyer, monk, nor physician. If any dispute arise, it is settled by means of a few blows with the fist. In no other place do men live so equal. The system of equality was established here long before the Revolution was thought of.

Roscoff is a much frequented sea-port, from which they carry on a considerable contraband trade with England, especially in wine and brandy. They formerly used to import linseed, and export linen manufactured in the country annually to the amount of 500,000 livres. Since the Revolution this trade has been interrupted: but may easily be revived on the return of peace. In the mean time, the harbour, which is so well situated, is in danger of being choked up with sand, if some precautions are not soon taken. In the neighbourhood of Roscoff, and throughout the department of Finisterre, the fields are manured with sea-weed. There is so great a scarcity of wood, that in severe winters they are obliged to cut down even the fruit trees for fuel. In the island of Bas they burn cow dung and sea-weed.—The town of Roscoff contains 1000 inhabitants. The depopulation from the loss of its trade, the arid sandy ground on which it is built, and the ivy-clad ruins of former establishments, give the place a melancholy appearance and desolation.

Here too there is not a single public fountain, no institution for the instruction of youth, no regulations for preserving the health of the inhabitants.

The drift-sand is very dangerous to this track of country, especially during the prevalence of north-north-west winds. Cultivated fields, mills, whole villages and their inhabitants have been overwhelmed by it in one night, so that not a trace of them is left. Many other parts of the department are in danger of being covered in the same manner: the greatest attention and exertions only can save them. The states of Britany maintained at a considerable expence a high dyke, planted with broom, and 600 toises in length, at the foot of which the sand accumulates. But as this dyke is easily constructed, so likewise is it as easily broken down; when nothing can prevent the sand from being drifted through the breach, and covering all the adjoining country. From the side of Lesneven in particular a dreadful sand-hill threatens destruction to the commune of St. Pol. But this causes no great alarm to the inhabitants, who confide in the protection of their great patron-saint, St. Pol. We pity them, if they should carry their blind confidence so far as to neglect to employ more effectual means for their security.

Lanneur, the chief place of a canton, contains 2400 inhabitants, and is distinguished by nothing but its dirtiness, and the total want of public wells, market-places, and manufactures.—On the contrary, the church-yard is in the centre of the town. Near this place is *St. Jean du Doigt*: 1800 inhabitants formerly gained a livelihood from the flocks of pilgrims who came to venerate the miraculous finger of St. John. Though the roads be exceedingly bad, more than 20,000 devotees annually pilgrimed thither barefooted.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately on a pedestrian excursion to Airshire, curiosity, or perhaps a little enthusiasm, prompted me to visit the birth place of Burns. On my arrival, my companion pointed out several of the objects which the poet has “embalmed in never-dying verse;” and, by turns, as the subjects happened to have been ludicrous, plaintive, or sublime, they excited in our bosoms much mirth, much melancholy, and much admiration. The *total-ensemble* of the surrounding scenery is

strikingly beautiful; and, when we reflected it had been the prolific source of the choicest imagery of the Bard’s imagination, we viewed it with superadded interest and pleasure. It is not indeed to be wondered at, that Burns has so exquisitely described the beauties of nature. Physically endowed with *strength* of mind, a glowing fancy, and keen penetration, nature may be said to have formed him for the place where fortune fixed his birth and the earlier period of his life. The exuberant beauty of the scenes which abound in it are admirably suited to inspire poetical ideas, and the imagination of Burns was supereminently qualified to imbibe the inspiration. After feasting on the scenic beauties of the country, we withdrew to the cottage in which Burns had been ushered into existence. The landlord conducted us into an apartment, where the first object that caught our attention was a portrait of the Bard as large as the life, painted on a board. Having inquired for what use it was intended, we were informed it had been done at the expence, and under the direction, of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood for the purpose of being exhibited on a sign-post at the door, for the benefit of the cottage as an ale-house, at the same time that it was meant as an *elegant* tribute to the memory of the poet! Although, for my own part, I could not but applaud the *prudence*, which had dictated this scheme of blending a work of *taste* and *beneficence*, with the useful and charitable purpose of puffing the ale, &c. vended in the cottage, yet, the *elegance* of the first idea was so miserably diminished by the meanness of the last, and in the whole design there was exhibited such a poverty of intellect, such a deplorable beggary of taste, and such a woeiful display of ignorance and folly, that, for a moment, I was unable to decide whether it was most deserving of laughter, ridicule, indignation, or contempt. Imagination, however, was not slow in distinguishing the proper medium through which the pitiful apotheosis deserved to be viewed; and assuredly, had an opportunity offered, we would have committed the painting to the flames, as a sacrifice due to the insulted memory of the poet. Our indignant feelings, however, could only be vented in execrating the barbarous taste, and more than Gothic ignorance, which could thus devote him, whose fame even

“Storied urn or animated bust”

could not possibly enhance, to the same vile

vile purpose to which we generally prefer a dragon, a Saracen, or a black bull! And, parodying the language of Shakespeare, we exclaimed, "*'twas pitiful; 'twas wondrous pitiful.*"—Had the portrait been

"A piece of work

So bravely done, so rich, that it did strive
In workmanship and value ;"

or had it been executed with any degree of excellence or fidelity ; it might have been admitted as a small apology for the patrons of the undertaking : but they, as if determined that the taste and elegance of the execution should correspond with the *liberality* and *grandeur* of the design, *wisely* committed it to the care and dexterity of a common sign-painter in Air ; and of course the portrait is a mere daub, and truly worthy of the purpose for which it was designed ! Since these gentlemen were disposed to honour the memory of Burns, he himself had pointed out to them the proper path, in the delicate compliment he paid the ashes of the poet Ferguson, by erecting a stone simply inscribed to his memory. Something of the same kind, though indeed but a trivial tribute, would at least have been more to their own credit ; and, after all, would not have been a great deviation from the principle of frugality which they seem to have laid down as the basis of their scheme.

Were the above fact generally known, I have little doubt but it would tend to stimulate many of Burns's admirers to undertake the erection of a memorial worthy of his genius and his fame. Private individuals here have already testified their benevolence and philanthropy, by their active exertions for the orphan family of the poet, among whom John Mair, esq. of Plantation, deserves to be particularised ; and I am convinced, there are many such both in Ayrshire and this city, who would cheerfully display their liberality and their taste in contributing for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in the stead of the above-mentioned sign-board, which is as disgraceful to every person connected with it, as it is insulting to him whose fame it is meant to perpetuate. I am, &c.

Glasgow, May 8, 1801.

R. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.

(Continued from Page 310, of our last Number.)

NEXT to public-buildings for religious purposes, naturally follow those of a civil nature, as the courts of

justice for the town and county, the Mansion, Trinity, and Custom-houses, and the gaols ; of which that for the town has nothing particularly to recommend it but the humanity and attention of the gaoler, who successfully emulates the examples of his two immediate predecessors, whose conduct, in these respects, obtained the praise of the celebrated Mr. Howard. It is built over one of the gates of the town-wall ; and, though kept as clean and airy as its situation will admit, has no court or area except the roof, on which the debtors are allowed to walk : there is no provision for solitary confinement ; or for the protection of the younger prisoners from being corrupted by intercourse with hardened offenders. It is astonishing that the reports, I do not say of the Philadelphia-prison, but of those of Manchester, Oxford, and Gloucester, at home, have not excited more of a spirit of emulation among the magistrates, and others possessing influence throughout the kingdom, for improving the construction and police of the public gaols.

But if the prison for the town be not all that one could wish, what shall be said of that for the county ? a dark, cold, unwholesome dungeon, once the cellar under the great tower of the castle, now constantly wet with the water that trickles down its sides ; the descent to which, by a flight of steps, is, for fifty weeks in the year, made the common receptacle of all the filth in the neighbourhood ; and to be precipitated into which the poor wretches who are to take their trials at the assizes are annually brought from Morpeth the preceding week, and in the mean time furnish a perquisite to the under-officers of the county, who shew their miserable charge, like so many wild beasts, to a gaping multitude, though many of them, perhaps, are on the eve of being publicly discharged, as innocent of the crimes alleged against them. That this should be known to the Lord Lieutenant, the sheriffs, and the grand juries, and year after year pass over without redress, is one of those lamentable facts which it is easier to prove than to account for or excuse.

Of buildings for public accommodation the bridge naturally claims the first place. If this originally fixed the situation of the town, the town has since returned the compliment ; and, on its failure, in 1771, by the same general inundation which carried down the Solway Moss, and did other incalculable damage in the northern counties, prevented that removal of it somewhat higher up the river, which, while it would

would have been attended with many advantages to the public at large, would certainly have produced a vast change in the value of property and the course of trade. The circumstance of its being rebuilt by different and jarring parties, who could not agree to employ the same architect, or adopt the same plan or mode of proceeding, spoiled the uniformity of the structure, and produced a narrow and inconvenient passage. The consequences of these disagreements have been submitted to for more than twenty years: but the trustees of the bridge have at length determined to improve the passage, by extending the arches to nearly the full width of the piers. After much deliberation, whether this should be executed in iron or in stone, the latter has been preferred; and, with the full concurrence of the corporation of Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham, an engagement has been entered into with Mr. David Stephenson, the architect of All-Saints-church, to execute a plan which combines much elegance with every desirable accommodation. It is expected that this will be completed in the summer of next-year.

Of buildings for public amusement the assembly-rooms are reckoned particularly elegant and commodious. Part of the building is also occupied as a subscription news-room, upon a plan peculiarly liberal and acceptable to strangers. Here, besides the public journals of every kind, a considerable number of books, particularly those illustrative of the public transactions and events, and of the state of manners and literature at home and abroad, are purchased and preserved, and will one day form a very valuable library of the most popular productions, on all sides, upon the various interesting topics of discussion which, from time to time, have agitated the public mind. There is as yet no public room exclusively appropriated to musical exhibitions. When the ingenious but unfortunate Dr. John Brown was the vicar, and Avilon the organist, of Newcastle, considerable attention was paid to the cultivation of this elegant art: but the taste thus excited seems to have been a forced one, and sunk with these respectable promoters. For a few years back, however, a musical society has existed, which has pursued its object with great spirit; and its members are at present exerting themselves to procure subscriptions for building a music-hall, upon the plan of those at Manchester and Liverpool. There is a neat and commodious theatre, of a size abundantly sufficient for the town;

and a riding-school was built, some years ago, upon a plan well adapted to the purpose, but it seems to have completely failed.

The public baths are extremely well contrived, and much resorted to. They consist of hot and vapour-baths, inclosed cold-baths for ladies and gentlemen, and a large open or swimming-bath. The grounds in which they are situated are elegantly laid out; and in the bath-keepers house are excellent accommodations for invalids. To this establishment the spirited proprietor, Dr. Kentish (well known to the medical world by his ingenious *Essay on Burns*), has lately added a complete pneumatic apparatus for the application of the factitious gases in the several cases in which they have been recommended by Dr. Beddoes and others.

Of charitable institutions the infirmary must undoubtedly take the lead. It is built in an open and healthy situation; and in this respect a model for charitable institutions, that, while it is sufficiently neat and handsome, it is withal so plain, that not a penny can fairly be charged to the account of superfluous ornament. From the number of accidents which are perpetually occurring in the coal-mines, it unfortunately enjoys peculiar advantages as a school of surgery; and it has, from the first, been under the direction of men deservedly eminent in their profession. Whether the establishment itself has sufficiently extended its advantages in this respect, or whether its directors have been as liberal as the establishment would have allowed, in the admission, as visitors, of those practitioners who were not concerned in the management, has been a subject of some dispute. It is, at any rate, to be lamented, that, in an hospital where such a variety of interesting cases during a period of fifty years must necessarily have occurred, no accurate historical record should have been kept, from which selections might have been made from time to time for the information of the medical public. Under the present judicious and spirited directors, however, a new code of laws is said to be forming; lectures to the pupils have been introduced, on anatomy by Mr. Horn, and on surgery by Mr. Ingham: it is hoped that these will, in due time, be followed up by others on chemistry and pharmacy; and that a house-clerk will be appointed to keep a regular history of remarkable cases, under the direction of the medical attendants. By the particular recommendation of Dr. Clark, a medical library is also forming for the use

use of the pupils, which cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects.

The other charitable establishments are a well supported dispensary, a lunatic-hospital (it is to be lamented that the prevalence of this dreadful scourge should have occasioned a necessity also for two private asylums), a lying-in-hospital, and an excellent institution for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houses; by the provisions of which the objects of it are attended and supplied with medicines *gratis*, and also receive, towards the expences of their lying-in, three shillings a week for the first three weeks, and one shilling and sixpence for the last week, of the month. A very useful appendage to this charity would be a child-bed-linen repository, from which to furnish, during the same period, to the poor objects of the institution, and perhaps to others in certain cases, and in *all* cases on sufficient security for their due return, clean and comfortable bed-cloaths, and apparel for mother and child; who are often put to the utmost hardships in these respects at a period when they are least able to bear them. A small capital in the outlet, and a very moderate subscription to keep up the stock, would be amply sufficient for this important extension of charitable relief.

The common hospitals and alms-houses for the maintenance of the aged and infirm of various descriptions and sexes, are here in great abundance. One of these, the Keelmens-hospital, deserves particular notice, because it was built and is maintained by themselves, out of a small deduction from their daily wages, in opposition, as it is said, to the wishes of their employers, the company of hoastmen (or coal-venders) who feared lest they might thus become too independent. This company are now, however, the guardians of this useful establishment; though the management of it is among themselves, who, indeed, support the whole of their poor by subscription among themselves, without having recourse to parish-relief, under the authority of a particular act of parliament.

Of charity-schools for boys and girls, and of Sunday-schools, there are great numbers, most of them under good regulations. A school of industry for the education of poor girls for domestic service would be an addition particularly useful in a place where sufficient employment is easily found for boys; but where girls are in general left a burden upon their parents, and too little care is taken to qualify them for any useful service or employment.

The success which has attended the schools of this kind at York, and the regulations by which they are conducted, are so well detailed in Mrs. Cappe's account of these useful institutions, that it is only necessary to refer the reader to that most valuable pamphlet, and to express an earnest wish that there may be found in other places the same judicious firmness in overcoming prejudice, and the same patient and unwearied perseverance which have been so successfully displayed by this excellent lady and her spirited coadjutors.

A few years ago a benevolent society was established in Newcastle, with a view to the relief of the "Friendly Poor." Similar institutions have been set on foot by the Methodists in various places, under the title of "Strangers' Friends;" and, in large towns more especially, they may often be highly useful in the relief of occasional distress, of persons who have no settlement, or whose settlement is disputed, as well as in aid of parochial allowance, which cannot always be granted to the full extent of the case of aged and infirm persons. This institution labours under some disadvantages from its having originated in too much of a sectarian spirit, and its meetings are said to have been sometimes disturbed with contests for influence in the management; it has, however, done much good, and deserves to be better known and encouraged.

Among the institutions for the promotion of learning, the public grammar-school has been successively under the direction of the celebrated Grecian, Richard Dawes, and of that excellent scholar, and much more successful teacher, the Rev. Hugh Moises, who has the satisfaction of reckoning among the number of his pupils the Dean of Lincoln, Sir Robert Chambers, Sir William Scot, and his brother the Lord Chancellor*, with many other eminent characters. His nephew and successor, Mr. Edward Moises, is eminent for his proficiency in Oriental literature, and is frequently applied to for instruction in this branch of learning: his Persian Interpreter is now become a stock-book in the catalogues of Oriental works; and has been particularly spoken of in terms of approbation by Sir William Ousley, who has also recommended to the public notice its author's further scheme of publishing

* This eminent lawyer has done *himself* the honour of making it the first act of his new dignity to appoint his old master to the office of his chaplain.

correct editions of the principal Persian writers. It is to be lamented, that the school has, of late years, much declined, partly, it is alleged, from misunderstandings among the masters; partly from an inclination which seems to prevail among parents to send off their children to distant boarding-schools, by which other undertakings of the same nature have been affected, as well as the public grammar-school. There are several respectable private seminaries in Newcastle, and some very flourishing young ladies' boarding-schools.

The Philoſophical and Medical Society has been established a good many years. Among its papers are preserved a great number of Memoirs and Histories of Cafes, out of which a valuable selection might easily be made, which, with the excellent Introductory Discourse delivered on its institution, by its first president, the late Dr. Rotheram, would probably be acceptable, as it would certainly be a useful present to the public. On this has been grafted a Medical Club; in which the members season a temperate meal, provided in rotation at each other's houses, with the freedom of familiar conversation on the cases which have respectively occurred to them, or on the books which they, from time to time, order at their mutual expence. It were to be wished that a similar friendly intercourse could be extended among the members of the other professions.

The plan of the Medical Society being necessarily confined to the gentlemen of the faculty, a proposal was made, about eight years ago, for the establishment of a more general literary association. It is obvious that Newcastle is a situation peculiarly well adapted for such an institution, not only as it possesses extraordinary advantages for the cultivation of mineral knowledge, in the investigation of its two great natural products of coal and lead, and their various accompanying strata and matrices; and as it offers so wide a field for the application of mechanical inventions to the working of the mines, and the conveyance of their products; not only as it affords so many advantages for the cultivation of those manufactures and arts, which depend upon the cheapness and plenty of fuel, and the facility of receiving and transmitting their several materials and products, by an extensive commercial intercourse; but also, as this very intercourse furnishes the inquirer into the wonders of nature and art with the opportunity of carrying on a literary correspondence

with the curious in other countries, and of collecting from every quarter whatever may be interesting or important. And though, in several important respects, the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Newcastle has not had all the success which might have been expected, particularly though the multiplied engagements of several of the most eminent coal-viewers have prevented them from affording it that assistance in ascertaining various circumstances of importance to a full investigation of the natural history of this curious mineral, yet many valuable communications have been received* on these subjects, and many other excellent papers have been read †, which have greatly contributed to the entertainment and information of its members. A large and valuable library is already collected, and the funds for increasing it are so considerable, that it may be expected, in a few years, to comprehend every work of importance on the various subjects which come within the plan of the society. The purchase of a philoſophical and chemical apparatus, and the collection of a cabinet of natural history, is also in contemplation. The completion of these objects cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects upon the minds of the rising generation.

There is, besides, a very valuable library in an elegant appendage to the church of St. Nicholas, built for the purpose by Sir Walter Blackett. This library was bequeathed to the town by the late Dr. Thomlinson, of Whickham. But the restrictions by which the resort to it is shackled, and the want of checks upon the conduct of the librarian (to which, it is acknowledged, there must be added the abuse which has been made of occasional indulgencies) have rendered it of very little use to the inhabitants, and it is far from being generally known or attended to. If an Act of Parliament for public regulations should at any time be wanted, it might be worth while to consider how far it would be practicable to introduce any provisions which might extend the benefits of Dr. Thomlinson's bequest.

(To be continued.)

* Particularly from Mr. Thomas, of Denton-hall, and Mr. Fenwick, of Dipton, the ingenious author of Four Practical Essays on important mechanical subjects.

† Two Essays, by Dr. Fenwick, on Calcareous Manures, and on the Influence of Elastic Gases on Vegetation, have been published by the Society.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL you allow me, through the medium of your useful Publication, to do justice to the character of a much esteemed person, to whose respectability, as an artist and a man, a numerous train of friends will give their most willing testimony. In the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article *Wood-cuts*, he is introduced to the public notice in the following injurious manner:

"He (i. e. young Bewick) was bound apprentice to a Mr. Beilby, of Newcastle, an engraver on metal of the lowest order, who was seldom engaged in any thing more difficult than cutting the face of a clock. This man," &c.

Now, though Mr. Beilby does by no means claim, nor his friends for him, to be ranked among the highest order, from which his situation in a country-town necessarily precluded him, yet, that he does not deserve to be spoken of in this contemptuous manner, any of your readers may easily convince himself, by turning to Brand's History of Newcastle, where they will find some plates executed by this artist in no mean style, particularly "Thorn-ton's Tomb-plate," and the Plan of the Town of Newcastle. It ought to be known, too, that at the time "young Bewick" was bound apprentice to Mr. Beilby, he was then engaged in executing the mathematical cuts for Dr. Hutton's Mensuration, and for the mathematical part of the Lady's Diary, published by the same author.

As Mr. Beilby has never laid any claim to the merit of reviving the art of engraving on wood, there was no occasion whatever for the introduction of his name into a history of the art. He saw, indeed, the rising merit of his pupil, and had discernment enough to encourage it: particularly, it was by his advice that applica-

tion was made to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for the premium for the best engraving on wood*; which Mr. Bewick obtained; during his apprenticeship, and not, as Dr. Gleig has stated, after he went to London.

It ought, besides, to be further attended to, that, on Mr. Bewick's return to his native place, he entered into a partnership with this "engraver of the lowest order," which subsisted for many years: and that while he was engaged in preparing those accurate representations of quadrupeds, and of British land-birds, which have obtained for him such deserved celebrity, the greater part of the former work, and the whole of the latter, was composed by Mr. Beilby; whose services, however, in this respect (as indeed might naturally be expected), were never noticed by the public, being lost in the blaze of excellence displayed by his *quondam* pupil.

I cannot conclude this brief vindication of the character of Mr. Beilby, without expressing my regret, that Dr. Gleig should have suffered his valuable work to be stained with so gross a calumny, which could not have happened, if, when collecting materials for his History of Wood-engraving, he had applied to the most obvious source of accurate information—the eminent artist, to whose superior talents the world is indebted for the revival, or rather the invention (for, as the Doctor himself has justly observed, the ancient mode of wood-cutting is different in many respects) of this capital branch of the graphic art.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Newcastle, May 12, 1801.

* The cut which obtained the premium was one of a series intended for an edition of Gay's Fables (the subject, the Old Hound), afterwards published by T. Saint, of Newcastle; the frontispiece of which was engraved by Mr. Beilby.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the DUKE of PARMA.

HIS Royal Highness Ferdinand Lewis de Bourbon, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, was born on the 20th of January, 1751. He was son of the Duke Don Philip, Infant of Spain, third son of King Philip V. formerly Duke of Anjou. Although the Duchy of Parma is the pettiest principality in Italy, hardly containing an extent of ninety miles from east to west, and thirty-five from south to north, it has been uncommonly conspicuous in the Italian history, ever since it became an independent principality of the House

of Farnese. This celebrity originated in the connection of the duchy with the Court of Rome, in the great number of illustrious men of the name of Farnese, in their misfortunes, and especially in their magnificence of every kind, in Parma, in Rome, and in their fiefs in the kingdom of Naples.

The last heir of this illustrious family was Elizabeth, Queen to Philip V. so justly celebrated for her high and generous mind. The Prince Don Philip was, among her children, he who inherited most of her character in this respect. Accordingly,

as soon as he took possession of his maternal dominions, he displayed a magnificence almost inconsistent with the smallness of his income. His court, though naturally less numerous than those of Turin and Naples, could rival both in elegance and brilliancy. His army, consisting of no more than two regiments, was reckoned to be the most elegant troops in Europe. His life-guards and servants were on the same footing with the powerful monarchs of the House of Bourbon. To his liberal spirit it is owing that the Opera-house in Parma should be, next to Naples and Milan, the largest theatre in Italy, and superior to any in the quality of the materials and in the elegance of its form. The beautiful and elegant garden of *Colorno*, although less large than many villas in Rome and Florence, had no rival in taste and architecture, and was justly called the *Marly* of Italy; and to complete his munificence, he was the first who set to the Italian princes the example of appointing at court a Poet Laureat, by calling to Parma the celebrated Abbé Frugoni, who upon his part could justly say, in one of his odes :

Sono in Parma, ove ho la sorte
Di servir la regal corte,
Che in due principi rinferra
Quanto v'è di grande in terra !

It was certainly an important advantage for the Infant Don Ferdinando to be son of such a father. There was a prospect that his education should be as liberal and generous as that of any prince in Europe: and really he was, in this respect, the most fortunate Prince in this century, and some might still make it a question, whether any (except Alexander the Great) had ever such a preceptor! He was scarcely seven years of age when he was entrusted to the instructions of the Abbé Etienne Bonnot de Condillac, the greatest metaphysician of his age, and the only man who had repaired the honour of the continent, which, until his time, had no one to oppose to Locke. We shall mention soon after, that the young Prince was rather unfortunate under the direction of Mr. de Condillac. But when we consider that this great philosopher availed himself of the opportunity to publish his excellent *Cours d'Etudes*, a work which has, perhaps, made in the human mind a greater revolution than any of the kind, we cannot help thinking that the Princes of Parma are, by such an election, entitled to the highest gratitude from all mankind.

We have from Condillac himself some very interesting notices on the dispositions in the mind and the heart of his pupil, as well as upon the method which he adopted for his education. Although these notices are scattered through several parts of his works, we shall combine them here in due order; as we are convinced that they will give a better idea of the education and character of the young Prince, than any account of our own. "It is," says the philosopher, "*a prejudice in all children to believe that things have always been what they are at present*; my pupil, therefore, supposed that manners, customs, opinions and arts, had always been the same; upon being made sensible of the variations, he soon became curious to know what they had been in their origin and progress. He occupied himself with such disquisitions when he studied with me, and in the very time of his recreations he made it an amusement to imitate the industry of the primitive men, and to treat the progress of the arts as diversions for his infancy. It was at that time Mr. Keralio gave him a short course of agriculture, in the garden contiguous to his apartment. My pupil ploughed his field, sowed corn, and reaped his harvest; soon after he sowed other grains, and planted trees of several kinds. — "We charge young children with being incapable of reasoning, only because we do not know how to place ourselves within their reach: our ignorance is the true cause of their incapacity. Being convinced of this truth, I thought that my pupil would easily understand me, if, by inducing him to reflect on some ideas which were familiar to him, I could make him remark by what series of reasonings he had acquired them. For the purpose of carrying my plan into execution, I felt I ought to approximate to my pupil—I ought to be a child rather than an instructor. I allowed him to play, and I played with him; and in the mean while I made him remark every thing he did, and by what means he had learned to do it. My pupil was by this means acquainted with the mechanism of his understanding: he understood the generation of his ideas: he saw the rise and progress of his habits. After setting him to reflect on the infancy of mankind, I thought the history of it would prove curious and easy to him. The work of Goguet, published some months before, was the best book for my purpose. The time being now arrived when civil societies, secure of their subsistence, sought for greater convenience and enjoyments of life,

we reviewed the period of the introduction of fine arts and of taste considered as coeval with them. At last, we began to reason on every thing. This was the order which I followed in the instruction of my pupil: I formed his taste with models of the beautiful; his taste being formed, I initiated him in the philosophical notions. We commenced with the *Lutrin*, we read afterwards some comedies of Moliere, some tragedies of Racine, and we formed the idea of a dramatic composition. I did not delay to instruct him in his religion, and I selected for the purpose the *Catechism* of Henry, and the Bible of *Royaumont*. I thought it better to put often before his eyes the history of religion than to engrave its principles in his memory for a single time. When he had finished the *course of studies* I had written for him, he read the work of Madame de Chatelet on Newton, the Treatise on the Sphere by Maupertuis, and the second part of the *Newtonian Elements*, by Voltaire. M. de Keralio taught mathematics to my pupil, who pushed his studies in algebra so far as the equations of the second degree. He read a Treatise on Conic Sections. He studied M. Traband's book on movement and equilibrium. He studied likewise hydrostatics, hydraulics, astronomy, and geography. Military architecture became then an easy study to him. Towards the close of his education, the fathers le Sueur and Jacquier were sent for to give a course of experimental physics to my pupil, who, wishing to take advantage of the visit of these learned men to court, repeated with them all his past studies in mathematics, and engaged as far as the *analysis of the infinite*."

Tolluntur in altum,
Ut Lapfu graviore ruant.

Cannot better be applied than to the Duke of Parma! When we consider the foregoing passages of Condillac, and reflect that a child, from the 7th to the 12th year of his age, should go through so many interesting studies, with such assistance, we are struck with awe and admiration; we cannot, however, help deploring the inequalities of human nature, if we turn our view towards the changes in the mind of the once assiduous and ingenious Prince, whose subsequent conduct has by no means continued the splendors with which it began. He became addicted to false devotion! The writer of this article had some hints of the motives that obliged the Court of Parma to entrust the further education of the young Prince, to other persons of different

character from Condillac. He was aware that a sarcastical sentence of Voltaire had been the remote cause of the changes. "*La philosophie*," said he, "*s'est montrée en Italie, mais la congregation de l'index l'a proscrite!*" It was, therefore, suspected, that Condillac had infused into his pupil's mind some principles of that pernicious philosophy, so much in vogue in the last age; and the necessity was felt of giving him other governors, who should inspire him with a due reverence to religious tenets. We are now obliged to the Abbé Barruel for a more correct and detailed account of this fact. This French clergyman, in the first volume of his *Memoirs* against Jacobinism, has proved that the appointment of Condillac to the education of the young Prince of Parma was the result of the Encyclopedic cabal in Paris, who wished to get a footing in the courts of the southern Princes, as they had already succeeded in those of the north. He states, that the intriguing mathematician, d'Alembert, who had already become the leader of the sect, and the dispenser of every favour among the candidates, had proposed Condillac, like him, a professed atheist, and the Abbé de l'Eyre, much in the same principles, known in the republic of letters, first for his *Analysis of Bacon*, and many articles in the *Encyclopedie*, and afterwards in the political world for a conventionist and a regicide. Voltaire had the effrontery to congratulate his friends upon this event. Matters went so far as to make the Bourbon courts sensible of the conspiracy against them. Condillac was ignominiously dismissed, and a more religious governor put in his place. The latter found that his predecessor had really neglected this important part of his duty, and consequently prevailed on the young Prince to destroy the greatest part of his former education. The Prince, according to M. Barruel's statement, was so deeply penetrated by the sense of his past dangers, as to take an oath, before the image of the blessed Virgin, to forget whatever he had acquired from such impure sources. Respecting these particulars, we must refer to Abbé Barruel, who was at that time in Paris, and witnessed, of course, the whole series of the Encyclopedic intrigues. The writer is likewise convinced, that the Abbé de Condillac really was a materialist, and any discerning reader may perceive the spirit of such a system throughout his writings; it appears, however, astonishing, that a prudent philosopher should openly teach his royal pupil those pernicious principles

which he has so carefully attempted to conceal in his works!

His Royal Highness has been equally unfortunate in many other occurrences. In the article of his Sicilian Majesty, we have mentioned the old report of an agreement between Philip V. of Spain, and his Queen, Elizabeth Farnese, that if their eldest son, Ferdinand, should die without issue, King Charles, their second son, should be his successor in the Crown of Spain, and the infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma, their third son, should succeed to the latter, in the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies. For the better understanding of the following statements, we are obliged to give, in this place, a short notice of the vicissitudes of the House of Farnese previously to that period. The Princes of this illustrious family had, for two centuries back, made the most conspicuous figure in the annals of Italy, next to the Holy See and the two Crowned Heads. Besides their Principality of Parma and Piacenza, just as it is at present, they possessed the rich Dukedom of Castro and the county of Ronciglione, the superb palace in Rome, and the beautiful country-seat of Caprarola, in the Roman territory, both reckoned as models of modern architecture; and, in the kingdom of Naples, a large number of the noblest fiefs, invested by Charles V. in his natural daughter, Margaret of Austria, when she married Octavius, Duke of Parma.

The Farnesian Princes enjoyed all these estates (the dukedom of Castro excepted, which was forfeited) until the Cardinal, Duke Antony, who died about the year 1731. Princess Elizabeth, his niece, Queen of Spain, was his successor, and the last of the family. She ceded her principality to her second son Charles, who took possession of it in the subsequent year. After the war of 1734, Charles being acknowledged King of the Two Sicilies, he ceded again the principality, as well as all the rights belonging to his mother on the Great Dukedom of Tuscany, (likely to fall upon her, as the nearest relation of the then reigning Grand Duke) to the Emperor Charles VI. of the House of Austria. At the end of the other war, breaking out in the year 1742, it was agreed that the Great Dukedom of Tuscany should be given to the Emperor Francis of Lorraine, and the House of Austria should cede the Dukedom of Parma and Piacenza to the Infant Don Philip. In the meanwhile (whether it was by a peculiar article or by open force, is un-

certain) King Charles yielding the Dukedom of Parma to the House of Austria, for the first time, in the year 1735, had conveyed to Naples all the moveable goods from Parma, above all, the superb library, the rich museum of paintings, &c. He likewise preserved the Palace Farnese, in Rome, and the country seat of Caprarola, and all the numerous and rich fiefs in the kingdom. With respect to the latter, Marquis Janucci, the celebrated Neapolitan Minister, conducted himself like a good Civilian. He never suffered these Farnesian fiefs to be wholly incorporated with the crown: he subjected them to a peculiar administration, entirely detached from the fiscal officers, and gave them the name of *allodial estate*. The idea of the minister was evident: he supposed that a change of kings or dynasties might some time or other take place in Naples, and in this case, the Bourbon Princes descending from Queen Elizabeth Farnese, although, by the chances of war and peace, or any other political event, they should be divested of the kingdom of Naples, would always lay a claim to those private estates in it which had never made a part of the revenues of the crown. We have stated that the agreement between King Philip V. and his Queen Elizabeth, on the future settlement of their children, was known by *common report*! Indeed, it is far from us to believe that King Charles, so renowned for his prudence, piety, and rather a romantic love of justice, should act so improperly as to violate the will of his parents, (particularly as the Queen Dowager, Elizabeth, was at that period alive, nor did she die till the year 1766.) We presume that the promise in favour of the Infant Don Philip, was one of those idle words which King Charles did not think himself bound to perform; but, with respect to the subsequent fate of the Farnesian estates in the kingdom, we cannot possibly apologize for the conduct of the Neapolitan Government, since in their own opinion (and in fact these estates had never been incorporated with the crown) they had always been considered as the private property of the descendants of the family of Farnese, and the actual lawful successor and representative of it was the reigning Duke of Parma; justice, law, and good sense, required that they should be restored to the right proprietor: and it is rather astonishing that no-body has made, as yet, his Sicilian Majesty sensible of this palpable truth! No doubt he

would have redressed the grievance, and returned them to his cousin according to the original investiture, and to the common feudal-laws of the kingdom. He would have done it with so much greater facility, as their annual revenues can hardly amount to four hundred thousand ducats, (under seventy thousand pounds sterling); a trifling object to a powerful monarch, and an important one for a petty prince!

The greatest uneasiness his Royal Highness ever felt, was given from the Court of Rome, in the year 1767, when he was still a minor. It originated in the assertion of the paramount sovereignty of the Holy See over the Dukedom of Parma. Now that the delusions of the philosophy of the last age are vanished, we shall not scruple to say that the Holy See was altogether right in the contest; and the Ministers of his Royal Highness deserve the just blame of posterity, for having exposed their prudent and religious sovereign to the mortification of an ecclesiastical censure, and having rendered him the subject of universal scandal in the Catholic world! Although the cities of Parma and Piacenza had undergone many revolutions in the middle ages, and had been sometimes under a Republican Government of their own, sometimes under the domination of the Emperors and the Dukes of Milan, and occasionally also under the protection of the Holy See; it is a notorious fact that Pope Leo X. conquered them, in the year 1521, by force of arms, and the Church enjoyed the most lawful and tranquil possession of them until the year 1534. Paul III. of the House of Farnese, with the consent of the sacred college, erected them into a dukedom, and granted them to Peter Lewis, his son, Duke of Castro and Lord of Nepi and Falcati, upon condition that the two latter cities should remain incorporated with the Holy See, as an indemnification, or rather as an equivalent for Parma and Piacenza; that he and his successors should pay 8000 crowns a-year to the apostolic chamber, as an acknowledgement of the paramount dominion, and that no new taxes should be raised on the pious foundations, religious communities and church-estates of every description in the dukedom. This last condition was, perhaps, too exorbitant for a sovereign prince. But as it really was a fundamental feudal compact, it was fully observed by the subsequent Princes of the House of Farnese, nor could it ever have been repealed or modi-

fied without the consent of the Paramount Lord. The Minister of his Royal Highness (a French nobleman of the name of *Tillot*, if we recollect rightly) attempted to make a sudden innovation against the above-mentioned laws of the feudal investiture. The Court of Rome made, as was to be expected, strong remonstrances against the attempt: no attention being given to the remonstrances, it was likewise natural that the Duke, according to the feudal laws, should be declared as having forfeited his fiefs to the benefit of the Paramount Lord; and this also being unattended with any effect, the ecclesiastical censures were resorted to. Clement XIII. launched a solemn excommunication against the Duke of Parma!

This was, certainly, a lamentable event, in the midst of an enlightened century, and almost unaccountable, if an inquisitive historian takes a review of the characters of the two eminent persons then acting on the scene. Had the Duke been a Prince like Phillip le Bel, or Henry VIII. or the Pope, like Boniface VIII. or Sixtus V. the event would create no astonishment; but it was quite the reverse: the former was a mild, inoffensive, and religious prince; the latter was a prudent and sober man, and one of the best pontiffs in modern times. He had formerly been Governor of the towns of Rieti and Fano, and afterwards Bishop of Padua, where he had deserved the esteem and admiration of all the inhabitants, from his uncommon piety and generosity. He was distinguished for his unalterable mildness and beneficent humanity towards people of every description, and exacted respect even from the enemies of the church.

Nothing can better prove the perversion of the human mind at the period we now allude to than this event! Not a single person was then found in the Catholic countries, who thought it worth while to publish any occasional pamphlet for the support of the church! On the contrary, the greatest humiliations were thrown upon it in the political and literary world. The Court of Versailles, little examining which of the two parties was in the right, only reflected that the offended Prince was a Bourbon; and accordingly they took from the Holy See Avignon and the depending estates in Provence. The Government of Naples likewise, in order to avenge (as the dispatches stated) *the injuries inflicted upon a Royal Prince*, seized Benevento and Pontecorvo. The Court of Spain

was already (if we are rightly informed) on the point of detaching the Spanish dominions from the dependance on the Holy See, and appointing a national patriarch. Pedantic canonists and historians repeated on this occasion the superannuated common topics of the ambition and rapacity of the clergy: among them, Millot did not scruple to notice the event, in the last paragraph of his *Elements of Universal History*, and call it *progrès de la raison*; and a Neapolitan judge, of the name of Spiriti, a petulant and presumptuous scribbler, published a work on the "Purpose," which contained little else than violent sarcasms against the church, because His Holiness had, in his Bull, used the imperious words—*In ducatu nostro Parmensi et Placentino*. These facts will prove that the Church cannot possess any thing, only because it is called *Church*; and that the Pope is always in the wrong, because he is called a *Pope*! This was the result of what Mr. Burke justly styled *the narrow mind of the philosophical age*!

His Royal Highness has ever since lived in the greatest tranquillity. In the year 1769, he married the Archduchess Mary Amalia, the eldest of the Austrian Princesses, and four years older than himself, by which marriage he has a promising young Prince, Don Luigi, born in the year 1773. He has, like his father, attended to the literary improvements in his small state; he founded, about the year 1770, an academy for arts, the first President of which

was the celebrated Count Rezzonico; about the year 1772, he established another academy for the improvement of dramatic compositions, with yearly premiums to such who presented the best play, the first of which was granted (if we recollect rightly) to Count Magnocavallo, for his tragedy of *Creso*; and the second to Count Galini, author of the tragedy of *Zelinda*. The establishment, however, which reflects an immortal honour on his reign, is the Royal Printing-house in Parma, directed by the celebrated Bodoni, who has, undoubtedly, surpassed all his predecessors in the typographic annals, and has, most likely, precluded the way to all his successors for any considerable improvement in the same line.

His Royal Highness, has, indeed, a devotion rather suitable to a Capuchin than to a Prince. He spends the greatest part of his time in the churches, and very often he chooses to assist at divine service, and chaunt in the choir of the Dominical Fathers in Parma. This has rendered him obnoxious to some criticisms from his subjects as well as the rest of the Italians. He has, however, evinced throughout his life, that superstition is, at the worst, the religion of weak minds. For no-body can deny that he carefully fulfils every domestic and public duty, and he is of course beloved by his family and subjects, and highly esteemed by his neighbours.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE following anecdote is a very curious illustration both of the character of this great Princess, and of the bad taste of the pulpit eloquence, and courtly flattery of the bishops of her age. It is related by a contemporary; and that the *naïveté* of the style may not be lost in the narrative, it shall be transcribed as it appears in the original writer:

"There is almost none that waited in Queen Elizabeth's court, and observed any thing, but can tell it pleased her very much to seeme to be thought, and to be told, that she looked younge. The majesty and gravity of a scepter born 44 yeeres could not alter that nature of a woman in her. When Bishop Rudd was appointed to preach before her, he wishing, in a godly zeale, as well became him, that she should think sometime of mortality,

being then 63 yeeres of age, he tooke this text, fit for that purpose, out of the Psalms. Psalm 90. v. 12.—*O teach us to NUMBER our dayes, that we may incline our hearts unto wisdom*, which text he handled most learnedly. But when he spoke of some sacred and mystical numbers, as *three* for the trinity, *three times three* for the heavenly hierarchy, *seven* for the sabbath, and *seven times seven* for a jubile; and lastly, *seven times nine* for the grand climacterical yeere (her age), she, perceiving whereto it tended, began to be troubled with it.—The Bishop discovering all was not well, for the pulpit stood opposite to her majestie, he fell to treat of some more plausible numbers, as of the number 666, making *Latinus*, with which he said he could prove the Pope to be Antichrist, &c. He interlarded his sermon with scripture passages, touching the infirmities

of age, as that in Ecclesiastes, 12.—*When the grynders shall be few in number, and they wax darke that looke out of the windowes, &c. and the daughters of singing shall be abased, and more to like purpose.*

—The Queen, as the manner was, opened the window; but she was so farre from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly—"he should have kept his *arithmetick* for himselfe, but I see the greatest clerks are not the wisest men," and so went away discontented.

"The Lord Keeper Puckering, to assuage the Queen, commanded the Bishop to keep his house for a time. At last, to shew how the good Bishop was deceived, in supposing that she was so decayed in her limbs and senses as himself perhaps and others of that age were wont to be, she said she thanked God, that neither her stomach, nor strength, nor her voice for singing, nor fingering instruments, nor, lastly, her sight, was any whit decayed; and to prove the last, before us all, she produced a little jewell that had an inscription of very small letters, and offered it first to my Lord of Worcester, and then to Sir James Crofts, to read, and both protested *bona fide*, that they could not, yet the Queen herselfe did find out the poesie, and made herself merrie with the standers-by upon it."

RELIGION.

Jonathan Richardson, the son of the painter, has recorded the opinions of Bishop Fleetwood, which that worthy ecclesiastic delivered to his father. Old Richardson was once full of doubts and scruples in matters of faith; the Bishop said, "Where mystery begins, religion ends.—Make a truce with texts and fathers, and read Don Quixote. In your present situation of mind and weakness of spirits, you are not capable of doing them justice, nor are you equal to such points of speculation."—"Ah Doctor," replied Richardson, "but if I should be mistaken, and put up with an erroneous faith?"—"Well," replied Fleetwood, "and if you should?"—"If I should!" said the old man in surprise; "if, after the utmost diligent inquiry I can make, I should be mistaken, am I not sure to make my God my enemy?"—"Are you!" said Fleetwood warmly, "then he is no God for me!"—This expression (these were his very words) he proceeded to explain and soften, by giving his religious patient a just and reasonable idea of the common Father of mankind.

RUSSIAN TRANSLATION of a SCOTCH PROPHECY.

Doctor Laughlan Taylor, a professed prophet, and minister of the church of Scotland, about the year 1770 published a book, in which he states that the Turkish Empire was to be destroyed (in the war between the Turks and Russians), by the late Empress, who, this Divine adds, is represented in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, as *the angel that is to pour out the seventh vial upon the earth.*

The Empress, although she probably did not believe in the inspiration or divine mission of the prophet, yet, knowing the effect which a good prophecy has on the mob, had this book translated into the Russian language, and dispersed it among her troops.

AN INDEX.

The use of an index is, one would think, to direct the reader to any particular passage he may wish to refer to; yet, in law-books, which ought to be at least clear, you find some curious references, not to the object of your inquiry, but to something of so dissimilar a nature, that a plain unlettered man is led to suspect that the writer of the volume, and the writer of the index, are playing at cross purposes. For example, suppose we select two or three instances, by way of specimen, from *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown*, where we find, under the article MIDDLESEX, *vide LONDON*.—PICK POCKET, *vide CLERGY*.—PRISONER, *vide GAOLER*.

There are fifty others equally allusive. Query, do not these come under the description of law-fictions, or do they arise from the glorious uncertainty of the law?

The COINAGE of WOOD'S IRISH HALFPENCE.

Were we to judge by the accounts generally given of this transaction, it would appear a monster of despotism and fraud; that the halfpence were deficient in weight and goodness, and that the circulation of them would have been followed by the total ruin of Ireland. But the fact is, that the inimitable humour of Swift, which places the kingdom on one side, and William Wood on the other, misled the judgment, and captivated the imagination; and most persons, even in the present day, have formed their opinion of Wood's halfpence from his Drapier's Letters and satirical poems, rather than from authentic facts, which may be stated in a few lines.

There being a great deficiency of copper-currency in Ireland, the King granted

to William Wood a patent for coining farthings and half-pence to the amount of 100,000*l.* sterling, on certain terms, which the patentee was bound to abide by. Wood, who, in the language of Swift, is ridiculed under the denomination of a *hardwareman* and a *low mechanic*, was a great proprietor and renter of iron-works in England. He had a lease of all the mines on the crown-lands in thirty-nine counties, was proprietor of several iron and copper-works, and carried on, to a very considerable amount, manufactures for the preparation of those metals. Among other proposals submitted to Government, while the Earl of Sunderland was at the helm, Wood's had the preference, and was accepted: to incur the odium which resulted from it, was the lot of Sir Robert Walpole, who succeeded the Earl in office.

By unbiassed persons, it was considered as beneficial to Ireland; but the natives did not see it in so favourable a light, and before the money was circulated, a general ferment was excited. The ostensible causes of the complaint were derived from the consideration, that Ireland was treated as a dependant kingdom; that the patent was granted to a person who was not a native; that the coin was stamped in England; and that, as a great profit was to be derived, the benefit should have principally accrued to the public. All the attempts of the Duke of Grafton, then Lord-lieutenant, to subdue the public aversion, were ineffectual. The spirit of opposition seized all orders of men, and even many of those who held the chief places under the Duke's administration.

Inflamed by national zeal, the two houses passed addresses to the crown, accusing the patentee of fraud and deceit; asserting, that the terms of the patent were infringed both in the quantity and quality of the coin; that the circulation of the half-pence would be highly prejudicial to the revenue, destructive to the commerce, and of most dangerous consequence to the rights and properties of the subject; and declared, that, if even the terms had been complied with, the nation would have sustained *a loss of one hundred and fifty per cent.* It was not at that time expected, or dwelt on as a matter of speculative propriety, that the weight of the copper-coin should be adequate to its circulating value; and the assertion, that Wood had carried on notorious frauds and deceits in the coinage, as advanced by Swift, and that the intrinsic was not equal to one-eighth of the nominal value, was proved

to be false, by an assay made at the mint, by Sir Isaac Newton and his two associates, men of honour and capacity; the result was, that, in weight, goodness, and fineness, it rather exceeded, than fell short, of the conditions specified in the patent.

But the clamour, however unjust, was raised, and became general, and it was a necessary act of prudence not to increase the ferment, by forcing upon a nation what was considered as unjust and fraudulent. Lord Carteret, who succeeded the Duke of Grafton in the office of Lord-lieutenant, failed no less than his predecessor in all his endeavours to obtain the introduction of the copper-coin. The patent was surrendered, and tranquillity restored. Wood, as an indemnity for the loss he had sustained, received pensions to the amount of three thousand a year, for eight years; notwithstanding which, he was probably a loser; for the emoluments arising from the patent for supplying Ireland with copper-coin were given by Sunderland to the Dukes of Kendal, who sold it to Wood—for what sum, it would now be vain to inquire.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Of this institution Pliny says (xxxv. 2.): *Asinii Pollionis hoc Romæ inventum, qui PRIMUS bibliothecam dicando ingenta hominum rempublicam fecit.* Afterwards he qualifies the position. *An priores caperint Alexandria et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere, non facile dixerim.*

Elsewhere he says (vii. 30), *M. Varro nis in bibliotheca quæ PRIMA IN ORBE ab Asinio Pollione de manubiis publicata Romæ, &c.*

From these passages, it is commonly inferred, that Asinius Pollio introduced public libraries into the Roman world; and that he borrowed the idea of the institution either from the Alexandrian Library, or from that of Pergamus. May it not be suspected, that Ptolemy and Eumenes were not so much the founders of public libraries, as of book-manufactories? For we find Ptolemy prohibiting the exportation of paper from Egypt, because Eumenes was so enormous a consumer of it; and Eumenes introducing parchment, in order to go on with his bibliography.

PORTRAIT OF SOCINUS.

Saxius, in his *Onomasticon*, after stating that Faustus Socinus was born in 1539, and died in 1604, adds: *Ejus icon cernitur ante G. L. Oederi Catechesin Racoviensem.* Mr. Toulmin should have caused the portrait

trait to be re-engraved, and prefixed to his Biography.

RANK OF SOVEREIGNS.

In 1504, Paris de Craffis was master of the ceremonies to Pope Julius II. and published the following table of precedence:

1. The Emperor of Germany.
2. The King of the Romans.
3. ——— France.
4. ——— Spain.
5. ——— Arragon.
6. ——— Portugal.
7. ——— England.
8. ——— Sicily.
9. ——— Scotland.
10. ——— Hungary.
11. ——— Navarre.
12. ——— Cyprus.
13. ——— Bohemia.
14. ——— Poland.
15. ——— Denmark.
16. The Republic of Venice.
17. The Duke of Brittany.
18. ——— Burgundy.
19. The Elector of Bavaria.
20. ——— Saxony.
21. ——— Brandenburg.
22. The Archduke of Austria.
23. The Duke of Savoy.
24. The Grand Duke of Florence.

Who is master of the ceremonies to Chiramonte now? If he were to undertake the publication of a new table of precedence, and to arrange the remaining European sovereigns, not by the preferences of his partiality, but by the impressions of experienced power, how would he place the first dozen? What changes have three hundred years made in the distribution of relative importance! Would it not be nearly thus?

1. The First Consul of France.
2. The Emperor of Russia.
3. ——— Germany.
4. The King of Great Britain and Ireland.
5. The King of Prussia.
6. ——— Sweden.
7. ——— Spain.
8. ——— Denmark and Norway.
9. ——— Two Sicilies.
10. ——— Portugal.
11. ——— Sardinia.
12. The Duke of Saxony.

Next, strike out from the original list all the non-entities, and consolidated potentates, and it will probably appear that Great Britain has neither advanced, nor receded, a step in the scale of European importance, during this whole interval—An observation consolatory to those, who set on the stability of her independence a higher value than on her relative aggrandisement.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 73.

PARADISE REGAINED B. IV. 115.

Mr. Wakefield has done well to suggest reading,

“On citron tables of Atlantic stone.”

The marble now called by the Italians *giallo antico*, is marked with flamy veins of a light yellow or *citron* colour, and was much used for tables by the antients, who called it *pyropæcilon* (Pliny xxxvi. 8.), and Syene marble, from its place of origin at the foot of Mount Atlas.

FAIRFAX.

Drayton, in his Epistle to Henry Reynolds, Esq. concerning “poets and poesie,” after enumerating the original writers, thus goes on:

Others again here lived in my days,
That have of us deserved no less praise
For their translations, than the daintiest wit
That on Parnassus highest thinks to sit.

He then proceeds to name Chapman, Sands, Silvester, Alexander, Drummond, the two Beaumonts, and Browne. At the time this epistle first appeared, Fairfax's Godfrey had already gone through one, if not two, editions: as it lends or borrows the form of stanza employed in the Barons Warres, it could hardly have escaped the attention of Drayton. How can his chiding silence then be accounted for? Perhaps Fairfax is an assumed or feigned name of some one whom he mentions, the temporary disguise of apprehensive modesty. In 1593, was licensed Godfrey of Bulloign, Englished by R. E. Esq. and a manuscript version of Tasso by Sir George Turberville is noticed by Warton.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Bernardino Mendoza, ambassador of the Spanish at London, in 1580, complained that Sir Francis Drake interfered with their maritime jurisdiction, by a contraband approach to their Indian coasts. Queen Elizabeth immediately became the herald of a jacobinical liberty of the seas: contending, *Maris et aeris usus omnibus esse communis, nec jus in oceanum populo aut privato cuiquam posse competere, cum nec naturæ nec usus publici ratio occupationem permittat.* Camden.

WAR FOR RELIGION.

The very arcanum of pretending religion in all wars, says Selden, is, that something may be found in which all men have interest. In this, the groom has as much interest as the lord. Were it for land, one has a thousand acres, and the other but one, who would not venture so far as he that has a thousand. But religion is equal to both. Had all men land alike by an agrarian law, then all men would say they fought for land.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To GILBERT WAKEFIELD, A. B. *on his*
LIBERATION from PRISON.

PURE light of learning, soul of generous
mould,

Ardent in Truth's great cause, erect and free,
Welcome, O welcome! from thy prison gloom,
To open air and sunshine, to those boons
Which Nature sheds profuse, while tyrant
Man,

"Drest in his brief authority," and stern
In all the little jealousy of pow'r,
Restricts the bounty of a Father's hand,
And scants a Brother's bliss.—But now 'tis
o'er,

And social friendship and domestic love
Shall pour their healing balm; while con-
scious worth

With noble scorn repels the stand'rous charge,
That brands imprudence with the stamp of
guilt.

Meantime disdain not, learned as thou art;
To scan this world's great lesson: high-raised
hopes

Of Justice seated on the throne of Pow'r,
Of bright Astrea's reign reviv'd, and Peace;
With heavenly Truth and Virtue by her side,
Uniting nations in a band of love,
Have faded all to air; and nought remains
But that dire law of force, whose iron sway
The sons of men through every blood-stain'd
age

Has ruled reluctant. When that sage benign,
The Man of Nazareth, preach'd his gentle
law,

And listening crowds drank honey from his
tongue—

When Mars, Bellona, and the savage rout
Of Gods impure and vengeful, shrunk to
shades,

And rescued Man adored a common fire;
Who could refrain to hail the blessed time
Of swords to sickles turn'd, of general good
Pour'd in full streams through all the human
tribes,

And shared alike by all? But ah! how soon
The glorious prospect darken'd! When the
cross

Gleam'd direful 'mid the host of Constantine,
And took the eagle's place—when mitred
priests

Mimick'd the flamen in his mystic pomp,
And proudly bent around a despot's throne;
Then, whilst the name at Antioch first re-
ver'd

Ran conquering thro' the world, it lost its
sense,

And join'd in monstrous league with all the
crimes

That force, and fraud, and lawless lust of sway
Inspir'd to plague mankind. Then, Gospel-
rules

Were held an empty letter; and the grave
And specious commentator well could prove
That such an holy, humble, peaceful law,

Was never meant for empire. Thus relaps'd,
The human brute resumed his native form,
And prey'd again on carnage.

Cease then, my Friend, thy generous hope-
less aim,

Nor to unfeeling Folly yield again
Her darling sight, of Genius turn'd to scorn,
And Virtue pining in the cell of guilt.
Desert no more the Muse; unfold the stores
Of fertile Greece and Latium; free each gem
From the dark crust that throws its beau-
teous beams,

And fair present them to th' admiring eye—
Arranged in kindred lustre. Take serene
The tranquil blessings that thy lot affords,
And in the soothing voice of friendship drown
The groans, and shouts, and triumphs of the
world.

J. AIKIN.

WRITTEN *after attending a course of*
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

CLOUDLESS, view the Arch of Heaven,
In pomp sublime array'd!
When night her shadowy seat has fix'd,
Her wondrous stores display'd.

She points to all the radiant gems,
Sprinkling the blue serene;
Inviting Science to explain
The fair mysterious scene.

Cold as the ice which clasps the pole
That heart must sure be found,
Which feels no animating glow,
Nor kindles at the sound.

For hush—methinks devotion's strains
At intervals I hear;
Now faint, as from those orbs remote,
Now swelling, soft, and clear.

The hallowed sounds from world to world
Echo thro' boundless space;
Infuse a sacred calm around,
Each ruder passion chase.

Cloudless, view the Arch of Heaven,
In pomp sublime array'd!
When night her shadowy seat has fixed,
Her wondrous stores display'd.

Epitaph on MRS. ROBINSON'S Tombstone, in
the Church of Old Windsor, by MR. PRATT.

OF Beauty's Isle, her daughters must de-
clare,

She who sleeps here, was fairest of the fair.
But ah! while Nature on her favourite
smil'd,

And Genius claim'd his share in Beauty's
Child;

Ev'n as they wove a garland for her brow,
Sorrow prepar'd a willowy wreath of woe:
Mix'd lurid nightshade with the buds of May,
And twin'd her darkest cypress with the bay:
In mildew tears steep'd every opening flow'r,
Prey'd on the sweets, and gave the canker
power:

Yet

Yet, O may Pity's Angel, from the grave
This early victim of misfortune save !
And as she springs to everlasting morn,
May Glory's fadeless crown her soul adorn.

*LINES occasioned by reading in the MAGAZINES
for AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, 1800, the
JOURNAL of a HASTY RAMBLE to the
LAKES.*

OH! my Eliza, could this swelling heart,
But paint its feelings, while with thee it
strays

O'er Nature's beauties unprofaned by art,
And contemplates the scenes thy hand
poursays !

Others can tamely tell me they have viewed
Thedell abruptly sink, the mountain rise ;
Thy wand of Genius with strange powers
endued,
Brings the whole scene to my enraptured
eyes.

Thus o'er, the landscape veiled in partial
night,
When the bright orb of day his radiance
throws,

A new creation bursts upon the sight,
And Natures self in brighter beauty glows.
March 14, 1801. M. D.

SONNET.

PLEAS'D, the rough sailor sees his native
shore

Dimly emerge from Ocean's western bed,
Nor hears again the tempest's wildest roar
Burst in loud thunders o'er his hapless
head.

Joyful the traveller, who, the darksome night,
Has wander'd o'er the barren heath, for-
lorn ;
Views thro' the gloom some hospitable light,
Or greets the meek refulgence of the
morn.

But not such pleasure swells the sailor's
breast,

Returning to his native land again,
Exulting, as he views his promis'd rest,
Safe from the fears and dangers of the
main ;

Nor can the traveller half the rapture prove,
As I to meet the smile of her I love.

C. T. J.

*INSCRIPTION for the MONUMENT of EDWIN
and EMMA.*

IF o'er the lofty mountains of the north,
Or to green southern vales your course
may steer,
Stop traveller, and know that real worth,
Truth, love, and duty bloomed and faded
here.

Here Edwin rests, pride of the village swains,
With Emma lovelier than the new blown
rose ;

Parental tyrants !—death has loosed your
chains,

And giv'n to broken hearts their last repose.

Oh ! learn from hence, ye fordid and unjust
The dire effects of cruelty and pride ;
And let their voices breathing from the dust,
Bid you beware the fault for which they
died.

And take the lesson too, ye gentle minds,
Whose pensive footsteps to this grave may
rove ;

To shun, while filial duty closely binds,
The lasting anguish of a hopeless love.

*LINES written on the DAY of MARRIAGE
by a DAUGHTER, addressed to a BELOVED
MOTHER.*

FAREWEL, my Mother ! on my bridal day,
The day that bears me far from thee
away,

From thy parental roof, where I have shar'd
From infancy, thy kindness unimpair'd,
I take this parting leave, this long adieu,
By far the longest that I ever knew ;
The most important and the most severe
That e'er I founded in thy partial ear.
Yet may I hope, when I no longer share
Thy constant love—thy never failing care—
Then, may'st thou have no reason to deplore,
The day I left thy hospitable door.

For me, may no imaginary fears
Call forth thy sighs, or stimulate thy tears ;
For sure I leave thy peaceable abode,
For one as dear, as peaceable, as good.
I quit thy daily, thy increasing love,
For him whose tenderness will equal prove ;
For whom I freely even thee resign ;
For whom I quit whatever once was mine :
Scenes where I first the voice of friendship
knew,

Where taught by thee my young ideas grew ;
Form'd by thy judgment, and matur'd to see,
I owe a debt of gratitude to thee.

O say, my Mother, have I e'er repay'd
That fond affection I have seen pourtray'd ?
Did e'er my infant innocence beguile
From thee a Mother's pleasurable smile ?
Or art thou fully satisfied to prove,
The certain knowledge of a Daughter's love ?
If thus I can a recompence bestow,
How free, how largely, does this tribute
flow ;

Nor shall my future scenes, if e'er so fair,
Chace from my mem'ry thy maternal care :
Revolving years shall serve but to renew,
Thy precepts tender, and affection true ;
Those precepts, mild, still dwell upon my ear,
And leave the purest of impressions there.
Be happy, then, my Mother ! nor repine,
When absent from me, as thy days decline ;
Upon thy comfort will my peace depend,
Altho' united to as dear a Friend.

P. D.

The DECLINE of the YEAR.

THE hollow murmurs of the furious blast
Pronounce the beauties of the Summer
past.

The warble of the lark, to wake the day;
The dewy Sunshine, and the buds of May;
The drops, that ushered in the rustling
shower,

And shed new fragrance on the opening
flower;

The breeze that curled the billows of the
deep,

Or lulled the nymph beneath the shade to
sleep,

With Autumn's, tints harmonious, have de-
clined,

And fled, in scattered leaves, before the
wind.

O lovely Summer! to thy sweets adieu!

Till Time thy green exuberance renew.

The change that veils the sky, in Winter's
gloom,

Inspires a sonder love of Summer's bloom.

W. EVANS.

The CLOSE of the CENTURY.

ROUSED from his dream, a sound the shep-
herd hears,
Of rustling plumes, that seek a distant
clime,

And as he marks them steer their course
sublime

At intervals, their clamors strike his ears.

So while the order of the radiant spheres,
From age to age, reveal the flight of
Time;

I view, as up the hill of life I climb,
The rapid pinions of a hundred years!

The pomp and pride of kings they steal
away,

Wealth, Beauty, Valor, in their onward
flight:

The years of man like vernal blooms decay,
That flourish in the morn, and fade at
night;

A thousand ages vanish like a day,
Eternal Father! in thy boundless fight!

Jan. 1861.

W. EVANS.

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Mr. WALTER HONEYWOOD YATE, of Broom's-barrow-place, in the county of Gloucester, has just purchased the valuable Museum collected by the late Dr. Greene, of

of Litchfield; and (having published a catalogue) allows a free access to all visitors, on particular days. Mr. Yates is connected with the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, F. A. S. in a new "*History of Gloucestershire*," in which it is proposed to combine the latent Record and MS. relating to that opulent county, with a new statistical, philosophical, and picturesque survey, embellished with agricultural views, wooden cuts, vignettes, &c.

Mr. GEORGE ENSOR has in the press a work of reputed erudition, entitled, "*The Principles of Morality*."

A Translation from the French will be published in a few days, of a valuable work, entitled, the "*History of the Naval Progress of Great Britain*;" wherein is delineated the Origin, Progress, and State of the English Navy, from the dawn of her strength till the present period.

Mrs. SMITH has just finished the 4th and 5th volumes of the *Solitary Wanderer*.

The Translations from the French of MARCHAND's Voyage round the World, and of SONNINI's Travels in Turkey and Greece, will appear without delay.

A Picture of Petersburg, with plates, will speedily make its appearance, translated from the German of STORCH, by Mr. TOOKE.

Mrs. WEST has in the press, Letters to a Young Man on his Entrance into Life.

A new Monthly List, in the manner of the List of the Royal Navy, and of the Monthly Army List, will make its appearance on the first day of July, of all the Merchant Shipping belonging, or regularly trading to, Great Britain and Ireland. Such is the present immense trade of these islands, that such a list will contain not less than Eleven Thousand Vessels. The new list will be published under the title of LLOYD'S MONTHLY SHIPPING LIST.

A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in the Fleet under the command of Admiral Nelson, will speedily be published, embellished with forty plates, to be engraved in aquatinta, by Stadler, from drawings made on the spot by the author, who is the Rev. COOPER WILLIAMS, Chaplain of the Swiftsure. A Description of the Action of the Nile, on the first of August, 1798, will be included.

Dr. MONTUCCI is preparing some remarks upon Dr. HAGER's Keys to the Chinese Language. We understand Dr. Hager stands engaged to reply to them. It seems that Dr. MONTUCCI had himself been a candidate for the honour of in-

roducing the Chinese Language to the acquaintance of Europeans. The East India Company has liberally subscribed one hundred guineas to aid the publication of Dr. HAGER's intended Chinese Dictionary.

Mr. STAUNTON, son of the late Sir George, has found a curious Chinese monument, quoted in the fourth volume of the Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking, but hitherto not seen in Europe. He will bring it soon to England, and it is to be hoped, that, on his return, Chinese literature will be still further propagated in this country; Mr. Staunton having made considerable progress in the language.

The Rev. SAMUEL LOVELL, of Bristol, has a volume of Sermons in the press, which will immediately be published.

Three new Voyages and Travels are about to be published in London, all equally promising in respect to the improvement of geography: the first is Mr. M'KENZIE's, who set out from Montreal, near Quebec, and navigating by the Outouac-river, through Lake Huron and Lake Superior, came by the Grand Portage into Lake Winnipeg, whence preceeding to the Isle la Croix, he reached the Great Slave Lake. He then went up the great North-west river, now called after its navigator, M'Kenzie's-river, and reached the North Sea, under latitude 69, and longitude 134. This was his first tour; in his second tour he set out from the fort Chippewean, on the Atabasca-lake, and went up the Slave-river, to its source, which he found to be in latitude 54. longitude 121. west. There he crossed the great Stony Mountains, not yet described, from which all the rivers which run either east into Hudson's-bay, or west into the Pacific Ocean, take their origin; thence he came on the opposite side to the Tacouch-Tesse-river, and travelled in a south and south-west direction for 200 miles down that river, till he reached one of the inlets of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 52. —21 min. and longitude 127—48 min. west, near the new Archipelago of the Princess Royal's Islands, by a channel, which will henceforth be called M'Kenzie's Entrance. The second Voyage is Captain BROUGHTON's, who, having been sent home with dispatches by Captain Vancouver, after Capt. Bligh had returned, was sent by Government with Captain Bligh's vessel, the Providence, to make new discoveries. Captain Broughton surveyed all the south and south-east coast of Japan, thence all the east coast

coast of *Jesso* and *Staten islands*, where he crossed *Vries strait*, and came to the *Island of Marican*. From thence he returned, coasting the islands on the east side, passed between *Jesso* and *Japan*, coasted all the west coast of *Jesso* to *Perouse's strait*, and also the *Segalien island*, advanced two miles further than *la Perouse*, in four fathoms of water, when he returned, observing the whole of the east coast of *Tartary* and of *Corea*, to the *Island Fouma*, on the southern point of *Corea*, all the *Lien-Kien Islands* between *Formosa* and *Japan*; and thence he returned to *Macao*. The third Voyage is of *M. SOREER*, who, in company with the Russian Captain *BILINGS*, set out from *Jakutz*, in *Siberia*, on the *Lena*, to the *Ice-sea*, and surveyed all the sea-coast to the mouth of the river *Corima*, under latitude 69, longitude 162. Thence he continued eastward, and arrived at the most northern point, at which Captain *Cook* never could arrive, passing over a space of about one hundred and forty miles never before explored, and reached *Tchukotkoinofs*; being the first who had passed from the sea of *Ochotsk* to that of *Japan*, by the *Channel of Tartary*, through which *La Perouse* did not pass, so that now the whole of the north-eastern coast of *Asia* is fully explored.

The *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford* contains, among other literary antiquities, some *Suras*, or chapters of the *Alcoran*, written on parchment, in the *Cusick* characters, which were used in the time of *Muhammed*, and in which the *Alcoran* was originally written. The characters as well as the material on which they are written, are a proof of the great antiquity of these manuscripts. Soon after the age of *Muhammed*, other characters, and *Samarcand* paper were introduced. The two most ancient *Alcorans* still preserved in the library at *Constantinople*, as well as that in the famous library of *Giame el-Ashar*, in *Grand Cairo*, are written in the same characters, and also upon parchment. These likewise contain only some particular chapters of the *Alcoran*, no entire copy of that work existing of the date of those times. The Imperial library at *Vienna*, and the Royal library at *Copenhagen*, also possess a few chapters of the *Alcoran*, written on parchment; the *Bodleian library*, therefore, is in possession of a literary antiquity which few libraries in *Europe* can boast of.

The *East India Company* has permitted two of the *Babylonian bricks* lately

brought to *London* to be sent to the *National Institute* at *Paris*. These bricks are of two different kinds, the one is dried in the sun, and the other is baked in a furnace. This difference agrees not only with what *Major RENNEL*, in his *Geography* of *Herodotus* relates, of the two different species of bricks hitherto found amongst the ruins of ancient *Babylon*, but also with *Josephus*, the Jewish historiographer, who mentions two different columns built by the posterity of *Seth* after the deluge, the one of sun-dried, the other of furnace-baked bricks, that in case of a second catastrophe they might be able to resist, the one the water, the other the fire.

It is said, that *Mr. WILKINS*, by order of the *East India Company*, will, in a few weeks, give an account of the *Persepolitan* inscriptions engraved on the above mentioned bricks. This gentleman is appointed superintendent of the *ORIENTAL MUSEUM*, which is shortly to be opened at the *East India House*. Besides the curiosities already arrived from *Asia*, several valuable articles are expected from *Persia*, sent by *Colonel MALCOLM*, the *British Ambassador* in that country.

Neither the library nor the collection of medals belonging to *Tippoo Sultan* are arrived in *London*. These curiosities are said to be destined for the new *University* at *Calcutta*.

The *Government of Milan* has given a commission to the famous sculptor at *Rome*, *CAROVA*, to complete the statue of *Bonaparte*, which is to be erected on the *Forum of Bonaparte*, near *Milan*. At the end of their letter, the *Cisalpine Government* say to *Carova*, "That the *Cisalpine Republic* will possess an incomparable treasure, in having the statue of the greatest general of the world, performed by the most celebrated sculptor of the age."

Cit. CAMBRY, Prefect of the department of the *Oise*, has invented a general language, different from the *Pasigraphy*. As soon as it shall be published, *Russians*, *Arabians*, and *Persians*, will be able to correspond together in a moment, without any antecedent study or preparation. Without knowing *Persian* or *German*, it will be easy to be understood in *Isfahan* or *Vienna*. *Cit. Cambry's* means are said not to be new, but their application has been rendered general. For the invention of a real general language, a basis is necessary which is as clear and simple as light itself.

The *Cow-pock inoculation* has been introduced

roduced at Milan and other parts of Italy, and this inoculation has in one year made more progress in Italy than had previously been made in the inoculation for the small-pox.

The full liberty of the press now prevails at Rome, as it ought in all countries, except in what relates to libels upon private character.

Mr. MUNTER, at Copenhagen, is preparing a work on the Persepolitan inscriptions, the decyphering of which occupies at this time the particular attention of the *erudite*.

DON JOSEPH CELESTINO MUTIS, Director of the Royal Botanic Expedition in the new Kingdom of *Granada*, in South America, is about to publish the *Flora of Granada*, which will comprehend some thousands of plants, and a great number of new species, with their descriptions. The Professor has been forty years in America, most of which he has devoted to botany.

DON HYPOLITO RUIR, and DON PAVON, after having traversed *Peru* and *Chili* upwards of ten years, have returned to *Madrid*, where they are publishing the *Flora of Peru* and *Chili* on large paper, with fine engravings.

Mr. TITSING, who brought so many literary treasures and valuable medals from *Japan* to this country, is about to retire with them to Holland, his native country; and we shall probably be deprived of the pleasure of seeing them published in London.

As the naturalist DOLOMIEU has at length been released from his long and cruel confinement in Sicily, it is to be wished that the same may be the good fortune of the learned MOSCATI, who is still detained in Austrian captivity, and who was erroneously said to have been hanged when *Suwarrow* and his Tartar hordes took Milan.

M. LAMBERTI, who has recently published at Paris an elegant translation of *Tyrtæus*, from the Greek into Italian, has been appointed Professor of *Belles-lettres* at Milan.

The *Attic Museum* of WIELAND is one of the best productions of modern German literature, and is as worthy to be known in England as it appears to be in France.

M. RUDIGER, a learned linguist at *Halle*, has exhibited a new proof of the literary forgery of Damberger's *Travels*, by proving the dissimilarity of the language of *Congo* and *Cassres*, as given by Damberger, and of that given by *Oldendorp*, *Sparrman*, and by the Missionary

Bresciotto a Vetralla in his Grammar. The French *Magazin Encyclopédique*, however, was not aware of the falsehood of this work, and gravely inserted an analysis of it as authentic!

LE VAILLANT, author of the Natural History of African Birds, is about to publish a Natural History of Parrots. He possesses no less than one hundred and twenty different species of parrots, whilst *Buffon* gave a description of only seventy.

MILLOT, a Member of the late Academy of Surgery at Paris, has just published the Art of Procreating the Sexes at will. He pretends to have unveiled this mystery, and to have rendered thereby an important service to human society.

The new Emperor of Russia has rendered a great service to literature in his country, by permitting foreign books to be again imported, and by allowing students to visit, as formerly, *Leipsic*, *Halle*, *Jena*, *Göttingen*, *Erlang*, and other foreign universities. Under the former reign the bookseller of *Riga*, *Hartknoch*, had been obliged to retire to *Leipsic*, for fear of being sent to *Siberia*.

The great French painter, DAVID, is occupied in executing a grand picture of Bonaparte. The illustrious hero is represented on horseback, seeing his troops defiling before him on the Passage of *Saint Bernard*. The King of Spain has solicited from the artist a copy of this picture.

The following very curious discovery is recorded among the literary news of the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. A prelate in the environs of *Basil* had stretched out in his garden an iron wire, of pretty considerable length, to which he attached a moveable butt or mark, to shoot at. He remarked, that at the time of the variations of the atmosphere, which modified the change of the weather, this iron wire gave a sound more or less strong, according to the nature of the change. He communicated this observation to M. HAAS, whom he then had on a visit, and who, at his return to *Basil*, caused a similar wire to be stretched out in his garden, and he observed the same phenomenon. Some time after, the celebrated Volta, on a visit to Haas, was witness to this new kind of barometer. That learned man, the better to investigate the nature of this meteor, caused wires of different metals to be stretched in different directions, and found that the vibration only took place on the iron wires stretched in the direction of the meridian; M. Volta attributes the phenomenon to the electric fluid, and so speaks of it in his writings. M. Haas, the son,

says, the wires should be at least 100 feet long (his father's are about 300) and that they should be stretched to an extreme degree of tension: they will only sound after having been exposed to the air during some weeks. M. Haas, the father, had established, at different times, fourteen of different sizes, which sometimes rendered agreeable sounds.

It appears, from the foreign news inserted in the French journals, that not only municipal ordinances of the police, but even weekly newspapers are beginning to be published in all the cities of Spain, of moderate size. At the end of the year 1799, there appeared—*Ordonnances of Police of the city of Sant Jago*, as likewise, in the same city, since the month of May, 1800, a journal, intitled, *El Caton Compustelano, the Cato of Compustella*, which contains a great number of memoirs on literature, economy, and politics, and the belles-lettres. The price of the twelve numbers, which appear every month, is eight reals. It should seem, likewise, that the public mind in Spain is much occupied with the physical education of children, and with the ameliorations of which domestic economy is susceptible. Among others may be advantageously cited, a work which lately appeared on these subjects, which may be considered as a complete and instructive dissertation on the culture of potatoes. It is certain that the introduction of this culture would be a real benefit for Spain. The three editions which this work has gone through in a little time, proves that it has been well disseminated throughout the kingdom. Every day new works are appearing on medicine and the sciences connected with it. There has been lately published the 4th edition, corrected and augmented, of *Curso Teorico Practico de Operaciones de Cirurgia que contiene los mas celebres descubrimientos modernos, compuesto per D. DIEGO VELASCO, a Villaverde*; or "A Practico-theoretic Course of Chirurgical Operations, containing the most celebrated Modern Discoveries, composed by Don Diego Velasco." Don PATRICIO SANCHE endeavours to prove, in the third volume of his *Adventitious Critico-medica*, that the phthisis is not contagious. Some historical and diplomatical works have likewise appeared lately in Spain—one on the ancient municipal legislation of the municipalities in the district of Albaracin; and among the theatrical pieces which have had the most success, are the *Misanthropy* and *Repentance of Kotzebue*—a sacred drama, of three acts, of *Nebuchadnezzar's Pro-*

phesy, in Daniel—and *Judith*, a sacred drama, in musical acts.

In the French literary news from Egypt we find, that DESGENETTES, the physician in chief of the French army, has received interesting notes, serving to illustrate the physical and medical topography of Alexandria, to be edited by Citizen SALZE, physician of the army; and at the same time, a very extensive work of the same kind upon Alexandria is announced by Citizen GISLENI, in like manner a physician to the army.

The French are cutting a canal from Rosetta to the lake Burelos. They are also digging the entire canal of Alexandria. The ancient canal, which from Eyrout proceeds to that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means a navigation is secured, at all times, from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

General VIAL, who is arrived from Egypt, has just presented to the First Consul an antique torso of basalt, of extraordinary beauty. It is the body of a young man about 15 years of age, of a perfect anatomy. It was disinterred in the Delta, and has proceeded from the temple of Bebet. How great will be the loss to literature and civilization, if Egypt should again fall under the barbarous dominion of the Turks!

The National Institute, in its general sitting of the 5th Germinal, has proceeded to the nomination of a member of the class of mathematical and physical sciences, section of experimental physics, in the place of Citizen COUSIN. The votes of the class had been divided between the Citizens EVEQUE, LOISEL, and CONTE; those of the Institute kept the same order between the competitors; Citizen Eveque has consequently obtained the majority, and been proclaimed Member of the Institute.

In a letter received at Paris from Citizen BROUSSENET, the naturalist, dated from Santa Cruz, at Teneriffe, 18 Frimaire, year 9, he makes mention of his researches and his collections of natural history, in which he is incessantly occupied. His project is to publish the rare plants of the Canary Islands, which he cautions to be designed at the same time that he is describing them. The most remarkable are the *Convulvulus Floridus et Scoparius*, which furnish the rose-wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in medicine and the arts. This wood, which was first imported as an article of commerce by the Hollanders, came only from the Canaries,

but

but the botanists have hitherto only formed conjectures as to the species and name of the tree which produces it.

The Minister of the Interior has lately established a particular workshop of *Mosaic*, in the seminary appropriated to the institution of the deaf and dumb. Ten of those unfortunate children, selected from among those who evince the strongest inclination for design, are to be exercised under the eye of a skilful master, Citizen **BELLONI**, a Roman, in an art almost unknown in France. It is well known that the manufacture of *Mosaic* at Rome produced very considerable benefits to that city, and employed usefully many hundreds of hands; and in Paris it will probably revive a taste for those paintings, which never grow pale, and are never obliterated.

Among the trees and shrubs which have been naturalized of late years in the environs of Paris, are the following:—the *Aristotelia Maqui*, a shrub originally from Chili, which bears berries of which the inhabitants of those countries make a beverage, which serves them for wine; the nut-tree of Byzantium, which forms a tree of moderate size, and produces much fruit; the *Eucalyptus*, of New Caledonia; the *Paniculated Koelreuteria*, of the North of Asia; the *Chrysanthemum* of India, which throws out a profusion of its beautiful purple flowers towards the end of autumn, cultivated in all the gardens and on the cross-ways in the interior of the cities; the beautiful *Fuchsia*, of Magellan; the *Phylliroid Fontanesia*, brought from Syria; the *Globose Budleja*, of North America; as likewise the *Magnolia Glauca* and *Magnolia Tripetala*; three beautiful species of lime-trees, two of which have silver-coloured leaves; and as many species of oaks. Many species of pear-trees, apple-trees, lote, or nettle-trees, medlars, and cornel-trees, the *Plaquemini* of Japan; the *Aucuba*, and the singular *Ginkgo Biloba*, which forms a large tree producing nuts, which the Japanese serve on their tables for a dessert; the precocious *Calycanthus*, which gives large and beautiful flowers in the middle of winter; the *Holm*, or *Holyoak*, of Madeira, opaque and prinoïd, with myrtle-leaves, and the *Holyoak* of Canada; the large *Chestnut-tree*, with yellow flowers, and also that with ears. A great number of cytifuses, furze or broom-shrubs, robinias, &c.

Citizens **ALIBERT**, **DU PREST**, **RONY**, and **RICHERAND**, have been named to inoculate gratuitously, with the cow-pox,

the indigent at Paris, in the name of the Medical Society of Emulation.

The experiment of castration has been lately performed at Paris on one of the young lions whelped three or four months ago, at the Museum of Natural History. That one was selected which announced the strongest character of ferocity. This, it is presumed, was the first time that a similar operation was performed on an animal of this kind.

There are, at present, to be seen in the garden of plants, at Paris, the two superb tygers, male and female, the leopard, the panther, and the hyæna, which came from the menagerie of Tippoos Saib.

Few events have, in Germany, made so much noise as Count **F.R. LEOPOLD VON STOLBERG'S*** public transition from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic religion. He has resigned his office of *Schirmvogt* to a Protestant Abbey, and repaired, with his wife and children, to Münster, where he resides in a gloomy mansion, built in the form of a cloister, and is inaccessible to every one.

The *Ichthyology* of the lately deceased Jewish physician **BLOCH**, of Berlin, in 54 numbers, 1. 8vo. is the most extensive and costly work that has hitherto appeared on that part of natural history. It is to be continued by Professor **SCHNEIDER**, of Frankfurt; and a translation has been published at Paris, in which many parts have been new-modelled; as for instance, the fishes are arranged according to the Linnean system: there are, likewise, some additions, and the plates are reduced to a much smaller scale. The title is, “*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, avec les Figures dessinées d’après Nature, par Bloch, Ouvrage classé par Ordres, Genres, et Espèces, d’après le Système de Linné, avec les Caractères généraux; par René Richard Castet*, 10 vols. in 18mo. and 160 copper-plates.

Mr. HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the *Art of Prolonging Life*, has left Jena, and gone to Berlin, where he is appointed in the room of **Dr. SELLEN**, second Director of the *Collegium Medico-chirurgicum*, with the title and rank of Privy-councillor. He has likewise been nominated Member in ordinary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in the physical class, with a salary of 400 rix-dollars a year.

A collection of the most interesting state-papers, and other writings, serving to

* Author of “*Travels in Italy*,” which were translated into English by Mr. Holcroft.
elucidate

glucidate the politics of Germany, has, for the last six years, been published in numbers, by Mr. HABERLIN, Professor of History in the University of Helmstädt. The title of the work is, *Staats-archiv*. In the 18th number is printed a Sketch of a Law for the Regulation of the Press, written by Baron von DRAIS; which has so much attracted the notice of the King of Prussia, that he has committed it to the Ministers of state, Chancellor von GOLDBECK and Count von ALVENSLEBEN, for further examination, to be used by them in drawing up an edict relative to the licensing of books. This edict will be the more important, as it probably will be made the rule according to which the new Emperor of Russia will permit the importation of books into his dominions.

The possibility of decomposing the earths and fixed alkalis has of late been particularly discussed, and the improvements which chemistry has gained by the zeal and genius of modern chemists, seems to entitle us to hope, that the earths are likely to be soon exploded from the catalogue of simple bodies or elements. The following facts and observations deserve to be attended to:—1. The caustic strontian earth, barytes, and lime, are decomposed in the strongest white heat, by combining them with carbon; the first is particularly attracted by coal, and forms azote, water, and carbonic-acid, during that process. The decomposition of those bodies also proceeds under the blow pipe. 2. Earths possess much affinity for oxygen, which is proved by the excellent experiments of Humboldt, in decomposing the pure argillaceous earth by oxygen gas; and it appears from the following facts, how great the influence of oxygen is upon the earths. 3. The *fermentatio fossilis* of the porcelain earth, according to some mineralogists, is formed by the fossil fermentation of the fieldspar, but it continues to be in this way decomposed, when it is farther exposed to the action of the air, by which means it is also prepared for the intended use, losing thus its sandy particles, and becoming soft and fit for being worked. 4. The oxydated argillaceous earth is with more difficulty dissolved in acids, than the deoxydated. Pure argil, which he happened to keep in combination with oxygen gas and water for six months, was not perfectly soluble in sulphuric acid. The solution, however, proceeded, as soon as the earth, after being dissolved by caustic lye in a silver crucible, was precipitated

by acetic acid, by which it seems probable, that the caustic fixed alkali deprives the argillaceous earth of its oxygen in the glowfire. Hence it may be explained, why the sapphire is soluble in acids, after being burnt with kali, &c. 5. It deserves to be attended to and proved by farther experiments, what the late Mr. GIRTANNER has conjectured of the oxydation of earths. 6. The earths are formed in plants and animals from elements, which they receive with their nutriment, and through the mediums with which they are surrounded. The interesting experiments of the ingenious VAUQUELIN on the formation of the calcareous earth in hens, are known to every chemist. The earths contained in plants are the same, even when they grow in different soils, from which, accordingly, they do not originate. 7. Earths are also formed in the atmosphere, which appears from the late observations of stony masses having fallen from the atmosphere. If we dare acknowledge the hydrogen, oxygen, and azote, as the elements of the earth, that phenomenon will be easily explained. From these remarks we may conclude, that very little is to be depended on the analyses, which have hitherto been made of terreous substances. Professor LAMPADIUS is at present much engaged in experiments to ascertain the nature of siliceous earth, which he conceives to be nothing but argillaceous earth in the highest degree of oxydation, and which is changed into argillaceous earth by treating it with deoxydant substances. It seems, therefore, probable, that several fossils, which, according to their external or oryctognostic signs appear to be siliceous, are changed in the hands of chemists into argillaceous earth! Though conscious of the boldness of this assertion, the Professor observes, that in different analyses of the same substances he has sometimes obtained a greater, sometimes a less, quantity of argillaceous or of siliceous earths, which he ascribes to the above circumstance. On the whole he thinks, that earths, as well as fixed alkalis, are composed of azote, hydrogen, and oxygen.

It appears from a letter of U. P. SALMON, physician to the French army in Italy, addressed to MASCAGNI, of the University of Sienna, and lately published, that the Cisalpine Government has lately proclaimed at Pavia the re-establishment of the schools, and that public instruction is proceeding there with great activity. Notwithstanding the almost irreparable losses

losses which Pavia sustained last year by the death of the illustrious SPALLANZANI, of BARLETTI, of PRESCIANI, and of the poetical geometer, MASCHERONI, and exclusive of those caused by the absence of MOSCATI, of GREGORY FONTANA, and the disgrace of CARMINATI, the university still retains that air of splendour which rendered it formerly one of the most brilliant in Europe. The university is divided into three faculties, philosophy, medicine, and law. The elements of mathematics are taught by MARIANO FONTANA. The learned Gregory Fontana has been removed from the chair of mathematics to be employed on the Cisalpine code. His place is supplied by LOTTERI. The mixed mathematics have been confided to Professor GRATOGNINI. ALEXANDER NOEZA retains the chair of physics; his lectures are very instructive; he follows the experimental physics of POLI. The singular discovery of VOLTA, respecting the electric fluid, has been already published in the literary journals. He is at present labouring with indefatigable zeal on new and ingenious experiments. It is hoped he will soon have it in his power, from a number of facts collected, to form a theory which may throw some light on the obscure phenomena. He is, at least, preparing a Memoir, which contains a syllabus of all that he has done in electricity during one year, with many details on the description of his apparatus, &c. In the absence of VENTURI, Professor BENFERBEN explains general physics. MANGILLI succeeds SPALLANZANI in the department of natural history. The Conservators of the Museum are, Citizen ROYD for zoology; and MARTINIG for mineralogy. The course of Professor GIANORINI has for its object the analysis of ideas. In the faculty of medicine, the professor is the Ex-consul of Rome, PANAZZI. This physician is a substitute for the learned MOSCATI, who has been for many months in captivity. Pathology

is taught by Dr. RAGGI. This chair has been taken away from RASORI, on account of his predilection for the Brownian doctrine. Dr. PANAZZI supplies the part of Moscati; in the theoricopractical as well as in the clinical part of medicine. Legal medicine and the police of medicine are the object of another course given by the physician RAGGI. The school of chemistry is maintained with distinction by BRUGNATELLI. He is now occupied in the experiments of Volta on the dissolution of metals by the electric acid. In fact, the discovery of Volta is yet in its infancy; only a small number of facts are collected, and prudence seems to require, that we follow electricity in its combination with oxygen, before we undertake to advance a theory. NOCCA reads lectures of agriculture till the spring, when he will commence his course of botany. Professor SCARPA continues to demonstrate anatomy in the university, and to perform the clinical part of chirurgery in the hospital of the city. The young students flock in crowds to both the courses. Young JACOBI, nephew of SCARPA, has obtained, under the title of Repetitor, the chair of comparative anatomy and physiology, vacant by the premature death of PRESCIANI. The institutes of chirurgery and midwifery enter into the lectures of Professor NESSI. Of the faculty of law, the letter of Citizen Salmon takes little notice, but informs us, that MONTI, the Roman poet, one of the most celebrated of Italy, is professor of eloquence; also, that NANI reads lectures on the criminal law, and BUFFIGNANDI on the treaties of civil jurisprudence, the history of laws and customs, with the elementary principles of law; and ALPRUNI on the law of nature and the rights of nations. And lastly, the letter observes, that Professor RIDOLFI gives a dissertation twice a week on geography and natural history.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Collection of Glees, Canons, Rounds, &c. composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Marlow, by William Horsley, M. B. Oxon. 12s.

Broderip and Wilkinson.

IT has been with the greatest pleasure that we have perused this collection of glees, canons, &c. The style of the work, taking it in the aggregate, is truly excellent, and bespeaks much talent in

this species of vocal composition. "The Cyprian Bird" (written by Mr. Sheridan) is both melodious and scientific; "Beauty, sweet Love," is charmingly expressive of the words; and "Wake now, my Love, awake," is a most beautiful and finished glee. The parts are almost every where disposed with much address, and calculated to blend in performance

formance with the happiest effect. We sincerely hope, for the public amusement as well as Mr. Horsley's reputation, that the sale of the work will encourage him to the further exercise of his talent in this kind of composition, and that this collection may be speedily succeeded by another equally attractive to the lovers of good vocal music.

Six Duets Concertanti, for two Violincellos, dedicated to John Crofdill, Esq. as a tribute to his extraordinary talent, by his sincere friend, J. B. Viotti. 8s. Clementi and Co.

These duets are written in a truly classical style, and while they discover a high degree of taste and science, they also evince a thorough knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which they are written. The movements are so constructed and classed, as to contrast each other with much happiness of effect, and the parts converse together (if we may so express ourselves) in a style perfectly intelligible even to the most uncultivated ear.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with a Violin Accompaniment, ad libitum, composed by C. H. Wilton. 6s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

We have examined these sonatas with the hope of finding something to commend, but are sorry to say, that we have been greatly disappointed. We trace in almost every movement a poverty of invention, a total lack of taste, and a want of skill in arrangement. The least qualification of a candidate for fame as a composer should be the ability to *compile* with judgment; but where even this *inferior talent* is wanting, we know not what there can be to approve. A good compiler may sometimes pass with the many for a tolerable composer, of which, indeed, we are not deficient in living instances; but a *bad* compiler is an immeasurable distance behind the worst composer, and has little reasonable ground for hoping ever to become a good one.

"*I said on the Banks by the Stream.*" *A Sonnet, written by the late Mr. Cunningham. The Music composed by the Author of the Farewell. 1s. Preston.*

The melody of this little song, though smooth and easy, is, we are obliged to say, deficient in character and originality. The natural beauty and sweetness of the words would, we should have supposed, have inspired some corresponding ideas; but the music is so far from keeping pace with the

poetry, that we cannot trace any mark of congeniality between the minds of the author and composer.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Bass, composed by K. Kambra. 8s. Clementi and Co.

Mr. Kambra in these sonatas has displayed that ingenuity and science with which all lovers of really good music must be delighted. The subjects are in general very happily conceived, and the digressions conducted with an address only within the reach of the first masters. The style is every where highly polished, and the execution in many places particularly brilliant and striking. The accompaniments possess considerable taste, and are so managed, as never to be introduced without improving the general effect.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced The Berlin Favorite, composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Duckworth, by Maria Hester Park. 2s. 6d. Birchall.

The *Berlin Favorite* forms so useful and pleasing an exercise for the piano-forte, that among juvenile practitioners it will probably become a *London Favorite*. The introductory movement is conceived with much fancy, and the succeeding rondo is both agreeable in itself, and treated with considerable skill in the variations with which Mrs. Park has enriched the subject.

Three Duets for two Performers on one Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, selected from the Works of Mozart, and arranged by J. Haigh. 5s. Rolfe.

In this collection, which in justice to Mr. Haigh we must pronounce to be made with considerable taste, we find the favorite trio of "*La mia dora bella*," and two airs from the celebrated Opera of the *Zauber-Flöte*, or *Magic Flute*. The arrangements are so conducted, as to produce an excellent effect on the instrument for which the pieces are here intended, and the passages are in general so disposed of as to be rendered very improving to the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

"*Lady Alice*," a Glee for Three Voices, composed by M. P. King, 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

This glee, which we regard but as a slight effort of the author, possesses some traits of fancy and character, and the parts are constructed with a propriety and effect, which evince much skill in this species of composition. The change of the time at "*Set him down, Set him down*,"

down," is judicious, and the recitative affords a reasonable and well-judged relief to the ear.

Twenty Double Chants performed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter; composed by J. Kemp, 3s. 6d. Skillern.

These chants are, for the most part, so far written in the true old church-style, as to prove that Mr. Kemp is well read in the works of our best church composers. The first, fourth, sixth, eighth, thirteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twentieth are prominently good, and place him in a very respectable rank as a choir-musician.

Ten Waltzes for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Spiller, by B. H. Schroeder, 5s. Rolfe.

These Waltzes, if not of the very first order of merit in respect of originality, are conceived with considerable playfulness of fancy, and, considering the necessary sameness of the time, are happily variegated in their effect. The first, second, seventh, eighth, and tenth, have the strongest claims to our approbation, and are calculated to do credit to their author.

Numbers XVII. and XVIII. of Apollo and Teipsichore. Rolfe.

This little work proceeds with its former good management, and, generally speaking, continues to be supplied from the most eligible and attractive resources. In the present Numbers are fixed, amongst many other well-chosen articles, Madame Parisot's favourite dance; "God save the Emperor," by Haydn; "Madame Bonaparte's Waltz;" the old favourite Scotch air of "Durandarte and Belerma," and "Laura's Wedding-day," by Pleyel.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Busby has found it necessary to postpone for the present the regular continuance of his Musical Journal, on account of the late interrupted intercourse with Germany, the difficult intercourse with France, and the distracted state of, as well as the total impracticability of intercourse with Italy. We understand, however, that this valuable work will be resumed after a Peace, or whenever the state of literary intercourse between the various European nations shall be re-established.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1801.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	N ^o . of Cases.
TYPHUS -	14
Pneumonia -	7
Cynanche Tonsillarum -	2
Ophthalmia -	2
Apoplexia -	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough -	25
Dyspnoea -	15
Phthisis Pulmonalis -	5
Hydrothorax -	3
Anasarca -	5
Cephalalgia -	7
Vertigo -	2
Hepatitis Chronica -	2
Enterodynia -	4
Diarrhoea -	15
Dysuria -	2
Amenorrhoea -	7
Fluor Albus -	4
Chlorosis -	3
Dyspepsia -	6
Vomitus -	3
Empus Pustulosus -	4
Lumbago -	2
Rheumatismus Chronicus -	15

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

	N ^o . of Cases.
Mania -	1
Menorrhagia Lochialis -	3
Lactea -	2
Mastodynia -	3

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Hydrocephalus Internus -	1
Vermes -	2
Febris -	2
Diarrhoea -	3
Herpes Miliaris -	2

175

The fever, which has so long raged, and which has been attended with various affections of the head, has for a few weeks appeared less frequently. This disease, however, has not entirely subsided. After a short suspension it has returned, but with less aggravation of symptoms, and the number of patients affected by it has been considerably less than formerly. Amongst those cases which have been under

the care of the Reporter, there have been some, the symptoms of which have differed from those which occurred in former instances. Those affections of the head which in them formed so characteristic a feature, have been less frequent in their occurrence, and less violent in their effects. In some instances affections of the respiratory organs have formed a more striking symptom than those of the head, and have rendered necessary the application of leeches and of blisters to the chest.

The influence which the passions of the mind have on the different functions of the system, has long formed a subject of curious investigation by the metaphysician and pathologist. The debilitating effects of sudden fear, or of long-protracted grief, and the more immediately destructive influence

of violent anger or rage, have been exemplified in too many painful instances; whilst the more pleasing effects of hope and joy have been felt in the general state of health and spirits. The latter of these passions, however, when suddenly raised, or indulged to excess, has sometimes been attended with fatal consequences. In one of the instances of apoplexy referred to in the list of diseases, the patient experienced a surprize of joy, at reading, in the newspaper, of the arrival of a ship, in which a near relation was a passenger, concerning whose safety he had before experienced considerable anxiety. He immediately related the fact to a friend with great emotion, fell upon the floor with the paper in his hand, and in a few hours expired.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications, and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE Exhibition at the Royal Academy has been opened a sufficient time for the public to estimate its merits; and sorry are we to say, that it does not display such marks of improvement in the Arts as was fondly augured on its first opening, three-and-thirty years ago. We do not mean to say that there are not any good pictures, but in the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whatever made up the mass, there were always three or four leading works, that "*towered in proud pre-eminence above the rest*." Sir Wm. Beechey's portraits take the lead as usual; that of Rebecca is an exquisite piece of art; the Duke of York is a fine picture; and the portrait of Prince Augustus is admirably drawn, and coloured with such an attention to nature, as will attract the eye of every good judge, without any artificial aid from glittering colours or adventitious ornament.

Turner's Dutch Boats and Fishermen in a Gale, is in a superior style to any marine-painting we have lately seen; it reminded us of Brooking and Vandevelde. The little figures are touched with infinite spirit, and the vessels are buoyant upon the water, though that water (surrounded with such a mass of glaring portraits as hang all round it) does not appear sufficiently tinted with green. We have been told that the Duke of Bridgewater saw and approved the picture, and that his Grace gave the artist two hundred and fifty

guineas for it. His picture of *The Destruction of the Medes by a Whirlwind*, is in a very peculiar style. Being a scene that no one has ever seen, it is, in some degree, *out of the reach of the critics*. It is sketched in a very spirited, masterly manner, though the figures, *if figures they may be called*, do not seem so much terrified at their approaching fate, as we think they would be in such a situation. But this is with submission—as we do not pretend to judge of a whirlwind. Mr. Turner's three other subjects, of an *Approaching Thunder-storm*, a *Summer Evening*, and *Autumnal Morning*, are treated in a masterly and original style: though we remember something of a similar description to the last, by Westall, was exhibited a few years ago. Westall, by the way, has this year given us only six articles; the drawings from the *Lounger* are marked with taste and talent. The admirable drawing of Queen Judith reciting to Alfred, we recollect well—the print which the artist has now exhibited, is so close an imitation, that it really deceives the eye. Among the other drawings, those by Eddridge are singularly clear:—Richter's are very well drawn, and carefully finished. The portraits of the Ruspin family are extremely like; surrounded with such a multitude of glittering delineations as there are in the Council-chamber, they do not appear to have so much face as they really have, and would
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shew in a private room. . Opie's Girl in a "Green Chair," *"who never told her love,"* is painted with great force, and produces an effect that no other artist could give: but a physician of the time of Hippocrates, and a Girl in a modern habit, border upon incongruity. The Cupid is pretty, but brought so forward, that he looks like one of the party, and though it is a proper adjunct—

—In face and figure neither new nor rare,
We wonder how the Devil it came there.

Sir Joshua's Fiend, in the *Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, though not behind the curtain, is so completely in the back-ground, that many people looked at the picture for half an hour, and never saw the Devil;—but Mr. Opie's Urchin is not only obvious but obtrusive, and more palpable flesh and blood than his Girl, Galen, or Old Woman. The Landscape by Sir Francis Bourgeois is very pleasing; but the figures want solidity, and for the style of Claude it is too meretricious. Bigg's *Steward and Bailiff*, is an address to the mind rather than the eye, and excites the feelings without much gratifying the sight. Like every thing that he does, it is *so well thought*, that Lycurgus, notwithstanding his severe prohibition, might have admitted it into his republic. Louthembourg has proved his right to the title of the Deity of Fire; his Colebrooke Dale has a blaze of excellence.

Daniell's Views are distinct, and exactly appropriate to the places which they designate. We wish Mr. Downman would abide by his *little portraits of great people*:—here he is at home, but when he rambles into the regions of romance, and creeps over the same ground that has been previously trod by Hogarth and Mortimer, we can only regret that Don Quixote and his faithful Squire have been so shamefully treated. Stothart's Fatal Sisters, are indeed a fierce triumvirate, "*singling last the disin'd dead!*" Mr. Wheatley's Four Times of the Day, are natural rural figures, very properly employed, but have no very striking effect. Lawrence's portraits are very good; we do not think the Hamlet interesting: the manner in which he holds the skull does not give the spectator any idea that it is the subject he is moralizing on. The back ground of the picture is more impressive and appropriate to the scene and subject, than any thing we ever saw. The President is in his usual style: his sketches spirited; his finished pictures,

though well balanced, and bearing marks of a great master, are hard in the outline.*

A Print, representing the Victory obtained over the Dutch Fleet by the British Squadron under the Command of Admiral Lord Duncan, Oct. 11, 1797, from a Picture painted by F. P. de Louthembourg, R. A. by James Fittler, A. R. A. Marine Engraver to His Majesty. Dedicated to the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy.

The picture from which this print is engraved, is in the best style of the master, and Mr. Fittler's engraving is worthy of the original. The point of time is, when the masts of the Flag ship of the Dutch Admiral had gone over the sides. Such incidents are depicted as tend to shew that characteristic generosity and humanity to the vanquished which so eminently distinguish the British seamen, and illustrate the position, that an enemy in his power ceases to be considered as an enemy. M. de Louthembourg has availed himself of the *poetica licentia*, by bringing into one point

* We have been favoured with the following remarks upon the present Exhibition, by a much-valued Correspondent. In the Exhibition of this year the principal situations are occupied by Portraits, an unequivocal acknowledgment that there were no pictures in the Historical department of sufficient importance, at least in point of magnitude, to intitle them to distinguished places. From this circumstance we are disposed to augur the decline of the noblest branch of the Art in this country; a decline resulting either from radical defects in the institution or management of the Academy, some of which were indicated by the late enlightened Professor of Painting, in his Lectures to the Students; or from a want of taste and liberality in the public towards works of the highest class.

Among the present performances, No. 183, *The Love-sick Maid; or, the Doctor Puzzled*; painted by OPIE, claims our first attention. The subject is treated in an interesting, tho' not in a dignified stile. The figures are well grouped and correctly drawn, the colouring is true and brilliant, the light and shade forcible and clear, and the extraordinary *empathy* of colour gives an uncommon energy of effect. The attitudes are natural, and the expressions characteristic. The dubiety in the countenance of the Doctor, the concern, evidently maternal, in that of the old woman, and the downcast look of the enamoured damsel shunning scrutiny, are well conceived and happily executed. But in a familiar scene, such as this, we more than doubt the propriety of introducing a heathen deity, and therefore object to the *Cupid*, however well painted.

of view such incidents as were not very distant from each other in the time they happened, and the whole is composed with a regard to the principles of the art, that is not always considered by Marine-painters. The Battle of the Nile, which is the Companion Picture, is now engraving, and in a considerable state of forwardness.

Scotia Depicta, being Views of the Antiquities, Castles, Public Buildings, Seats, Cities, Picturesque Scenery, &c. of Scotland, in a Series of finished Etchings, by James Fittler, A.R.A. and Engraver to His Majesty, from accurate Drawings, made by John Claude Nattes, from the Year 1797 to 1800. The whole accompanied with Descriptions antiquarian, historical, and picturesque. Published for the Engraver, by William Miller, Old Bond-street; R. Evans, Pall Mall; and White, Fleet-street; at 10s. 6d. each Number, where Subscribers' Names are received.

The first Number is published, and contains Wallace Nook, Balgonie Castle, Ruins of Pirliego, and a Water-fall; and being in the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, the public will appreciate its merit, which is very considerable. The prints are etched in a very masterly style, and the succeeding Numbers, of which four will be published every year, will contain the same. Twelve numbers will compleat the volume, and with the last will be given an additional plate, as a frontispiece, a title-page, &c. &c.

Highly finished etchings from original sketches have ever been considered as infinitely more useful to the student, and more picturesque to the amateur, than any other species of engraving. They have a precision and strength, as well as ease and delicacy of outline, which is very rarely to be seen in any other manner. They have also, when properly executed, a spirit, energy, and fire, not often seen in more laboured performances.

Boydell's splendid Edition of Shakspeare draws near a conclusion. The seventeenth number will be published in June or July.

Smirke's Pictures from the Seven Ages will be published immediately. The 1st is engraved by Tomkins—the 2d, and 4th, by Ogbourne. The 3d is most incomparably conceived by the artist, and exquisitely engraved by Thew. The 5th and 7th by Simon; and the 6th by Lency. The whole, forming a most interesting and admirable picture of man; from the cradle to the tomb, is happily imagined by the painter, and well transferred to the copper by the engravers.

The print from Mr. Copley's picture of the Death of Lord Chatham, is deemed the most valuable assemblage of historical portraits that has hitherto appeared in this country. The print which Mr. Skelton announces his intention of engraving from Wheatley's picture of the Irish House of Commons, as a companion to it, we slightly noticed in last Month's Retrospect. When we consider the importance of the debate (the Repeal of Poynning's Law) and the consequences that have resulted from that repeal;—when we add to this the importance of the characters, and consider, that this great assembly is now incorporated with the sister kingdom, and many of the leading characters that composed it are now no more; such an assemblage becomes eminently valuable, and peculiarly interesting to their surviving friends; and as it is declared by the proprietor (Mr. Skelton) that the prints shall be delivered in the order subscribed for, those who mean to put down their names, and consider the superiority of an early impression, will unquestionably be early in their application. It is painted in the manner of De Neef; the figures are well drawn, and grouped in a way that does great credit to the talents and taste of the painter. There are more than two hundred portraits, and the few that we know are striking resemblances. For all the names we have not room, but some of them are as follow:—

George Agar, Lord Cullen, Earl of Aldborough, Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Right Hon. John Beresford, Lord de Blaquiere, Hon. William Brabazon, Right Hon. Sir A. Brooke, Lord Kilmaine, Right Hon. Walter Burgh, Viscount Carleton, Viscount Carlou, Earl Carysfort, Sir Henry Cavendish, Earl Charlemont, Earl Clermont, Right Hon. Thomas Connolly, Earl Belmore, Dennis Bowes Daly, Viscount Cremorne, Earl of Westmeath, Earl Dysart, Dr. Ellis, John Fitzgibbon, Earl Clare, Sir Frederick Flood, Right Hon. John Forster, Luke Gardiner, Viscount Mountjoy, Henry Grattan, Viscount Oxmantown, Right Hon. Sir Richard Heron, Hon. J. Hely Hutchinson (Provost), Robert Jephson, Lord Kingsborough, T. Knox, Viscount Northland, J. Knox, Sir Hercules Langrishe, David Latouche, Lord Farnham, Earl Moira (deceased), Lord Rawdon (now Earl Moira), Earl Mornington, Viscount Mountmorres, Edward Neville, Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, bart, Sir John Parnell, bart, Lord Pery, Viscount Harberton, James Carique Ponsonby, Earl Clonmell, &c. &c.

Mr.

Mr. Skelton also is engraving a number of very fine subjects for the Dilettanti Society, from the Drawings of Howard and Tendi; they are copied from statues and busts in the collections of Lord Egremont and Mr. Townley, and comprise some of the finest antiquities in this country. The head of Jupiter, the Silenus, and the

Faun, are in the most pure style of art; and Howard, by the sedulous attention he paid to such subjects during his residence in Rome, is perhaps better qualified than any of the young men we now have, for making copies that give a perfect idea of the originals, as they unite purity of taste to correctness of outline.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In May, 1801.

FRANCE.

AN Adjutant from the First Consul arrived at Dunkirk about the middle of May, with orders to hasten the equipment of the vessels in that port, supposed to be destined for a descent on England. There are encamped between Dunkirk and Nieuport a body of 10,000 men, who are to embark in vessels which are arming in those ports. The flotilla which is preparing at Dunkirk, is to consist of four frigates, each mounting 44 guns, a number of corvettes, sloops, and brigs, and of six flat-bottomed and gun-boats. These and other vessels were built three years ago, when there was an intention of effecting a descent on England, and are of a new construction. At one of the extremities there is a bridge, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, and which is to serve to facilitate the embarkation of the troops when they approach near the coast. There are 170 flat gun-vessels at St. Maloes, which have been lying there two years, built on the plan of La Boinparde, taken some time since and brought into Plymouth. They can carry 160 troops, row 60 oars, and are flat-bottomed to run plump a-shore.

Intelligence has arrived from Paris, of the advanced-guard of the French army having entered Spain, on its march against Portugal. This information is communicated in the following letter, from General Monnet to General Leclerc, dated Burgos, April 28th. "The advanced-guard arrived two days ago at Burgos. We have been every where received with the most marked distinction. The troops are placed in good quarters—the magazines are well supplied for two months, and the provisions are of the best quality. We attend mass on Sunday with the regimental military music, a measure which has acquired for us the affections of the people, and dissipated all the prejudices

entertained. To-morrow the King of Tuscany is to pass through this place, and I shall receive him with military honours." The Spanish army is stated to be on the frontiers of Portugal. If an action between the advanced posts, the Portuguese lost several hundred prisoners.

Intelligence has been received from Paris, dated May 13, stating, that a circular letter has been sent to the Magistrates of the Interior, to use all diligence in taking up the seamen who may have fled from the sea-port towns, as the contemplated invasion of England, at all points, can only be effected by the help of seamen.

We understand from Hamburg, that on the 30th of April an agreement was concluded between the Prince of Hesse, as Danish General, Mr. Schultz, the Prussian Envoy, and Sir James Crawford, the British Minister, at the Danish head-quarters, near Hamburg, that the Elbe shall be again open to all flags without exception; but that English vessels must be provided for all Greenland vessels from Altona and Glückstadt, and vessels from the Danish harbours on the Elbe, with corn, &c. for Norway.

The French papers give the following as the heads of a plan for an expedition against the British Power in India, and which, it is said, has been proposed to the French Government: "That France, Russia, and Austria shall co-operate in the enterprise; that France and Russia, in conjunction, march an army of 70,000 men to the Banks of the Indus; that Austria allow the French troops to march through its territories, and assist their descent down the Danube to the Black Sea; that a Russian army of 35,000 men, shall, with the same view, assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them being regular troops, and 10,000 Cossacks; that this body of troops shall be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to wait the arrival

val of the French army; that Astrabad be the rendezvous of the combined armies, the seat of the magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Hindustan, France, and Russia; that when they arrive in the Euxine Sea, they shall, in transports supplied by Russia, proceed across the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, to Taganroc; that the army shall thence pass up the right Bank of the Don to a small Cossack town, named Pianti-Jzbianka; that it shall proceed by the cities of Herat, Ferah, and Cadahar, to the right bank of the Indus. The length of the march of the French army down the Danube to the Indus, is estimated at 120 days.

The new Swiss Constitution is arranged. It is asserted to be the same as that which the Helvetic Council communicated some time ago to the French Government; it resembles, in some measure, the ancient constitution. There are to be fifteen independent cantons, and a diet of two hundred and ten members to make general laws, and to be the bond of union between the cantons. The Executive Government, to be in the hands of seven *Stoyers*, to be named by the diet, and to reside at Bern.

The plan of indemnities has, it is said, been definitively settled by the Emperor. The secularization are said to be very few. The Diet at Ratibon have given the Emperor of Germany full powers to take upon himself the task of arranging all indemnities; a measure that has given much offence to the King of Prussia, who, in consequence, is making great military movements, and seems to threaten hostilities against Austria.

EGYPT.

By the intelligence received at different times by Government, it appears that the original intentions of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was not to have commenced the operations of the British army in Egypt, on the side of Alexandria, but circumstances induced him to change his opinion. He was much longer delayed on the coast of Asia Minor than he had at first reason to apprehend; and he was ultimately obliged to sail from Marmorice, in a very imperfect state of preparation. He was fully sensible of the exertions of his Majesty's Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-master-general and other officers, who were sent forward to provide for the necessities of the army. His delays originated from other causes. The moment that it became

practicable to sail with so large a fleet, Lord Keith put to sea; he left Marmorice on the 22d of February, and came in sight of Alexandria on the 1st of March. On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the sea ran high, and no disembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 3th, the troops forming the first division, the brigade of guards under the Hon. Major-general Ludlow, and part of the first brigade under the command of Major-general Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to six miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of land till ten o'clock. The front of the disembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, seemed almost inaccessible. The French were fully aware of the intention, were in force, and, the British dispatches say, had every advantage on their side. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape-shot, made good their landing, ascending the hill with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the French to retire, leaving behind them seven pieces of artillery and a number of horses. The troops that ascended the hill, were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer. The troops in general lost not a moment in remedying any little disorder which became unavoidable in a landing under such circumstances. The disembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th, advanced three miles the same day; and on the 12th, the whole army moved forward, and came within sight of the French, who were formed on an advantageous ridge, with their left to the canal of Alexandria, and their right towards the sea.

It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th, and in consequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank.

The troops had not been long in motion before the French descended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-general Cradock and Major-general the Earl of Cavan. The 90th regiment formed the advanced-guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the second; both battalions suffered considerably. Major-general

general Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the French; and the troops changed their position with a quickness and precision which did them the greatest honour. The remainder of the army followed so good an example, and were immediately in a situation not only to face but repel the French. It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose, the reserve under the command of Major-general Moore, and the troops under the command of Major-general Hutchinson, marched to the left, across a part of the Lake Mareotis, with a view to attack the French on both flanks; but on reconnoitering their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and then occupied a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria. We are sorry to find that the successes obtained have been purchased at a very dear rate; no fewer being killed in both actions, than 10 officers, 10 serjeants, and 237 privates; total 257. Wounded, 92 officers, 95 serjeants, 12 drummers, and 1396 privates; total 1595: amounting in the whole to 1888, in killed, wounded, and missing. Seamen killed, wounded, and missing, 132.

By comparing the accounts published in the *Moniteur* with our own, we find that the French were at this time headed by General Lanusse, who arrived at Alexandria a few days before, with 2000 additional troops of the line, and 400 horse. In consequence of this augmentation, the forces of the French actually engaged in the attack on the 13th, amounted to about 4600; the attack was commenced by Lanusse, although the whole body of the British army, not less than 16,000 men, were opposed to him. After the action of the 13th, Menou, the French Commander in Chief, arrived at Alexandria with the main body of his army; the precise number of which, however, added to those already at Alexandria, the official account does not particularly specify.

On the 21st of March, was fought with a division of this army, about four miles from Alexandria, a memorable battle, which commenced about an hour before daylight by a false attack on the left of

the British army, under Major-general Cradock, where the French were repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the French, were, however, directed to the right of the English army, which they used every effort to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. The contest was unusually obstinate; the French were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with the English infantry. The French at length retired. While this was passing on the right, the French attempted to penetrate the centre of the British army with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep the left of the English army in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest of the English line. The English took about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue their victory, on account of their inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. The English have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of their Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 22th of March. Major-general Moore was also wounded, though not dangerously. The loss of the French was vaguely calculated by the English General, at three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Badet are since dead of their wounds. The total of the killed among the English, amounts to 10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file; of the wounded, 50 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file; and the missing, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file. Taken one stand of colours and two field-pieces.

We do not know the exact number of the French troops in Egypt, and much less the number of the division engaged in this battle. The *Moniteur*, in the beginning of May, calculated the whole of their force in Egypt at not less than 13,000, previous to the battle of the 21st of March, independently of the natives who have joined them. Of the nature or extent of our advantages, we can therefore form no adequate idea till we have the French accounts. From no advance, however, hav-

ing been attempted towards Alexandria by the British forces, for fourteen days posterior to the battle—from the strong posts that yet remain to be forced—from the insalubrity of the climate to an army unaccustomed to it; we must still restrain our expectations relative to the ultimate subjection of Egypt. In the mean time, if any advantage has been really gained, it has been dearly purchased; and we cannot quit the subject, without once more adverting to the UNPARALLELED FOLLY OF NOT HAVING SUFFERED THE FRENCH TO EVACUATE EGYPT, WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR THE EXPENCE OF A SHILLING.

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The new Emperor of Russia has relinquished his claim to Malta; but nevertheless wishes to be elected Grand Master of the island, by the free suffrages of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem: the embargo on British property still continues. It is well known, that propositions for the amicable adjustment of the pending differences have been proposed by the Russian court, and temporarily, at least, acceded to by Sir Hyde Parker; the principal of which is, that no neutral vessel shall be subject to arrestation and examination by letters of marque, or any other ship than those immediately belonging to Government. It is also rumoured, that, in consequence of the pacification between Germany and France, an intimacy has been produced between these powers, of a nature so close as to excite the jealousy of his Prussian Majesty, who has already shewn some degree of coolness towards the French cabinet. Duroc is hastening from Paris with all speed towards Petersburg, and Lord St. Helen's from the cabinet of St. James's.

On the 19th of April, the English fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, appeared off the entrance of Carlscrona, and sent a frigate, with a flag of truce, to the Governor, with a letter, informing him, "That the Danish court had been induced to conclude an armistice, by which the unfortunate disputes between the courts of Denmark and St. James's had been accommodated; and that he was directed to require an explicit declaration from the court of Sweden, relative to its intention to adhere to, or abandon, the hostile measures it had taken, in conjunction with Russia, against the rights and interests of Great Britain." His Swedish Majesty caused an official answer to be transmitted

to Admiral Parker, by Vice Admiral Cronstadt, to the following purport:—"That the King, his master, had commanded him to communicate to Admiral Parker, that his Excellency was perfectly sensible of the importance and sacred nature of promises when once made; that his Majesty conceived that the following explicit declaration cannot be unexpected by his Excellency, viz. 'That his Swedish Majesty will not for a moment fail to fulfil, with fidelity and sincerity, the engagements he has entered into with his allies; and that without any reference to the particular intervention of another power, under whatever name it may be, and the effects of which can never be extended to the common interests of the hitherto neutral powers.' That this was the firm and unalterable resolution of his Majesty; that his Swedish Majesty will not refuse to listen to equitable proposals, for accommodating the present disputes, made by deputies furnished with proper authority, by the King of Great Britain, to the United Northern Powers."

Lord St. Helen's is gone for Petersburg. His Lordship was accompanied by the son of Count Woronzow, the late Russian ambassador at our court. An article from Petersburg states, that on the 13th of April Alexander honoured the senate with his presence; that five ukases were published, viz. a confirmation of the rights of the nobility; a re-establishment of Catherine the Great's regulations for the encouragement of commerce and industry; an act of indemnity; a suppression of the chancery of inquisition, &c.

HOLLAND.

We have to notice the rumour of a projected change in the Government of Holland; for the truth of which, however, we cannot possibly vouch. A considerable degree of jealousy appears to have been excited of late between France and Prussia. The latter, it is said, has, in consequence, inclined to restore the Prince of Orange to his hereditary authority; while the former, to prevent such an effect, has formed a plan for incorporating it with the French Republic. It would be premature to advance any strictures upon this rumour at present.

WEST INDIES.

The British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, has taken possession of two or three Danish islands in the West Indies; a step that will probably contribute to irritate the Danish Government against us, without, in any way, assisting our own cause.

EAST INDIES.

Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 18th of January, which state, that the detachment from the Indian army, destined to co-operate with the expedition against Egypt, had sailed from that place, on board of Admiral Blankett's Squadron, on the 28th of December. Government had taken up all the country vessels fit for the service which could be procured.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament, since the publication of our last Number, has been as follows:

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, on the 24th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said, the estimates now on the table were for the remainder of the current year; for the first part of which, provision had been made in the short session of parliament which preceded the present. The only difference, or new point, compared with the preceding year, to which he thought it necessary to call the attention of the committee, was the head of secret service-money, for which, in the last year, the sum of 140,000*l.* had been voted; but, owing to a change of circumstances, it was estimated that 50,000*l.* would be sufficient for the present year, of which 35,000*l.* had been already voted in the late short session, and only 15,000*l.* remained to be voted now. He then proceeded to move from the schedule the usual sums, which were agreed to.

The order of the day on the 28th of April being read in the House of Lords, for the third reading of the Seditious Meeting Bill. The question being put by the Lord Chancellor, that this bill do pass, the Duke of Bedford rose, and on constitutional principles opposed the bill, dwelling, in energetic language, on its violation of the British Constitution, and of the ancient rights of Englishmen, as established at the Revolution; on the total want of proof to warrant its adoption; on the incompetence of the report to convince him of its necessity, whatever might be the motives of noble lords who formed the report; for his part, he would never consent to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's present ministers, who were sedulously treading the steps of their precursors in office, by the revival of a bill of an unconstitutional tendency, when he had no opportunity of judging how far the character and credibility of the witnesses might bear him out in assenting to a bill which passed the house a short time; to a

bill of such a mischievous nature, placing in the discretionary disposal of a magistrate the rights of Englishmen to meet and discuss subjects that involved the safety of their constitution. He concluded with contending that the authors of such bills effected more mischief, and were more dangerous conspirators, against the state, than the most inflamed speaker in any meeting against which this bill was directed. He would therefore give it his most decided dissent. Lord Westmoreland supported the bill, and contended that it did not trench upon the just constitutional principles established at the Revolution. The question was then put, passed in the affirmative, the bill read a third time, and passed.

Mr. T. Jones on the 1st of May, pursuant to notice, rose to move for certain papers relative to the Convention of El-Arich. He prefaced his Motion with stating, that had the question involved the conduct of our officers, and the brave men under their command, without any reference to the conduct of Ministers, he should, in the event of the news now in circulation being confirmed, be amongst the foremost to anticipate what was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, and to move for a Vote of Thanks to the Army for their eminent services. But as the case at present stood, the loss of so many brave men only rendered Ministers more culpable. With respect to the transaction to which he alluded, it was not his intention to trespass on the time of the House. He should, therefore, move, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Instructions sent to Lord Elgin, relative to the Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt. As likewise a Copy of all the Letters that passed between Lord Elgin, Sir Sidney Smith, and Mr. Spencer Smith, relative to that transaction. And, lastly, a Copy of the last Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte." Lord Hawkesbury opposed the Motion, on the principle that no ground had been stated why the Papers should be produced. Mr. Nicholls supported the Motion of Mr. Jones. The question being loudly called for, the Motions of Mr. Jones were severally negatived without a division.

Lord Temple moved, on the 4th of May, the Order of the Day for the House to take into consideration the Report of the Committee on the eligibility of Mr. Tooke to sit in Parliament. The Order

being accordingly read, Lord Temple, after some appropriate compliments to the Committee for their assiduity, and to the Chairman (Mr. Abbot) particularly, on his exalted merits, proceeded to state, that it was necessary, in this case, to consider the situation of the clergy, as connected at an early period with the parliament. He then took a retrospective view of the preponderating influence their former privileges gave them in the state, that even then, though permitted to sit in the House, they were under such restrictions as to prevent their being justly considered Members of the Legislative Body; that, in the reign of Charles I. they were excluded from any secular offices; that the House should recollect, that church preferments depended almost exclusively on the patronage of the Crown, and if the Clergy were allowed to sit and vote in the House of Commons, a wide scope might be given for the practice of sinister influence. His Lordship went very minutely into various cases taken from the law-books, and instances from the Records of Parliament, to prove that no clergyman was intitled to have a seat in that House, and consequently that Mr. Tooke was ineligible. His Lordship then concluded with moving, that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the Borough of Old Sarum, in the room of the Rev. John Horne Tooke, who was ineligible, being in Holy Orders. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some panegyrical observations on the information received from the Noble Lord on the subject, said, that he felt himself inclined to agree with the proposition as then made; for though satisfied in his mind that persons in Holy Orders should not be allowed to legislate on the general principle, yet the peculiarity of the present case impressed some doubts on his mind of the efficacy of the present Motion; that he therefore was of opinion, the best mode would be to set the question at rest, by bringing in a Bill to prevent, not only all future doubts, but also, the possibility of any such recurring again. For this purpose he should move, that the Order of the Day be now read.

Mr. Horne Tooke began by observing, that he had but two struggles in his life before the present, which were in some degree personal. The first were, in his application for a degree as A. M. which by the way a great dog would obtain, if made to articulate "*probo aliter*;" and the second was, when a doubting set of Benchers rejected his claim for his admis-

sion to the Bar, without any reference to law or precedent. As to the present instance, how it might end he knew not; but, for the sake of others, he would maintain his right; for he was not anxious about the privileges of his seat, because he owed no money. He was treated like a culprit, and ordered to shew his face. He next animadverted on the unparliamentary conduct of the Committee in delegating their delegated power to others to examine old records; and that, the result of the search was, that *Clerc* (an epithet applied in these days to any person who could read) signified a clergyman. He observed, that the Committee did not understand the Saxon characters; and in quoting *twenty-one cases*, they had made *eleven* mistakes. He then took argumentative ground to prove, that clergymen were not excluded from a seat in Parliament any more than other persons, except expressly forbidden, and adduced many cogent reasons and precedents to shew that clergymen, &c. were competent, as such, to fill secular offices, and instanced various persons at present filling such situations. He then combated the doctrine that he could not lay down his function as a priest. This doctrine must appear futile, when it is recollected that there were many Canons which dwelt on the deposition of Priests. One stated, that if any clergymen attempted to cast out Devils unlawfully, such person should be deposed. "Now if I (said Mr. Tooke) attempted to cast the Devil out of this house, I must have been deposed, and of course been deemed eligible. But, in this case, my only crime is my innocence—my only guilt that of not having scandalized my order." I feel myself in the situation of the girl who applied for reception into the Magdalen. On being asked as to particulars of her misfortune, she answered, she was as innocent as the child unborn. The reply was—"This is a place only for the creatures of *prostitution*; you must go and qualify yourself before you can be admitted!" He concluded with observing, that the Noble Lord's Motion was to him as *nothing*, which the noble Lord and his family would be, if stripped of the monopoly of the Exchequer. That for his part, he stood upon the Acts and authority of Parliament. Mr. Fox and Mr. Erskine made some very pertinent remarks against the Motion, as did the Attorney General and Sir W. Scott, for it; after which Mr. Addington withdrew his Motion for the Order of the Day, and substituted the

Previous Question, on which a division took place—Ayes, for the Previous Question, 94—Noes, 53.

On the 5th of May the Tythe Leasing Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Militia Subaltern Officers, the Militia Adjutants Bill, the Irish Hop Bill, the Irish Sugar Distilleries Bill, and the Irish Provision Bill, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 6th of May, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove all Doubts relative to the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in the Commons House of Parliament. Mr. Jolliffe opposed, and should continue to oppose it, unless the incompetency of sitting was confined to persons in Holy Orders, and exercising Sacerdotal Functions at the time, and not to extend to those who had for ever resigned any claim to the character and advantages of the priesthood. Lord Temple, entrenched on the Opposition Bench, remarked, with warmth, on the late discussion of his question, which gave rise to the present Motion. He observed that, for his part, he had not learnt to accommodate his opinions to fluctuating temporary policy, nor should he, like some, deliver his sentiment on one side of the question, and then vote on the other; nor compromise the dignity of Parliament, and violate consistency, nor call upon the House to *sanctify* its own proceedings; and feeling it a constitutional point to exclude the Priesthood from the House of Commons, he would, from principle, not only assent to the present Motion, but to the surprize, perhaps, of some persons, his *actions* should accord with his *professions*—he would *vote* for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Jolliffe, observed, that his opinion was fixed as to the ineligibility of the clerical character, which, once assumed, could not be relinquished; that, however, the wisdom of the House, in a Committee, might limit the operation of the Bill, if it thought proper. He then proceeded to animadvert on the personal allusions made to himself by the Noble Lord who spoke last. Mr. Grey, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Bragge, and some other Members, spoke shortly on the subject, and thought the Bill, under modifications, necessary. Mr. Sheridan, firmly believing that the Clergy were competent to sit in the House of Commons, considered the present measure, in every point of view, as a Bill of *disfranchisement*. After a few observations from some other Members, leave was given to bring in the

Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 8th of May, moved the second reading of the Bill to remove Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in Parliament. Sir F. Burdett said, he could not forego the present opportunity of expressing his disapprobation of the whole principle of the Bill. He saw no pretence for stigmatising any set of men whatever, or of supposing, that because the clergy wore black or grey coats, they would be more dependent than others, or more likely to be under the influence of the Crown. Mr. John Horne Tooke said, he rose, and he believed for the only time in his life, to differ from his Hon. Friend; he then went into an ironical commendation of the Bill, and thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted quite consistently in bringing it in.

It was then read a second time, and committed for Wednesday; when, previous to the Order of the Day being read for the House to go into a Committee on the Bill, Mr. Vanstittart presented a Petition from Edward Rushworth, esq. a Member of the House, fearing its operation, by a Committee of the House of Commons. The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table. When the House was in a Committee, Mr. Horne Tooke, after a long prefatory discourse, proposed an addition to the Bill, that, he conceived, would answer the purpose aimed at, viz. that every person in Holy Orders, on accepting a seat in that House, shall thenceforward be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying, any living or ecclesiastical promotion; and further, that he be incapable of holding any place or office of honour or profit under his Majesty. This, he contended, with the omission of the declaratory words of the Bill, would answer every end. After a variety of arguments used by the most respectable Members, for and against the Bill on its principle, and on the declaratory clause alluded to, the House divided on Mr. Tooke's Amendment. The remaining clauses were then gone through, a proviso was proposed by the Attorney General in favour of Mr. Tooke, and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received the next day.

Lord Hawkesbury, on the 14th of May, brought up a Message from the King to the following purport:—"His Majesty, taking into consideration the dangers with which his faithful Ally, the Queen of Portugal, is now threatened, by a formidable invasion on the part of France, and considering the very great advantages which the commerce of this country derives from

its connection with Portugal, His Majesty recommends to the House to consider the propriety of granting an aid to the Queen of Portugal, to enable her to defend her dominions against the threatened invasion." Lord Hawkesbury said, he should not take up the time of the House on the subject at present, but simply move, "That it be referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday next, to consider of granting to His Majesty the sum of 300,000*l.* to be given to the Queen of Portugal, by way of subsidy, to be paid by such instalments as circumstances may require."

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker arrived in town on the 14th of May, from Yarmouth, where he landed on the preceding evening from the *Blanch* frigate, Captain Hammond. The chief command of the Baltic fleet has, in consequence, devolved upon Lord Nelson.

On the 5th of May, the Members of the Whig Club dined at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Mr. Fox in the chair. Among a vast assemblage of exalted characters, were Earl Thanet, Lord Holland, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Erskine, Alderman Combe, Mr. Byng, Mr. Brogden, &c. Alderman Combe,

after the standing toasts, having given the health of Mr. Fox, it was drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Fox then arose and observed, that some changes had taken place since he had the honour to address them, and that he in consequence, attended in Parliament, yet he found that change did not extend to the House of Commons, and that his exertions there, would avail nothing. He trusted the Whig Club, whose confidence he was so long honoured with, would rely on his exertions when an opportunity should be found to render his abilities of utility to the public. He then adverted to an expression made use of by a monarch about a century ago, in which, though ridiculous it was thought, there seemed to be truth, "That he would send his jack-boot to the Senate, and it should be obeyed." He concluded with observing, that we may come to a situation in which the King may not only rule us by his jack-boot, but we may be governed by his jack-boot's jack-boot. (bursts of applause.) Mr. Fox then gave "a speedy Peace with the French Republic;" after which, the healths of some Noblemen and Gentlemen being drank, the company retired.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between
the 20th of April and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ALDRIDGE, R. Nailsworth, clothier. (Vizard, Gray's Inn)
Ashcroft, W. Knowsley, earthen-ware manufacturer. (Leigh, New Bridge street)
Allgood, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Williams, Sion College)
Albers, J. T. Green Lettuce lane, merchant. (Willett and Annelle, Finsbury square)
Andrews, J. Manchester, and T. Mason, Swithin's lane, merchants. (S. Edge, Manchester)
Dennett, R. S. Hounditch, hatter. (Williams, Sion College)
Bellamy, T. and J. Birmingham, japanners. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's inn)
Baron, J. Blackley, manufacturer. (Vandercom and Light, Bush lane)
Birkby, W. Brookhoufes, card maker. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Bristow, F. Haymarket, shoemaker. (Manguall, Warwick square)
Bull, E. Grovesnor mews, hackney woman. (Illingworth, Frith street)
Berriman, J. Brewer street, florist. (Evans, Lime street)
Barnes, T. Fleet street, stationer. (Pugh, Bartlett's buildings)
Budge, W. jun. Chennies street, carpenter. (Swain and Stevens, Ch. Jewry)
Beck, E. Gloucester, innkeeper. (Shepherd, Bath)
Chatterton, T. and E. Wells, Branchley, hat manufacturers. (Smith, Barber's hall)
Cooper, T. Sharples, shopkeeper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn)
Cooper, F. Sandwich, linen draper. (Brown, Little Friday street)
Collier, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)
Clark, J. Shoe lane, carpenter. (Taylor, Gray's inn)
Clay, E. Ruddersfield, linen draper. (Sykes, New inn)

Cortis, T. and J. Grimsby, grocers. (Ellis, Curfew street)
Comper, J. Chichester, linen draper. (Dalby, Chichester)
Coveney, E. St. Mary hill, victualler. (Vandercom and Light, Bush lane)
Chown, W. Higham Mills, miller. (Maule and Sweeting, Huntingdon)
Dacre, G. Husebury, dealer. (Alcock, Canterbury square)
Dunsterville, T. Eastfildhouse, shipwright. (Kelly, Plymouth)
Dowbiggen, W. Lancaster, merchant. (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster)
D'Oliveira, V. Princes street, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Bush lane)
Dale, H. Leeds, grocer, &c. (Barber and Browne, Fetter lane)
Farrow, T. York, dealer in spirits. (Jackson, Kingston)
Fenner, T. West Wycombe, shopkeeper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn)
Frucham, W. Tottenham Court road, glass seller. (Flahman and Pringle, Ely Place)
Giddens, T. Abingdon, carrier. (Elgrave, Salisbury street)
Garbers, J. C. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Norris, Liverpool)
Gazeley, S. Great Queen street, merchant. (Illingworth, Frith street)
Griffiths, J. Fleetmarket, vintner. (Rhodes, Cooke, and Handy, St. James's Walk)
Hodgson, J. New Road, St. George's in the East, merchant, (Leveredge, Fore street)
Hudson, J. Derby, wine merchant. (Ward and Locket, Derby)
Healy, J. Leyball street, brewer. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster Row)
Hancock, T. Kingwood, clothier. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn)
Holmes, W. Pudsey, drysalter. (Battye, Chancery lane)
Hook, J. and W. Turner, Bridgefoot, Westminster, coal merchants. (Blunt, Old Pay Office)
Haxall, R. Eton, corn dealer. (Kent and Mears, Clifford's inn)

Harrison,

- Harrison, J. Sunderland, ship owner. (Grey, Gray's inn)
 Holden, R. Birmingham, gun maker. (Hore and Cave, Essex street)
 Jbbett, J. Crown street, shoemaker. (Glynes and Robinson, Burr street)
 Israel, E. Henage lane, butcher. (Bexwill, Little George street)
 Julian, T. Old Brentford, scrivener. (Saunders, Brentford Butts)
 Jackson, J. Manchester, muslin manufacturer. (Cheshire and Walker, Manchester)
 Jackson, N. M. and G. Bartlet, Gerard street, ironmonger. (Jackson, Fenchurch Buildings)
 Kemp, W. Kearsborough, flax dresser. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford Row)
 Kayll, J. Great St. Helen's, scrivener. (Shelton, Grenville street)
 Lincker, J. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Smart, Staple's inn)
 Lloyd, D. Oxford street, silversmith. (Deste, Bream's Buildings)
 Lloyd, J. Audlem, grocer. (Philpot, Red Lion square)
 Larard, F. Maasheffer, liquor merchant. (Ellis, Curstow street)
 Mercall, S. and J. Golden Leg court, hosiers. (Jones, Salisbury square)
 Mead, R. Kingston on Hull, timber merchant. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's inn)
 Marks, H. High street, St. Giles's, silversmith. (Freame, Little St. Martin's lane)
 Mason, J. Holborn, hosier. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)
 Morville, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster)
 Moorhouse, jun. J. Bolton le Moors, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings)
 Partington, J. Fen court, merchant. (Thomas, Fen court)
 Phillips, D. Oxford street, stable keeper. (Burgeyne and Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square)
 Porter, W. Kinderminster, baker. (Bigg and Robins, Hatton Garden)
 Perrius, W. Bedworth, maltster. (Nicholls, Great Russell street)
 Parker, R. Argyle street, fishmonger. (Johnson, Southampton court)
 Patience, T. New Broad street, stone mason. (Gatty, Angel court)
 Robinson, G. Hunfleet, cloth merchant. (Sykes, New Inn)
 Redward, W. Walworth, carpenter. (Williams, Blackman street)
 Robins, F. Deretend, merchant. (Kinderly and Long, Symonds's inn)
 Riley, G. London Road, Southwark, printer. (Brewer, Cow lane)
 Rencher, D. Carey lane, ribbon and fancy hat manufacturer. (Lee, Addeley street)
 Scofield, W. Portica, tailor.
 Scofield, J. Basinghall street, factor. (Foy, Gloucester street, Whitechapel)
 Stonehewer, W. and W. Davies, Manchester, fustian manufacturers. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)
 Thompson, W. Alton, silk weaver. (Twynham, Temple)
 Thompson, W. Great Portland street, coal merchant. (Pearson, Temple)
 Traff, S. Oxford, grocer. (Young, Mitten, and Pownall, Doctor's Commons)
 Williams, J. Quebec street, baker. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)
 Webb, A. Great Tower street and St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Noy and Templer, Mincing lane)
 Winterbourn, T. and C. Gardner, Carey street, tailors. (Jennings, Great Shire lane)
 Wood, J. Manchester, machine maker. (Swale, Temple)
 Wienholt, J. B. London, merchant. (Blunt, Old Fay office)
 Went, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Braindreth, Liverpool)
 Wilks, Jos. formerly of Crutchedfriars, now of Hamburgh, merchant. (Smith and Son, Basinghall street)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

- Ayten, J. Charing Cross, Staffordshire warehousman, May 23
 Adamson, J. Cateaton street, linen draper, June 2
 Ainsworth, J. Tinton, Whitler, June 9
 Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, June 1
 Birkitt, W. Liverpool, builder, May 18
 Banner, T. P. New court, merchant, May 23
 Bethman, S. M. Turnwheel lane, merchant, June 6
 Beaumont, R. Wakefield, ironmonger, June 1
 Biggs, P. fen. Fifth street Hill, undertaker, June 6
 Betton, R. Birmingham factor, June 1
 Burford, J. Holborn Bridge, linen draper, June 26
 Cotts, J. Liverpool, merchant, May 18
 Cox, J. fen. Shoe lane, jeweller, May 23
 Carls, R. Bury, banker, May 10
 Chester, N. Butcher Row, Ratcliffe, carpenter, May 23
 Coles, J. jun. Penton street, brandy merchant, June 9
 Carls, J. Bow lane, warehousman, May 16
 Cope, H. Preftwich, carpenter, June 9
 Culliford, T. and G. Barrow, Strand, musical instrument makers, June 9
 Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon weavers, June 9
 Elkrick, J. Great Bolton, cotton manufacturer, June 10
 Fielder, J. and H. Raitton, Newgate street, linen draper, June 2
 Faulkner, S. L. Dillon, and J. Hurt, Bolton le Moors, cotton spinners, May 27
 Flitch, J. Eibow lane, wine merchant, June 6
 Friend, J. Bermondsey street, Fellmonger, June 9
 Fearon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, June 6
 French, D. Wellingsborough, mercer, June 9
 Groom, J. Brentford, baker, May 23
 Guest, H. Blackman street, oilman, June 6
 Grigg, W. Wickham Market, linen draper, June 6
 Gosford, R. H. Pittfield street, baker, June 9
 Gowan, G. Great Ormond street, merchant, June 30
 Holmes, R. Little Bampton, dealer, May 19
 Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, June 6
 Harper, W. and J. Wilson, Budge Row, merchants, May 16
 Hare, M. Kingston, grocer, May 28
 Hawkins, J. fen. and jun. Rotherhithe Wall, boat builders, June 3
 Higgins, S. Strand, Pocket-book maker, June 6
 Hebenberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingston, merchants, June 10
 Johnson, M. and J. Angmerline, shopkeeper, May 19
 Johnson, R. Old City Chambers, merchant, June 6
 Johnson, H. Purley, merchant, June 9
 Jones, E. Sharrard street, victualler, June 9
 Jacob, J. Eye, brewer, June 2
 Lawton, S. Rotherhithe, ship carver, May 16
 Livesley, S. Liverpool, bricklayer, May 22
 Longman, J. and P. F. Broderip, Cheapside, musical instrument makers, May 23
 Law, J. Strand, tallow chandler, May 23
 Lewis, T. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer, June 2
 Lane, J. T. Fraier, and T. Boylton, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 2
 Long, G. Malden, shopkeeper, June 20
 Martin, R. Bristol, mariner, May 18
 Mills, T. Saddleworth, clothier, May 20
 Morris, D. Burflem, potter, May 28
 Mead, H. South Bruham, dealer, May 28
 Mason, W. jun. Richmond, grocer, June 1
 Morrell, N. Newton on Oufe, dealer, May 20
 Mullett, T. St. Pancras, vintner, June 9
 Mason, H. Baldoek, baker, June 1
 Miller, W. Burr street, merchant, June 13 (final)
 Nutt, J. Leicester, grocer, May 13
 Newton, W. Tidewell, vintner, June 1
 Plafous, J. Worcester, dealer, May 20
 Pomier, J. Berner's street, jeweller, June 2
 Pacey, T. Church street, Rotherhithe, mariner, June 13
 Parken, P. Farnham, brandy merchant, June 1
 Poole, J. E. and T. Shrigley, Burflem, potters, June 6
 Priddle, T. G. Snowhill, cheesemonger, June 13. (final)
 Payne, T. Hounslow, butcher, June 9 (final)
 Roseycare, J. Lincombe and Widcombe, mason, May 18
 Richardson, J. Holborn, linen draper, July 4
 Richards, J. Gosport, baker, June 3
 Sweatman, J. B. Bristol, linen draper, May 23
 Sharmam, J. and J. Hotham, Canon street, grocer, May 19
 Sikes, S. Huddersfield, and A. Hide, Ashton under Line, bankers, May 23
 Sikes, S. Huddersfield, banker, May 20 and 21
 Strahan, J. Ipswich, corn merchant, May 21
 Slater, G. Liverpool, merchant, May 28
 Schramm, T. Rochdale, merchant, June 4
 Smith, J. Bartholomew Close, drug grinder, June 6
 Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate street, woollen drapers, June 9
 Sprange, J. Tunbridge Wells, bookfeller, June 6
 Trevelyan, J. Strand, silversmith, May 23
 Towley, G. Litcomb Regis, miller, June 6
 Tankard, J. Birmingham, factor, June 1
 Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, factors, June 1
 Tate, W. fen. and jun. Findon, timber merchants, June 16
 Vine, J. Holborn, linen draper, May 23
 Vaughan, T. G. Bristol, timber merchant, June 3
 Wimpenny, J. Honley, clothier, May 18
 Wilson, T. Cheshunt, maltster, May 16
 Wells, S. Cheltenham, linen draper, May 23
 White, H. Witham, tailor, May 16
 Watkins, C. M. Mount, breches maker, May 25
 Whitchurch, R. Cambridge, brewer, May 30
 Webster, H. Fleet street, stationer, May 12
 Whalley, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, June 9
 Waller, W. Fore street, Limehouse, grocer, June 23
 Wilkinson, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, June 2
 Weston, J. Camberwell, bricklayer, June 13
 Watson, S. Cleadon, merchant, June 12 (final)
 Watton, W. Oxford street, silk mercer, June 9
 Yordan, S. Brook's Market, corn chandler, June 9
 Young, J. Stow Market, grocer, June 2
 Young, G. and G. Glennie, Budge Row, merchants, June 27

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The Collection at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, amounted to 793l. 8s. 8d.

That most beneficent and meritorious institution, the Literary Fund Society, has already acquired a firm and permanent establishment. The fund is now above a thousand pounds a year, and is most faithfully administered. Relief is given to authors and their families depressed by age, indisposition or penury; with the most delicate regard to their feelings; and the institution is almost entirely managed without expence, as the council and committee transact the whole of the business gratuitously.

An institution has been founded under the immediate patronage of the Duke of York, for rearing up and educating to the profession of arms, one thousand children, the legal offspring of British soldiers. The ground for the erection of this great national seminary, is purchased of Sir W. Farquhar, near Chelsea College. The funds for the undertaking are to be derived from a parliamentary grant, and one half-penny out of each soldier's daily pay.

Married.] Mr. J. Purden, of Camden street, to Miss J. Greene, of Newington green.

Mr. Haslewood, of Hoxton, to Miss Green, of Jermyon-street.

A. Macleod, esq. of Muiravenside, late of Jamaica, to Miss Dalmahoy, sister to the late Rev. Sir J. Dalmahoy, Bart.

At Stepney Church, Mr. J. Dams, of Bedford, Nottingham, to Miss Jones, of Blackwall.

At St. John's, Hackney, J. Bramley, esq. of Stamford hill, to Mrs. E. Kellerman, relict of the late J. Kellerman, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

C. Buller, esq. merchant, in Crosby-square, to Miss M. Downs, of Bartholomew lane.

Mr. J. R. Vincent, of the East India House, to Miss M. Gilchrist, of Berner's-street.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, H. T. Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Thomas, of Cobb Court, Suffex.

W. Walker, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Champlain, of Guildford-street.

Mr. Wright, of Lambeth, to Miss Dixon, of Margate.

At St George's Hanover-square, R. Davys, esq. of Newaddfawr, county of Carmarthen, to Miss Meredith, niece to the late Sir J. Meredith, of Brecon.

Mr. A. Palmer, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Quilter of Hadley, near Barnet.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. W. Fitzroy, to Miss Clarke, sister to Sir S. Clarke, Bart.

L. Williams, esq. of the Army Pay Office,

to Miss M. Barclay, of Tyndale Place, Islington.

At St. Mary's, Newington Butts, Mr. J. Crouch, to Miss S. Brown.

At Marybone Church, G. Gill, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss C. Wornum, of Wigmore street, Cavendish square.

Capt. Manners, to Miss Rumbold, daughter of the late Sir G. Rumbold, Bart.

M. Wise, esq. Major of the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss Trotman, of Ipswich.

Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. of Mersham Hatch, Kent, to Miss Hawkins, second daughter of the late T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court, in the same county.

Mr. W. Heale, sugar broker, of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Miss C. Hill, of Aldgate High-street.

Died.] Mr. J. Lake, printer, son of Mr. T. Lake, stationer and bookseller, of Uxbridge.

At Easthorndon, Essex, Mrs. Powell, wife of Daniel Powell, esq. of St. Helen's, London.

P. Phillips, Esq. of Sloan square.

At his chambers, in Tanfield Court, after a few days illness, of a nervous fever, J. Spinks, Sub-Treasurer of the Society of the Inner Temple.

At Acton, Mrs. Price, late of London-street.

At the house of his brother, in Bloomsbury square, J. Dyneley, esq.

In his 70th year, T. Nucella, esq. merchant, of Nicholas Lane.

In George-street, Portman-square, Major P. Foster Hill,

Mr. J. Storer, of Brompton.

Miss Wilson, of Sloane-street.

Of a consumptive complaint, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. Bowring, of the Victualling Office, Deptford. She was the only surviving daughter of the late M. J. Finch, of Clements-lane, Lombard street.

At his son's house, at Battle Bridge, Pancras, aged 82, Mr. R. Smith.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of Dr. Robertson, physician, to Greenwich Hospital.

At his house in Sloane-street, of an inflammation in the lungs, T. J. Cotton, esq. surgeon.

At Edmonton, aged 73, Mrs. S. Huxley, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish.

In Great Portland street, Mrs. Thresher, widow of the late S. Thresher, esq. of May Fair.

In his 80th year, the Rev. W. Drake, vicar of Isleworth.

At Hampstead, J. Bond, esq. lord of the manor of Hendon.

Mrs. Raven, wife of Capt. W. Raven, of Hackney Terrace.

At

At his lodgings, in Upper Marybone street, aged 99, Mr. T. Leander, musician.

In Park-lane, Mrs. Read, widow of the late H. Read, esq. of Crowood, Wilts.

In Edgar buildings, the lady of —Carrol, esq.

In Golden-square, the lady of W. Abercromby, esq. of Glafsauth.

At Cobham, aged 75, Mr. H. Crawter.

At Repley, aged 82, Mr. T. Harrison.

In Pall Mall, W. Heberden, M. D. many years fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; he removed to London about the year 1750, having practised physic before in Cambridge. He passed through a long course with the highest reputation, as well for professional skill, as for exemplary morals, and the liberal patronage of science and literature.

At Kennington, the Rev. H. Perfect.

At St. Alban's, aged 85, of which she had been an inhabitant full 40 years, Mrs. M. Edwin, a most respectable supporter of the Presbyterian meeting in that town. She was the widow of Humphry Edwin, esq. son of Sir H. Edwin, Alderman of Tower Ward, and Lord Mayor of London, in one thousand, six hundred, and ninety-eight.

Also Mrs. Leicester, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Leicester, vicar of Hempsnall, Norfolk.

In his 28th year, Mr. Charles Brome, engraver. This young man gave every promise of being a valuable member of society, and a very distinguished artist. His father was originally a linen draper in the Hay-market, but has, for several years, retired upon an honourably acquired competency, into Norfolk; where his wife and himself have lived to lament the loss of their two sons. The eldest, after having been settled in a respectable line, and married to an estimable woman, died of a decline about three years ago. The second son, the subject of this little memoir, was well educated, and at about 14 years of age placed as a pupil to Mr. Skelton, the engraver. His manners were engaging and attractive, his mind grateful and affectionate, and his conduct correct and manly. As an artist, he gave promise of attaining future eminence. He drew accurately, and engraved in a clear and transparent style. His portrait of Mr. Pitt, from Owen, is well marked, and a strong resemblance. He sometime since began a print from a beautiful picture of Contemplation, by Romney, which his premature death prevented his completing. He was fond of bathing, and the latter end of last April went one morning at a very early hour to bathe in the Serpentine river. As he swam very well, it is probable that he got over some of the springs, and that the excessive cold produced the cramp. A gentleman some hours afterwards walking on the bank, and seeing his cloaths, supposed that some one was drowned; and on search-

ing the pockets, found a letter addressed to him at his lodgings, where he immediately gave information. Drag-nets were provided, and search made, but the body was not found until the following day.

Aged 81, J. Gape, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, and of the most ancient and respectable private family in the town.

Aged 45, Capt. D. Hotchkis, of the navy. He entered into the service at eleven years of age, and being a perfect seaman, was made lieutenant after four years and a half service. He was a skilful artillerist, and invented a cannon on new principles, which has undergone a trial before the officers of Artillery at Woolwich. During the tempestuous outward bound voyage of Admiral Christian, the Royal Oak, with 750 British seamen, in the most perilous situation, was, on account of his great nautical knowledge, left entirely to his management and saved.

Sir John Swin Dyer, who, in a fit of insanity, shot himself with a pistol. He had become melancholy since the death, last summer, of his only brother, whom he affectionately loved. His melancholy increased by the absence of his son, who went out Aid de Camp to Sir R. Abercromby, in the expedition to Egypt. He was disappointed of letters which he had, for some time, impatiently expected, and which did not arrive till two days after this unfortunate event. One day he abruptly said to his servant, "Who do you stare at? I am not out of my mind. If you are, I am not." Various other symptoms of increasing derangement were also remarked. He had placed himself in a chair, put the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, and discharged the shot through his head. The report was heard by his servant in the room above, who came down and found his master expiring. Sir John was formerly a colonel in the guards. His character as a master, a father, a brother, and a friend was truly excellent and exemplary.

Miss M. Hudson, daughter of Mr. R. Hudson, of St. Paul's Cathedral; of rare and admirable talents, considerable literary attainments, and ready skill in music; and of truly moral and religious qualities. She may be said to have perished a martyr to filial duty, never relaxing from her assiduities, to a valuable mother, long and severely afflicted.

At his house in Mansfield street, in his 87th year, of a cancer in the tongue, Gen. Traupaud, Col. of the 92d regiment of foot, and the oldest general in the service. He was related to the Marshal Turenne, the Duke of Bouillon, the Duke de la Fore, and others of the French nobility. His family came to this country early in the reign of queen Anne. His father having had a regiment in France, her Majesty gave him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal. The General served under his late Majesty in the battles

tles of Dettingen, and Val, alias Lafeldt, in Germany, and was also present at the battles of Fontenoy, Falkirk and Culloden, and at the capture of Guadaloupe.

After a few days illness, M. Nelson, esq. one of the secretaries to the Navy Board, and elder brother to Lord Nelson; he was shortly to have received an appointment of commissioner of Customs or Excise, till a vacancy should have happened at the Navy Board, to which he would then have been removed.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby, of the wounds he received in a hard-fought battle, at the head of the British army in Egypt. For himself, it might have been happier, if the battle had been finally decisive of the fate of that country.—Sir Ralph Abercromby was of a very ancient and distinguished, but not opulent, family in North Britain. His father had a numerous family, and the sons were defined for active employments, one having been brought up to the law, another to maritime pursuits, and two more to a military life. Of these, the third brother, James, was killed in America, in the battle of Bunker's Hill, being at that time a lieutenant-colonel in the 22d foot. His surviving brother, Robert, is, or was lately, Colonel of the 75th, or Highland regiment, stationed at Bombay. His judicious and successful march across a vast extent of country, to effect a junction with the army of Lord Cornwallis, at Seringapatam, in 1792, entitled him to his full share in the amount of glory in the campaign against the restless and aspiring Tippoo Sultaun. The senior brother filled, with great reputation to his character, the honourable office of a Lord of Session, in which he died. The first commission this able officer bore was as Cornet of the 3d Dragoon Guards, into which he entered on the 23d of May, 1756. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, on the 12th of February, 1760, and continued in this corps till the 24th of April, 1762, when he obtained a company in the 3d regiment of horse. In this last regiment, he rose to the rank of Major and Lieutenant-colonel, to the former on the 6th of June, 1770, and to the latter May 19, 1773. In November, 1780, he was included in the list of brevet-colonels, and on the 3d of the same month, next year, was made Colonel of the 103d or King's Irish Infantry, a new-raised regiment, but which being reduced at the peace of 1783, the colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. On the 5th of November, 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of Dragoons. Sir Ralph was employed on the Continent soon after the present war broke out. On the 25th of April, he had the local rank of Lieutenant-general conferred on him, and enjoyed, on all occasions, the confidence and esteem of the

Duke of York. He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights of Ca-teau, when the Duke of York, in his dispatches relative to this affair, made a commendatory representation of his conduct, and was wounded at Nimeguen, on the 27th of October following. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenzaal, in the retreat of the British troops out of Holland, in the winter of 1794—5. In August, 1795, he was appointed to succeed Sir. Charles Grey, as commander in chief of the British forces in the West Indies. On the 24th of March, 1796, Grenada was suddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained possession of the settlements of Demerara and Iſſequibo. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent commander was signally displayed. St. Vincents was likewise, by the middle of June, added to the British conquests. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, shared the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt upon the Spanish island of Porto Rico, concluded his campaign of 1797, in the West Indies. His military reputation, however, sustained no loss by the failure of the expedition. On his return to Europe, he was, in reward for such important services, invested with the red-ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scotch Greys, intrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort George and Fort Augustus, and on the 26th of January, 1797, raised to the high rank of Lieutenant-general. Sir Ralph was next fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, where the ferment threatened every day to break out into a flame. In that command, he laboured alike to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression. From that station he has since been appointed to the chief command of the forces in North Britain, and soon after employed under the Duke of York, in the great enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed by Dutch, French, and British officers, that even victory the most decisive could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this active and intelligent General, than the conduct pursued by him in an arduous struggle against the difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season, inconvenient, yet unavoidable, delays, the disorderly movements of the Russians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch. His country applauded the choice, when he was invested with the principal command of our army in the Mediterranean, and was sent with an army to dispossess the French of Egypt. Here he accomplished the first duties of a general, in landing with his army (in health, in spirits, and with the requisite intelligence and supplies) in spite of the extraordinary spirit, and pre-concerted resistance, evinced by what were thought to be the bravest

bravest and best disciplined troops in the world. In a word, he fell in an achievement, that crowned his honourable military career. Sir Ralph has not only served his country in a military capacity, but also as a legislator. At the general election in 1774, when his father was living, he was chosen to represent the county of Kinross in parliament, and he continued in the House of Commons till the next general election in 1780. His brother at this time represents the same county. His private character was modest, disinterested, upright, unstained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was naturally re-

served, and extremely silent in mixed society, but easy of access, and he was never known to betray the least symptom of haughtiness. In a word, he was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His conduct, indeed, through life, appears to have been founded on the following remarkable lines, written by Frederic the Great :

Dans des honneurs obscurs vous ne vieillirez pas,
Soldats, vous apprendrez à regir des soldats.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

**** Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The population of the township of Winton and its environs, wherein is carried on the great iron manufactory of Messrs. Millington and Co. late Crawley's:—Houses inhabited 568; uninhabited 13; families 630; males 1539; females 1482; agriculture 211; coal trade 128; smiths and other handicrafts 1200.

Population of Castle Ward. Including every description of persons amounts to 41112.

Population of South Shields. Families 2912; males 5991; females 6313. The rest of the chapelry or parish in Westoe and Harton villages, and out farms contains 123 families, 273 males, and 332 females.

Population of Corbridge.—Males 501; females 531—Total 1032.

Population of Gateshead, including the Fell.—I habited houses 1037; uninhabited 64; families 2099; males 3974; females 4623; employed in agriculture 90; in trade 1679.—Total of the parish 3597, of whom 2553 are inhabitants of the Fell.

Lately at Sunderland the foundation stone of a new building for a Subscription Library on a large scale, intended to promote and extend the study of English literature, according to the inscription, was laid by Dr. T. Brown, father of the institution, who deposited an appropriate inscription, in the presence of several other members.

Married.] At Whickham, Mr. G. Dobson, hammer maker, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Smalwell.

At Howlaws, Berkwickshire, Mr. G. Cartairs, merchant, in Leith, to Miss H. Drysdale.

In London, Capt. Dunn, to Miss M. Carr, both of the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mr. Kirke, coal sitter, to

Miss Bewick.—Mr. Crow, shipmaster, to Mrs. Gardner, publican.

At Brancepeth, G. Hodgson, esq. of Crook, to Miss Greenwell, of Counden.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Errington, to Miss El. Snowdon.—Mr. A. Easterby, of Coxlodge cottage, to Mrs. Marshall, of Newcastle.—Mr. Burn, ship-builder, of Monk Wearmouth, to Miss Foster, of Whitburn.—The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, minister of the Postern Chapel, to Mrs. J. Fennings.

At Kelfo, J. Cunningham, esq. to Miss M. Elliott, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Elliott, bookseller.—J. D. Nesham, esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Hill, of Blackwell, near Darlington.

At Ryton, Mr. M. Dunn, to Miss B. Todd, both of Stella.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 52, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Maxwell, surgeon.—Suddenly, Mr. A. Dagg, publican.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Taylor, shipwright.

Mr. Rickarby, attorney.—Mr. J. Carr, cooper.—Mr. Jos. Hall, formerly master of a Coffeehouse at Alnwick.

In Gateshead, Mr. Arrowsmith, shoe maker. In a sudden fit of phrenzy, he cut his throat in so desperate a manner, as to occasion immediate death.

At Walker, near Newcastle, Mr. T. Barnes, colliery viewer; a man of transcendent talents to combat the difficulties of an arduous profession; to avert dangers which an ordinary mind had not foreseen, or foreseeing could not have prevented; and of industry and probity to obtain the confidence of his employers, and secure their respect and esteem.

At South Church, near Bishop Auckland, Mr. W. Richmond, late common-brewer.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Harrison—Miss A. Dobson—Mrs. Estobb, widow of the late Capt. Estobb.

Of an apoplexy, Mr. L. Robson, of Rhyhope lane, near Sunderland.

Near Mussalburgh, in Scotland, Mrs. M. Ronald, relict of the late C. Ronald, minister of Kelfo.

At Norton, near Stockton, W. Wray, esq. formerly an eminent saddler at Stockton.—Mrs. Christopher, mother of Mr. R. Christopher, bookseller of Stockton.

At Stockton, in a decline, Master Fox.—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. A. West, and on the following day her son William.

Near Sunderland, at an advanced age, Mr. Robinson, many years a respectable farmer there.

At Sellaby, the Hon. Fr. Vane, second son of Henry, the first Earl of Darlington, and uncle to the present Earl, and Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital; he was a respectable gentleman, who, not contented with giving moral precepts, preached up benevolence by example, and his whole life was a constant series of doing good; he was at once the polite scholar and the accomplished gentleman, endowed with a good understanding, and a refined taste. He represented the county of Durham in parliament for many years, but spent the latter part of his life in the country, in agricultural improvements, and the embellishment of his grounds, villa, &c.

At Billingham, Mrs. Aspinwall, wife of the Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, curate of Welviston.

At Newton by the Sea, aged 76, Mr. Edw. Donisdale.

At Kibblesworth, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Lumley, stone mason; in consequence of having the preceding day taken a quantity of salt petre, then in the house, by mistake, instead of Glauber's salts, for which he expressed a desire. He died in great agony.

At North Shields, in her 68th year, Mrs. M. Lumfden, relict of Mr. E. Lumfden, of Morpeth.

In London, Mr. C. Surtees Sherwood, of the Navy Office, son of R. Sherwood, esq. of Staindrop.—Mr. Applegarth, schoolmaster, at Brandon, near Durham.

At New Callabar, on the coast of Guinea, on the 8th of July last, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Heslop, son of Mr. J. Heslop, schoolmaster, at Allenheads.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. M. Dodd, mason. At Yarm, aged 75, Mrs. Waldy, relict of Mr. E. Waldy, late of Berwick.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Hastwell, of Nun Stainton.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Population of Kendal. Inhabited houses 7394; uninhabited 30; families 1671; agriculturists 151; trades and handicraftsmen 3729. Persons not comprised in these classes 312; males 2950; females 3942; total 6892.

Population of Kirkland, near Kendal, males 441; females 645; total 1086.

It is in contemplation to build a new quay, and otherwise improve the harbour of Whitehorn; a work which cannot fail of being acceptable to and patronized by the ship owners of the ports of Cumberland.

One of the 266 persons whose release from Algerine slavery was lately effected by Mr. Falcon, the British consul, arrived lately at his native place Gosforth; near Whitehaven, after an absence of two-and-twenty years, during which time his friends had received no intelligence whatever concerning him, and had long since supposed him dead.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle last month was 862 parts of an inch. The greatest height of the barometer was 30.43 the least ditto 29.22. The greatest height of the thermometer was 68; the least ditto 28 10-2.

At Kendal, on the 12th of last month, the thermometer at eight o'clock, AM, stood at 29°, and excepting the 19th and 25th of January was the coldest day since the commencement of the present year.

Married.] At Cockermouth, Mr. Scott, principal officer, at the Sun Inn, to Miss Barnes, mantua maker.—Mr. J. Simpson, of Redmain, to Miss Adcock, of Blinderake.

At Broomrig, Olw. Weir, esq. to Miss M. Denholm, daughter of W. Denholm, esq. of Gullyhill.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Burrow, flour dealer, to Mrs. Prickett of Castle Mills.—Mr. T. Graves, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson, of Whitehaven, daughter of the late Capt. Jackson, of the Ann.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Thurstonfield, to Miss J. Nicholson, of Scotby.—Mr. T. Moses, of Brampton, mercer, to Miss E. Bellas of Appleby.

At Workington, Mr. M. Golightly, to Miss Steel, milliner.—At Distington, Mr. W. Whyore, to Miss H. Knight.

Died.] At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, after a short illness, Mr. T. Westray, shoemaker.—In an advanced age, Mr. D. Fowles, shoe-maker.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Barker, brother of Mr. J. Barker, soap-boiler.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Braithwaite, a blind musician.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Miss E. Fawcett.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Scatrow, blacksmith.—Aged 88, Mrs. M. Messenger, widow.—Aged 70, Mrs. Head, widow, late of Branthwaite Hall.—In an advanced age, Mr. W. Dalzell, gardener.

At Harrington, Mrs. M. Jackson, widow.—In advanced age, Mr. J. Piper.—Mr. J. Elliott.

At Scargreen, in Gosforth, aged 85, Mrs. M. Russell, widow. She has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 66.

The Rev. Mr. Sanford, minister of Croke, near Kendal. In

In London, aged 78, Mrs. J. Law; and at Mary Port, aged 71, Mrs. Fr. Brocklebank, both sisters to the late Mr. W. Watfon, of Whitehaven.

At Moor End, in Ennerdale, aged 80, Mr. J. Williamson.—Mr. J. Myers, of Gill, in Lamplugh.

At Broomfield, near Wigton, aged 78, Mr. T. Walby, of West Newton.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, Mr. J. Lawson, aged 65 years; 36 of which he had been an officer of the customs, in that island.

At Panton, near Whitehaven, in her 78th year, Mrs. Cath. Dixon, late of Carlisle.

At Peterburg, near Whitehaven, in his 77th year, Mr. R. Matterfon.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. R. Gibbs, of the George inn.—A. Coupland, esq. surgeon.

At her brother's house in Preston, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Birdsworth, daughter of W. Birdsworth, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Rogerfcale, in Lorton, aged 24, Mr. P. Winder.

YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the annual report lately delivered to the directors of the YORK DISPENSARY, that the number of patients, admitted, discharged, &c. from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, are as follow:—patients remaining under cure at the last annual report 126; admitted since, 868; total 994.—discharged cured, 518; ditto relieved, and time expired, 326; ditto incurable, 1; ditto for irregularity 6; ditto as an improper object 1; died 55, and remaining under cure 87. Total 994. It likewise appears, from the general report of patients admitted and discharged from March 28, 1788, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, that the specific numbers are as follow—patients' admitted 11748; discharged cured 8375; ditto relieved and time expired 2700; ditto incurable 17; ditto for irregularity 103; ditto as improper objects 3; ditto died 463; ditto remaining under cure 87. Also that the money received from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, is as follows: annual subscriptions, 132l. 17s. donations 3l. 3s. one years interest of money received for the purpose of raising a fund, 24l. 11s. balance due to the treasurer, March 28, 1801, 166l. 6s. 7d.—Total 326l. 17s. 7d. Also that the money disbursed from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, is as follows: balance due to the treasurer, March 28, 1800, 84l. 9s. 4½d. apothecary's salary, 60l.; rent to the merchants company, 5l. 5s.; advertisements and printer's bills, 9l. 2s.; coals, 1l. 1s. 5d.; collection of subscriptions, 1l. 11s. 6d.; sugar 3l. 19s.; sundry small payments 5l. 6s. 3½d.; and medicines as per account, 156l. 3s.; total 326l. 17s. 7d. The legacies and donations received from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801, towards the fund established for the benefit of this institution, anonymous or otherwise, amount to 66l. 13s. It appears

therefore, that the disbursements of the dispensary in the years 1799 and 1800, have exceeded the annual receipts, in the sum of 166l. 6s. 7d. which balance is now due to the treasurer. This deficiency has arisen, in part, from the great number of patients and the increased expence of medicines, and in part, from a diminution of the annual subscriptions, some of which have been dropt altogether. At a dispensary, suppose a family to be distressed at one and the same time, with sickness and poverty; for instance, if the father, mother, or any of their helpless children be dangerously ill, and unable to obtain medical assistance, elsewhere, if they can procure recommendation, they have immediately both advice and medicines, in consequence of the bounty of their subscribers. They can likewise have attendance at their own houses when unable to go out, which is generally the case in fevers, inflammations, small-pox, measles, sore throats, &c. It may be urged as an additional claim or inducement whereby to solicit and hope for, the charitable support of the opulent, that all the numerous class of infectious disorders are more properly admitted at a dispensary, than into an hospital, where the infection, by being confined, might communicate the sickness to a great extent.

Statement of the number of broad and narrow cloths, milled in the West Riding, in the last twelve months: broad cloths, 285,581 pieces, containing 9,253,966 yards; narrow cloths, 169,262 pieces, containing 6,014,420 yards. Increased in broad cloths, 13,096 pieces, or 457,278 yards. Decreased in narrow cloths 10,906 pieces, or 362,857 yards.

The following statement will give some data, on which to ground a tolerably certain calculation of the general advance of PAROCHIAL TAXES, and which will, perhaps, be thought more than a collateral argument in favour of peace: in Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, the poor rates in the year 1793, amounted to 390l. 8s. 11½d.; in 1800, they amounted to 1232l. 16s. 10d. In Gildersome, in 1793, the parochial disbursements were 266l. 11s. 1d.; in 1800 they were 800l. N. B. There are not 900 acres of land in the township. In Idle, in 1793, they amounted to 412l. 14s. 3½d.; from May 1800, to Feb. 1801, they amounted to 1954l. 12s. 6½d. In Coverly, in 1793, the amount was 250l.; in 1800, it was 1240l. In Alverthorp, in 1793, they amounted to 480l. 19s. 3d; in 1800, to 1917l. 6s. 4d. and greatly increased since. These taxes in Horburg, have, within the same time been increased from about 260l. to 2600l. and in Hunstet, they amounted in 1792, to 747l. 16s. 4d; but from May 1800, to Feb. 1801, to 3055l. 12s. 2½d.

The premium offered by the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of HOWDENSHERE, for the best nag stallion that should be shewn at Howden, April 18, was decided, by five gentlemen of superior judgment, in favour of young Fireaway, the property of Messrs.

Garlick and Levist, which, in all his paces, is allowed by the best judges, to be equal, as a fast trotting horse, to any in the kingdom. In the years 1798 and 1799, a public challenge was offered for him to trot any stallion for 100 guineas, but which was not accepted.

At the late shew of fat cattle at Howden, which had long excited the curiosity of the public, it was determined, after a fair review and examination by the judges, viz. Mr. Harper, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Dawtry, that Mr. Wood, of North Cave, shewed the fattest ox, (a capital beast that was shewn last Trinity at Cave fair, and afterwards at Wakefield); and Mr. Hall of Ellerton, the fattest cow; described as of the short horn breed, six years old, remarkably small boned, and milked up to last Midsummer; in fact, it has the character of being the greatest little beast in the kingdom. These two gentlemen, together with Mr. Vickers of Swinfleet, had each engaged previously for twenty guineas a-side, to shew the fattest ox, and the fattest cow on Saturday, April 11, or to forfeit ten guineas a beast; Mr. Hall forfeited for the ox, and Mr. Wood for the cow; Mr. Vickers stood for both the bets, and shewed both ox and cow.

Lately a hen, belonging to Mr. Wm. Stavelly, of Thormanby, laid three eggs, all perfectly shelled, within an hour and a quarter; one of which was about the size of a bullfinch's egg, another that of a magpye, and a third the common size of a hen's egg.

A remarkable hog, the property of Mr. J. Carter, of Downer's Mill, and fattened by him, when lately killed, weighed as follows: The head 6ft. 3lb; flesh 11ft. 4lb. belly piece 5ft. 4lb. first side 36ft. 6lb. second side 41ft. 6lb. loose fat 4ft. 6lb. total 106ft. 5lb. Its value, at the present exorbitant price of 6s. per stone, will be found to be no less than 31l. 19s. 9d.

A mail coach has been lately established from Sheffield to Birmingham, by which means all letters for the West of England, America and Lisbon, will be expedited a day sooner than formerly.

Population of Sheffield.

Townships.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sheffield	15483	15831	31314
Ecclefall Bierlow	2675	2687	5362
Brightside Bierlow	2028	2002	4030
Attercliffe	1222	1059	2281
Hallam Nether	1041	933	1974
Hallam Upper	459	355	794
	22888	22867	45755

It is remarkable that in this parish the division of the sexes should be so nearly equal; in most other places the females present a very considerable majority.

Married.] Mr. Minnithorpe, of Pigburn, near Doncaster, to Miss Smith, of Arkley.

At Danby, near Whitby, Mr. G. Walker, aged 65, to Miss A. Campion, aged 24.—S. Walker, esq. of Maltbrough, near Rotherham, to Miss Palmer, of Naburn, near York.—

R. York, esq. son of W. York, esq. of Leeds, merchant, to the Hon. Miss Lascelles, daughter of Lord Harewood, of Harewood house, near Leeds.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Ingham, merchant, to Miss A. Hall, daughter of H. Hall, esq.—Mr. G. Evers, to Miss Walker.—Mr. W. Ottley, of Wakefield, to Miss E. Barker, of Mattersey.—Mr. R. White, of Padley, to Mrs. S. Forster, house-keeper to the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Sheffield.—Mr. E. Stickney, of the Mill, near Beverley, to Miss M. Butler, of Beverley.—Mr. J. Mawson, of Skipton, aged 64, to Miss Paine, of Burley, near Otley, aged 23.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Hope, to Miss M. England.—Mr. G. Levick, button manufacturer, to Miss A. Wragg.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Acomb, to Miss Dowses, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Ritchie, watchmaker, of Hull, to Miss Heiland, of Drypool.

At Whitby, Mr. T. Knaggs, attorney, to Miss Hayes, of Aislaby, near Pickering.—Mr. W. Harrison, corndealer, of Beverley, late of Drewton, to Miss E. Marr, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Marr, of Bentley, near Beverley.—Mr. J. Ellis, of Wadfsley, victualler, to Miss E. Robinson, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Riley, grocer, to Miss H. Slater; and, Mr. J. Pagdin, to Mrs. Hoyle, all of Sheffield.

At Doncaster, Mr. R. Barker, to Miss Clayton.—Mr. Boothroyde, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Hurst; both of Pomfret.

At Warton, near Pocklington, Mr. T. Hessay, to Mrs. J. Leadley.—Mr. Munby, attorney, to Miss J. Pearson, both of York.

At Burlington, D. Taylor, esq. captain in the Volunteers, to Miss Hervey, of the quay.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Evers, to Miss Walker, Mr. J. Summers, merchant, to Miss H. Braithwaite.—Mr. T. Butler, iron-founder, to Miss A. Beecroft, both of Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Watson, jun. of Ship-ton-upon-Swale, to Miss Dowthwaite, of Thornton-le-moor, near Northallerton.

Died.] At York, Mrs Wriggins, relict of captain J. Wriggins, of the 2d regiment of the West York Militia—Aged 56, C. Taylor, esq. lieutenant col. of the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons.—Aged 96, Mrs. Jane Barker, sister of the late Mr. R. Barker, upholsterer.—Aged 69, Mrs. Mush.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Drake.—Mr. B. Nelson, merchant.

At Hull, aged 62, Mrs. E. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. Johnson.

In his 81st year, greatly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintance, Mr T. Browne, for many years a respectable bookseller and stationer; near 30 years librarian to the Hull Subscription Library, and great uncle to the Rev. T. Browne, author of many beautiful poetical pieces, which formerly appeared in the Hull Advertiser, under the signature of Alexis, since collected and published for the benefit of his widow. Aged

F. Aged 20, Mrs. Linwood, wife of Mr. Linwood, butcher.—Aged 97, Mrs. Dalton.—Aged 31, very suddenly, Mr. H. Featherstone, surgeon and apothecary; respectable in his profession, and highly esteemed by his family and numerous friends.

At Scarborough, aged 83, Mrs. Sunley, widow.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Hugill, common councilman.—Mr. Betrame, an emigrant priest.

At Sheffield, aged 24, Miss M. Unwin.—Mr. S. Shirt, of West Bar Green, inn-keeper.—Of an inflammation in the stomach, Mrs. Nicholson.

At Bradford, Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, attorney.—Mr. William Smith, grocer.

At Richmond, aged 12 years, Miss E. Hutchinson, daughter of Dr. Hutchinson.

At Howden, Mr. Barker, son of J. Barker, esq. banker, a young man much respected.

At Market Weighton, Mrs. Burfall, wife of J. Burfall, esq.—Mr. R. Potts, of Fari-bourn, near Ferrybridge; many years concerned in the London and Newcastle waggon.

At Little Sheffield, Mrs. Fielding, of the New Inn.—Aged 31, Mr. B. Beldon, of Dar-mall, near Sheffield.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Goodwin, of Tinsley, wheelwright.

At Askeby, near Howden, advanced in years, Mr. J. Suttil, of considerable note, for the many and surprising cures effected by him, by the use of herbs.

At Thorne, aged 32, Miss M. Staniland.

At Everthorp, near Cave, in his 64th year, Mr. E. Turner, sen. His father, Mr. J. Turner, of Wallingfen, in his 100th year, is in perfect health, possessed of all his faculties, and frequently walks 20 or 30 miles without being much fatigued.

Mrs. Alderson, wife of C. Alderson, esq. of Tickhill.—In his 49th year, Mr. T. Sorby, of Attercliffe, partner in the house of Sorby, Hobson, and Co. of Spittle Hill, near Sheffield, and formerly master of a respectable academy at Attercliffe.—Mr. Needham, of Bolton, near Doncaster.

At Stillington, aged 46, Mr. H. Tennant, of Martin Lordship.—Aged 25, Mr. J. Sawyer, of Greenhammerton, dissenting minister.—In his 55th year, Mr. B. Appleby, of Farnley Water Mill, near Leeds.

At Gomersall, near Leeds, Mr. L. Terry, late of York.—In his 71st year, W. Forster, esq. of Rillston, near Skipton, in Craven.—Mrs. Hansow, widow, of Osmonthorpe, near Leeds.—At Ashes, in Saddleworth, in his 91st year, Mr. J. Broadbent.

At Otley, Miss Beck, daughter of Mr. Beck, grocer.—Miss Barrett, only daughter of Mr. Barrett, attorney.—Mr. J. Hodgson, of Crofs Hill, near Halifax, cloth dresser, many years foreman to Messrs. Brothers, Swaine, and Co. merchants.—In his 58th year, Mr. Lockhead, of Halifax, law-stationer, several years assistant in the office of the late

R. Parker, esq.—Aged 83, Mr. W. Nichols, of Kirkstall, near Leeds.

At Askrig, in Wensley Dale, in her 50th year, Mrs. Brougham, wife of Mr. Brougham, surgeon; universally respected as a good neighbour and charitable to the poor.—

Mr. A. Balme, worsted manufacturer, of Bowling, near Bradford.

At her father's house in Grovenor-square, London, Miss E. Stanhope, 3d daughter of W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall, near Wakefield.

At Armley House, near Leeds, Mr. W. Clifton, 2d son of the late Mr. Clifton, of Badsworth, near Pimfret.

At Castleton, after a short illness, aged 88, Mr. G. Jackson, late of Stokesly.—Mr. J. Barker, of Newton, near Helmsley.

At Rochampton, the lady of General C. Burton, of Hull Bank, governor of Canada, and M. P. for Beverley.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Norton, of Roundhay, near Leeds.

At Farfield, near Addingham, in his 61st year, J. Marsden, esq. a quaker, of unsullied integrity and amiable purity of manners, and a generous friend and benefactor to the poor in his neighbourhood.

The Rev. J. Robinson, of Welburn, and rector of Epworth.—Aged 69, Mrs. H. Wade, widow of Mr. J. Wade, late of Idle.

At Winden, near Riga, where he was detained by the embargo, Captain J. Camp, master of the ship Enterprize, of Hull.

LANCASHIRE.

The outline of the plan for the improvement of the town of Liverpool, (as mentioned in our last number) is, that a large quadrangle or area shall be formed to the northward of the exchange, which is intended to be inclosed on the north-east and north-west sides, by a uniform range of buildings, in a stile of architecture similar to that which prevails on the north point of the exchange, so as to connect the whole under the general denomination of the Liverpool Exchange, with piazzas, streets, avenues, &c. &c. for the convenience of the public. One part of these buildings, it is proposed, to appropriate for a public coffee room, and the rest, comprehending one side of the square, to purposes most likely to contribute to the accommodation and promotion of the mercantile interests of the inhabitants more particularly for the use of merchants, brokers, underwriters and others, resorting for business to the Stock Exchange; it will consist of two very large rooms one above the other, with suitable committee rooms and other conveniences. The sum of 80,000*l.* was subscribed in less than three hours, for the purpose of effecting this desirable object, although no person was allowed to subscribe for more than 10 shares; and very few availed themselves of that liberty. Indeed a very considerable number of respectable merchants and others were disappointed of gaining admission to the scheme, in consequence of the extreme avidity of sub-

scribing.

scribing. In the course of the day, the shares bore a premium of 10 guineas.

On April 5, 1801, the inhabitants of Rochdale, Oldham, Royton, Middleton, Chadderton, &c met, to the number of 10,000, on Tandle hills, to take into consideration the present high price of provisions. No florid orator attempted, by a pompous display of words, to mislead these children of want, whose meagre countenances and tattered clothes proclaimed them to be the sons of labour. Among other resolutions adopted unanimously, were the following: that the war in which we are unfortunately engaged, is the sole cause of the unparalleled high price of provisions. That the war hath been the means, in the hands of the late administration, of enriching contractors, &c. at the expence of the great body of the labouring poor. That under whatever pretext wars have been made, the greater number of those wars in which this country hath been engaged, have had the same object in view: That the war hath more than doubled the national debt, &c. That Mr. Pitt's saying that the commerce of the country was never so flourishing at any former period, as it is now, when almost all the ports of Europe are shut against us, argues in him a degree of untruth, never surpassed in the annals of history. That nothing less than immediate peace, a thorough reform in the representative system, and a reduction of the national debt, &c. can be efficient to redress our grievances, &c. and lastly, that we cordially unite in the propriety of conducting ourselves, with every degree of firmness, decorum, and peace; convinced that all tendency to disorder, or riot, must be more and more destructive of the great and invaluable constitutional rights we are in pursuit of. As the poverty of these innocent, industrious sufferers, consisting chiefly of poor mechanics and artificers, whose general appearance exhibited a variety of wretchedness, entitles them to the pity of all who feel as men, so does their peaceable deportment, in these times of public distress, entitle them to the sincere cordial approbation of their countrymen.

Population of Blackburn.—Males, 5559; females, 6421. Total 11980. Houses inhabited, 2339, by 2405 families. Uninhabited houses 13. Persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 34; in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, 6707. Persons not comprehending the preceding classes, 5239. Total 11980.

About three years ago, the population of Blackburn amounted to 10672 individuals, by a census taken at that time; so that it appears the increase, since, has been 1038, notwithstanding the great numbers of young men who have enlisted, a spirit for which has been remarkably predominant during that period.

Population of the Parish of Liverpool.—Inhabited houses, 11446; uninhabited houses, 285; families 17989; males, 34382; fe-

males, 43326. Total number of inhabitants, 77708; exclusive of families residing at Bootle, Kirkdale, Everton, West Derby, Wavertree, Toxteth Park, and independently of upwards of 6000 seamen.

It is intended to dig a new basin, for the use of the Leeds and Liverpool canal company, on the east side of the canal in Liverpool, which will extend from the north Graving Dock, nearly to the top of Plumbe-street, and to contain about 7000 cubic yards, the average depth being about two yards. The masonry of the said basin, will be about 1200 cubic yards.

Great improvements have lately been made in Oxford-street, leading from St. Peter's church, in this town, to Rusholme, Didsbury, &c. That street is now not only well paved in the middle, but also neatly gravelled on each side, with commodious foot roads, completely finished. It will thus be of great utility, not only to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, but to those residing in Dean Gate, King-street, and the other central parts of the town. This road now forms one of the pleasantest avenues or entrances into a town to be seen any where. The parish, it appears, is also paving Brook-street, through Garrat Fold, to Rusholme-lane, which, when finished, will form another very material improvement to that part of the country.

The tunnel at Farnley in this county was lately opened by the Leeds and Liverpool canal company, when several flats laden, were taken on it from that place to Enfield, distant about 4½ miles from Blackburn.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. S. Faulkner, to Miss J. Chew.—W. Hurst, esq. to Miss Crompton.—Mr. J. Thompson, stationer, to Miss A. Downs.—Mr. T. Highway, of Burston, Stafford, to Miss Wright, of Oldham-street.—Mr. J. Smethurst, to Miss E. Sharp.—Mr. T. Moss, to Miss E. Hampson.—Mr. J. Middlewood, fruiterer, to Miss A. Gornall.—Mr. W. Boyd, to Miss Brocklehurst.—Mr. J. Molyneux, to Miss A. Cheshire, of Salford.—Mr. T. S. Fogg, of Manchester, to Miss E. Baron, of Walslow.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Holden, to Miss A. Wood.—Mr. T. Giles, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Redmayne, of Yealboro', near Ingleton, in Yorkshire.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Robinson, merchant, to Miss Shackleton.—Mr. W. Salisbury, merchant, to Miss Millers.—Mr. W. Jackstone, of Manchester, to Miss Clews, of Newcastle-under-Line.—R. Monk, esq. to Miss Waring, both of Burcough.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Heighchapel, to Miss M. Hilton, of Cross Bank.—Mr. J. Mackie, cotton-merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Clough, of Ashton, near Warrington.—Mr. G. Redford, of Manchester, to Miss Greenhough, of Asgarth, in Yorkshire.

At Prestwich, Mr. T. Becket, son of the Rev. J. Becket, minister of Lees, to Miss Traver,

Traver, late of Mumps.—Mr. Craven, of Manchester, to Miss Laycock, of Bretton, near Barnsley.—Mr. J. Brierly, manufacturer, of Sheep Washes, near Oldham, to Miss A. Nield, of Oldham.

At Liverpool, E. Lees, esq. of Oldham, to Miss Parry.—Mr. W. Kinsey, calico printer, of London, to Miss E. Hope, of Liverpool.—Mr. P. H. Scott, to Miss M. Fisher.—Mr. R. Gladstone, merchant, to Miss Stewart.—Mr. Weston, miniature painter, to Miss E. Neale.—Mr. T. Colville, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Hancock, of Congleton.—Capt. R. Shiminin, to Miss Tillot, both of Ramsay, in the Isle of Man.—Mr. A. Coates, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Lenthall, of Wigan.

At Walton, Mr. W. Mathews, to Miss Holiday.

Died. At Manchester, aged 56, Hol. Akers, esq. Mr. J. Adcock, clerk to Messrs. Worthington, Carowell, and Co. Aged 19, Miss B. Marshall. The Rev. H. B. Peacock, minister of the New Jerusalem church; esteemed and regretted by his congregation, and his numerous friends, as an able preacher, indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and a truly pious christian. Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. S. Gardner, merchant Mr. T. Wilkinson, employed as clerk 24 years to Messrs. Barton, merchants.

At Salford, Mr. E. Howarth.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Croft, wife of Mr. E. Croft, butcher. Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. G. Abbot, merchant. Mrs. O'Neill. Mr. J. Linniker, mercer and draper. At his lodgings, after a short illness, Mr. Mahl, of Dantzick. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, —Mr. J. Fawcett, brother of Mr. W. Fawcett. Of scarlet fever, Miss Clay.—Mrs. Banning, wife of Mr. Banning, postmaster.—Mr. S. Webster, late of Texted Park.

In Devonshire Place, London, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of R. Shuttleworth, esq. of Barton Lodge, in this county.

At Vernon's Hall, near Liverpool, aged 72, the Rev. R. Simpson.

At Lower Walton, near Warrington, aged 87, Mr. S. Robinson. He was father to nine children, grandfather to 34, great grandfather to 122, and great-great-grandfather to two.

At a very advanced age, Mr. J. Barber, inn-keeper, of Didbury.—The Rev. H. Cunliffe, M. A. chaplain to Lord Byron, and late minister of Ardwick.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. Atkinson, liquor merchant.—E. Stuart, jun. esq.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. Howarth, sadler.

At Bolton, aged 55, lieut. Yates, late a resident of Smithy Door, in Manchester.

At the seat of T. Ecclestone, esq. of Scaresbrick, W. Dicconson, esq. of Wrightington Hall, in this county.

At Chorley, Mr. Warbrick, attorney.

At Lymmex, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

In Milk-street, London, Mr. Alex. Duxbury, surviving partner of the late J. Birch, esq. of Chorley.

On the Coast of Africa, captain J. Fayrer, of the ship Annabella.

Mr. J. Booth, of Failsworth.

CHESHIRE.

Married. In London, Mr. Jepson, son of Mr. Jepson, of Hawarden, to Miss M. Barker, daughter of the late Mr. Barker of Chester.—Mr. J. Allen, miller, to Miss H. Slack, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Whitehead, shoemaker, of Hanging Ditch, to Miss Oaks, of Wood Green.—Mr. R. Fearnall, jun. of Chester, to Miss Wollrich, of Calveley Hall.—Mr. J. P. Conway, linen draper, of Chester, to Miss Williams, of Plas-y-Ward, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

Died At Chester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, formerly of the Roebuck public house.—Lieut. Buckley, late of the 4th regiment of foot.—In his 27th year, of a rapid decline, Mr. C. Wright, jun. son of Mr. C. Wright, mercer, much esteemed and respected on the road, as a traveller; a profession, in which, notwithstanding his youth, he had been engaged, at least, 10 years.

Miss Whitney, of Buglawton, near Congleton; she fell a victim to a pulmonary consumption.

S. Harrison, esq. of Cranage.

At Broughton, near Chester, Mr. R. Salford, late of Liverpool, porter brewer.—At Daresbury, aged 48, P. D. Heron, esq. of Moor.—Mrs. Hignett, of Stapleford.

DERBYSHIRE.

At the Florist meeting, held at the Talbot Inn, in Derby, April 18, the under mentioned prizes were adjudged: to Mr. Turner, of Breadfall, for the best green edged auricula, Gorton's Champion of England 9s.; to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeysden, for the second best ditto, Port's Delegate of Manchester, 7s.; to Mr. Clark, of Breadfall, for the third best ditto, Atherley's Derbyshire Hero, 5s.; and to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeysden, for the fourth best ditto, Eley's Prince of Wales, 3s.; also to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeysden, for the best white auricula, Valentines Pillar of Beauty, 6s.; and to Mr. Holmes, of Derby, for the second best ditto, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, 4s.; also to Mr. Bowman, of Melbourne, for the best polyanthus, Brown's King George, 9s.; to Mr. Holmes, of Derby, for the second best ditto, Gabel's Lord Nelson, 7s.; to Mr. Turner, of Breadfall, for the third best ditto, England's Defiance, 5s.; and to Mr. Bowman, of Melbourne, for the fourth best ditto, Sir Hyde Parker, 3s.

Population of Belper.—Males, 2265; females, 2235; total, 4500. It contains 893 houses.

Married. At Derby, the Rev. N. Hubberley, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Wirksworth.—Mr. Johnson, of Bakewell, in this county

county, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor, bookseller, of Retford.—Mr. T. Plimmer, of Brailsford, to Miss S. Emery, of Doveridge.—Mr. R. White, farmer, of Padley, in this county, to Miss S. Forster, of Sharrow Head, near Sheffield.—The Rev. L. Short, rector of Ashover, to Miss Howell, daughter of the Rev. W. Howell, vicar of Thornbury, Gloucester.—Mr. Thorne, to Mrs. Potter.

Died.] At Derby, at his lodgings in the town, T. W. Gilham, esq. late captain in the 1st. regiment of Guards.—Mrs. Greatorex, widow of Mr. J. Greatorex, master of All Saint's Workhouse.—T. Pearson, esq. of South Wingfield.—Mr. F. Radford, of Little Eaton.

At Ashbourn, aged 57, Mr. W. Earl, formerly of Derby.

At Buxton, of a paralytic stroke, J. Forster, esq. of Leicester Grainge, near Hinckley.

At Meadham Lodge, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Baker, relict of the late J. Baker, gent. of Wolverhampton.

At Lymn, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

At Markheaton, R. French, esq. late of Derby.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Nunn, lace-merchant, of Nottingham, to Miss Damms, of Basford, near Nottingham.—Mr. Wilks, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Gilson, of Burton Salmon.—Mr. Johnson, of Sandtoft, to Miss Dawson, of Ewerton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Trochet, to Miss James, milliner.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Blundell, chymist and druggist.—Aged 60, Mrs. M. Simpson. The wounds she received in consequence of being tossed by an over-drove beast in the market-place, was the melancholy cause of her death.

Same place, Mr. Heyrick, malster.—Master Redfern, apprentice to Mr. Pawlett, grocer and chandler.—Mrs Flower, widow of the late Mr. Flower, shoemaker.—Mr. Toplis, senior, haberdasher.

At Mr. Ragg's, hosier, aged 21, Mr. Scavington, of London; only a few days before he had no other indisposition than a slight cold.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Though manufactures do not flourish particularly in Lincolnshire, its inhabitants have reason to boast of its large produce of corn and hay, wool and hides, mutton and beef; and at a period when the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of wholesome and nourishing food presses on the lower ranks of society with unparalleled severity, they have further reason to congratulate themselves that, in no part of the island, probably is this difficulty less felt than in the fenny division of this great county.

In its state there are, indeed, many things satisfactory. An agricultural survey of the whole county has been recently made and published; and this cannot but have stimulated inquiry, and have invigorated emulation. Near Friesdon-shore, some hundred acres of salt-marshes, hitherto overflowed by the spring-tides, are now embanking; and, instead of being overspread with waves, they will, in a short time, be covered with rich crops of undulating corn. In draining the fens, attention has hitherto been paid only to local interests; and one error has often been corrected by the substitution of another; but there are not wanting reasons for encouraging the hope, that a more enlightened system of conduct will be pursued; though it must, indeed, be acknowledged, that, with respect to the East Fen, its proprietor, having considerable parliamentary interest, seems determined to oppose its being drained at the proper place, which is Maud Foster.

Measures will, it is expected, be adopted for enclosing not only the east, but the west, and the Wildmore, fens, with those adjacent to the river Welland, a space of land of surpassing fertility, and calculated to equal about one-thousandth part of the whole number of acres cultivated in England. The rash plan of converting the ancient tide-course of the Welland into a canal, and of draining the fen-country by a course more circuitous than the present, which has had many encouragers, will, it is now thought, be abandoned.

Forty years since, the navigation of Boston had nearly disappeared; and both drainage and agriculture were in a state of degradation and debility. Now it is otherwise. The Witham, from the non-execution of detrimental schemes, from the canals which have been dug, from the repair of its ditches, its drains, and its banks, and from the scouring influence of the freshes, and of the tides of ebb and flood, has, within a few years, been materially improved; and, in consequence, the port of Boston has been deepened, which, from its central position, from its security against the attack of an enemy from its situation in a fertile and thriving country, and from its comparative proximity to the Northern Countries of Europe, is of no small consequence to the prosperity of all the eastern coast of the island on the south of the Humber.

New sources of amelioration will be called into existence. In consequence of the drainage of the fens, many additional streams will be formed; much water, which before stagnated to the injury of the animal and vegetable world, and was literally sunk in the earth, or scattered in the air by the solar power of evaporation, will be made to minister to the wants of man; and it is probable, that, in consequence of the advance of knowledge, and of the direction which will be given to the newly created streams, they will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Witham, and pour

pour into its channel the tribute of their waters. Nor is it unlikely, that, in time, the principal part of the country will more than recover its ancient activity and extent of trade, though it may never, perhaps, altogether regain its relative importance, nor approximate to London, to Liverpool, and to Hull, in the tonnage of its shipping, and the value of its imported commodities. Whilst, in the 6th year of the reign of King John, the merchants of London paid, as their share of a tax on lands and goods, 836l. those of Boston paid 780l.; and afterwards Boston was one of the favourite residences of the German merchants of the *Steel-yard*, who were extremely opulent, and a branch of the great commercial confederacy of the Hans Towns. At length, perhaps, the ship-owners and importer of the Witham, imitating those of the Thames, the Mersey, and the Humber, will form docks, conspicuous for their beauty, convenience, and extent.

In awakening the spirit of improvement on the subject of drainage, and in giving it a judicious direction, the county is particularly indebted to two recent pamphlets of Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, a merchant of Boston. Extensively acquainted with the past occurrences of the county, and having often contemplated, with an accurate eye, the tides, the currents, and the sand-banks, in the Witham and in Boston-deeps; he has been peculiarly successful in pointing out the most advantageous plans for the improvement of that river, and of the port of Boston, and the mischiefs which would result from closing up the mouth of the Welland.

Married.] Mr. W. Duckitt, farmer, to Miss Hannah, both of Fulkton.

At Louth, Mr. J. Philipson, butcher, to Miss Edwards.—Mr. W. Hobson, of Raithby, to Miss Overton, of Belleau.—Mr. J. Yerburgh, of Frampton, to Miss Betts, of Boston.

At Gainsboro', Mr. J. Dean, wharfinger, to Miss M. Calcroft.

At Wragby, Mr. Westmoreland, aged 75, to Miss Wheatley, aged 22.—Mr. T. Chatterton, of Fanthorpe, to Miss West, of Somercoates, near Louth.—J. Dodds, esq. of Kirton, near Boston, to Miss A. Exton, of Courthorpe.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, farmer, of Wellingore, to Miss S. Horry, of Navenby.—Mr. Lee, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Lutton, to Miss Booth, of the White Lion-inn, Spalding.—Mr. T. Butler, draper and grocer, of Market Deeping, to Miss Bellars, of Maxey.

At Sleaford, Mr. W. Rollison, flax-dresser, to Miss M. Elkington.

At Heckington, Mr. W. Barnatt, bricklayer, to Miss M. Almond.—Mr. W. Ashton, ironmonger, of Louth, to Miss Wilson, of Hull.—Mr. Welby, of Ilkington, to Miss Hall, of Westboro'.

At Partney, M. Elenders, esq. Captain of

the Investigator, a ship now fitting out by Government, on a voyage of discovery, to Miss Chappel, daughter of the late Mr. Chappel, of Hull, and daughter-in-law to the Rev. W. Tyler, of the former place.

Died.] At Lincoln, aged 21, Miss M. Hayward, second daughter of Mr. J. Hayward, stone-mason.

At Boston, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. Alderman Broughton.

At Stamford, aged 61, Mr. D. Peasegood, mason.—Aged 71, Mr. Miller, senior, breeches-maker.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Goodwin.—Miss A. Hurst, youngest daughter of the late J. Hurst, esq.

At Grantham, Mrs. Turner, a widow lady.—Mr. Sidney, of the Rutland Arms.—Mrs. Green, a widow lady.

At Waltham, Mr. Raifbeck, farmer and grazier.—Mr. D. Hyde, of Cockerington, near Louth.—In her 90th year, Mrs. Smith, widow, of Witham on the Hill, near Stamford.

At Gainsboro', Mrs. Atkins, who had been bed-ridden for upwards of seven years.—Mr. Ogle, of Everton. Calling, at an attorney's office, in Gainsboro', on business, he sat down in a chair, and expired immediately, without any complaint.

At Easton, near Stamford, Mrs. Porter.—Mr. J. Watson, merchant, of Wisbeach.—Aged 84, Mr. Bartram, senior, of Buckminster, near Grantham.—Aged 45, Mr. E. Idle, carpenter, of Casterton Magna, near Stamford.—Mr. Isaac, farmer, of Pilsgate, near Stamford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Population of Leicester.

Parishes	Males	Females	Total
St. Margaret's	2761	3049	5810
St. Martin's	1503	1726	3229
St. Mary's	1566	1888	3454
St. Mary's	1334	1504	2838
All Saints	199	197	396
St. Leonard's	456	491	947
St. Nicholas			
	7819	8855	16674

Married.] Mr. J. Burgess, jun. of Groby Lodge, to Miss R. Summerland, of Uttoxeter.—Mr. Burton, hofier, of Leicester, to Miss Ingram, of Stoughton.—Mr. B. Shepperfon, of Goadby, to Miss S. Fuller, daughter of Mr. J. Fuller, an opulent farmer at Criwell, in Suffolk.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. E. Gregory, formerly of the Royal Oak-inn.

At Loughboro', Mr. Nailor, horse-dealer.

At Wigton, in his 30th year, the Rev. W. Worthington, M. A. of Little Peatling, &c.—Miss Isham, only sister of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport.

Erratum in our last.—For the Rev. J. Hercheval, read, the Rev. J. Kerchevall.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Cooper, of Drakelow, near Burton

Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Willington, of Leacroft.—Mr. S. Steele, to Miss Bentley, both of Uttoxeter.—Mr. G. Pleffer, Excise-officer, to Mrs. E. Chamberlain, both of Abbots Bromley.—Mr. J. Young, carrier, of Cheadle, to Miss A. Lecke, daughter of Mr. Lecke, of the Heath House, near Cheddleton.

At Cheadleton, Mr. E. Reynolds, of Littlewood, to Miss H. Bartlam, of Levedale.

At Gnosall, Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss J. Belcher.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Manchester, to Miss Clews, of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Died. At Stafford, aged 25, Mr. T. Wootton.—Aged 64, Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Wilkes, blacksmith.—Aged 80, Mr. E. Birch, formerly of the Star-inn.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Port.

Mrs. Webb, of Marston, near Stafford.

At Abbots Bromley, aged 73, Mr. W. Hanthall.—Mrs. Shuttlebotham, publican, at Newcastle.—Mrs. Clewlow, wife of Mr. Clewlow, of Whitmore, near Newcastle.

At Rowley, of a consumptive habit, aged 18, Miss M. Woolley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Woolley, of Birmingham.—In her 97th year, Mrs. M. Baker, widow, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Fieldhouse, of Drayton, near Penkridge.—Mr. Hales, of Cobridge, in the Staffordshire potteries.—Aged 25, Miss A. Day, of Walsall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Population of the parish of Birmingham: inhabited houses, 12,044—uninhabited ditto, 1662—males, 28,568—females, 32,254—families, 12,683. Total number of inhabitants, 60,822.

Other parts of the township, Bordesley and Deritend:—inhabited houses, 1017—uninhabited ditto, 90—males, 2392—females, 2629.

Asted, Duddeston, &c.—inhabited houses, 739—uninhabited ditto, 98—males, 1766—females, 1835. Total of the hamlets, 8562.—Total of the inhabitants of the connected street and houses, 69,384.

Lately at the Quarter Sessions at Warwick, a miscreant, named Tonks, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and *publicly whipped*, for ill-treating a horse! A punishment that seems well calculated to check the offence, in future. It is painful to reflect on the abuse and cruelty practised daily upon this useful, generous and noble animal!

Married] Mr. J. Torkington, of Birmingham, to Miss Whitworth, of Deritend.—Mr. W. Hill, to Miss Parks.—Mr. J. Stanley, to Miss M. Turner.—Mr. Mills, jeweller, to Miss Copeall, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Robbins, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Blakemore, youngest daughter of Mr. Blakemore, merchant, of West Bromwich.—G. Skipwith, esq. of Newbold-hall, to Miss H. Townshend, third daughter of G. Townshend, esq. of Honington-hall.—Mr. T. Newcombe, of Lawrence-jury, London, to Miss S. Ryley, of Coventry.

—Mr. T. Swaine, carrier, of Birmingham, to Miss Wadams, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Wadams, of Stonall.—Mr. Mole, attorney, of Birmingham, to Miss Homer, of Balsall Heath.—In London, Mr. J. Willimore, of Birmingham, to Miss Graham.—Mr. Harley, of Norwich, to Miss Allison, of Birmingham.—Mr. R. Slaney, of Henly, to Mrs. Sanders, of the Chace.

Died. At Birmingham, after a short illness, Mr. J. Trueman.—Mr. T. Barker.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Spruce, sheriff's-officer.—Mr. Sheldon, bellows-maker.—Aged 60, Mrs. Palmer.—Mrs. Griffith, wife of Mr. E. Griffiths, jeweller.—Mr. Evans, broker.—Mrs. Morris.—In his eighteenth year, Mr. J. Gill, third son of J. Gill, esq. late of London.

At Coventry, Mr. Perkins, late of the Fleur de Lys.—Mrs. Pickering.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, after a few hours illness, Mr. J. Henderson, tinplate-worker, of West Bromwich.

On board the Edgar man-of-war, in the late engagement off Copenhagen, in his 19th year, Lieutenant B. Spencer, of the marines, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Aston, near Birmingham.

Mr. Atkins, tanner, of Shrewley Common, near Warwick.

At Grove Hill, Handsworth, after a painful illness, Mr. F. Statham, formerly of Birmingham.—Aged 21, Mr. W. Taylor, only son of Mr. J. Taylor, of Bordesley, near Birmingham.

At Hamburg, of an apoplectic-fit, Mr. Q. H. Billman, merchant, of Birmingham.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. J. Kimberley, farmer and grazier.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following fact is recorded in the Shropshire papers as an instance of the extraordinary exertion of the arm:—Mr. Wright, of the Trench Farm, near Wem, laid a wager of one guinea each with six of his neighbour farmers, that he sowed 115 measures of oats (thirty-eight quarts to the measure), on 23 acres of ground, in a husbandman-like manner, in twelve successive hours, from six to six; which he performed on the 24th of April, within a few seconds of the given time, with considerable difficulty.

The corporation of Shrewsbury have lately entered into contract for supplying the town with water, to be conveyed from Brockwell Springs, in the neighbourhood, by 3400 yards of elm-pipes (the bore to be four inches diameter), and 1150 yards of lead-pipes (to average 30 lb. weight to a yard, with one large reservoir near the Can-office, four smaller ones, an arched reservoir in Belmont-street, &c. &c.

Mr. Field Evans, of the Quag, near Welsh Pool, in Montgomeryshire, has lately discovered, on Moel y Gulfa Mountain, a vein of *BURR*s, for making mill-stones; supposed

to be superior to any yet found in this kingdom, and allowed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, who have likewise adjudged to Mr. Evans a silver medal or gold at his option for the discovery and application of the same, to be nearly equal to the French burrs.

Married.] Mr. Fr. Butter, to Miss Anwyl, both of Cheshardine.—Mr. T. Wood, of Walfall, to Miss Pritchard, of Prees.—Mr. T. Oare, jun. of Webbscott, to Miss Wilson, of Whitchurch.

At Montford, Mr. Mathews, of the Mock-hall, to Miss Gittens.—Mr. R. Weaver, of the New Inn, at Pattingham, in Staffordshire, to Miss S. Crowther, of Claverley, in this county.—Mr. J. Lewis, maltster, of Ellesmere, to Miss Chester, of Bangor.—Mr. R. Burley, of Dugdley, to Miss Yeomans, of Atchara.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Gurton, officer of Excise, to Mrs. Turner, of Wellington.

At Wentnor, Mr. J. Reynolds, of Farley, to Miss S. Pugh, of Kinnerton.

Mr. T. Williams, of Aston, in the parish of Wem, to Miss M. Elks, of Middle.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, in his 66th year, Mr. Bennett, of the Crown-inn.—Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, draper.—Mr. Southern.—Mr. R. Davies, formerly a respectable woollen-draper.—Aged 66, Mrs. Phillips, formerly a publican.

At Wem, Mrs. E. Noneley, of Noneley.—Mr. Ackers, manager of the House of Industry, at Whitchurch.—Of a decline, in his 30th year, Mr. Lear, miller, of Woolacre, near Whitchurch.—Aged 71, Mr. Jones, sen. of Longnor.

At Eccleshall, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hammond, late of the Ox-leasows.—The Rev. R. M. Peake, master of the Free Grammar-school at Market Drayton, and curate of Hinstock and Ercall.—Mrs. Davies, widow, of Golding.—After a few hours illness, Mr. Phillips, surgeon, of Plealey.

Of a decline, Mr. J. Lewis, son of Mr. Lewis, of the Old Hall, at Norbury.

Lately, Mrs. James, of Ludlow; she was the second and last surviving daughter of E. Fleming, esq. late of Sibdon Castle, in this county: Her death was occasioned by the following melancholy accident:—On her way from Chapel House, in a chaise, in coming down the common below Chipping Norton, one of the horses proving unruly, the carriage was precipitated down a bank, the fall of which was three feet perpendicular in fourteen feet, when Mrs. James received so violent a blow on the back, and upper part of the spine, as instantly to deprive her of all power of moving either the upper or lower extremities, in which truly lamentable state she languished till that day six weeks, and then expired.

At Abbot's Belton, in her 63d year, Mrs. Calcott, widow.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Severne, sister of S. A. Severne, esq. of Wallop Hall.

In London, after a few days illness, while on a visit, D. Williams, esq. of Shrewsbury, late of Rhiwlas, near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.—Also, a few days after, Mrs. Williams, wife of the above.

WORCESTERSHIRE:

The poor in the city and neighbourhood of Worcester, have already received an advantage of nearly THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, by the reduced price at which they have purchased the flour and bread from the Bread-institution. The purchasing-committee have, moreover, delivered their unanimous opinion; that no inconvenience will arise to the institution, from returning to the subscribers one half of their subscription-money, there being a balance in the hands of the bankers more than sufficient for that purpose. It likewise appears, that the treasurers have advanced to the committee, for a considerable time past, several thousand pounds, over and above the original subscription, to enable them to make purchases of foreign wheat and flour, by which means, not only the institution, but also the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood in general, have been most essentially benefited.

Particulars of the Hop-duty for the Year 1800:

	£.	s.	d.
Barum	-	30	14 2½
Bedford	-	70	7 9½
Cambridge	-	4	9 5
Canterbury	34,775	15	0½
Cornwall	-	38	11 9
Coventry	-	5	8 8
Derby	-	183	3 7½
Dorset	-	3	1 5
Essex	-	925	18 0½
Gloucester	-	1	5 9½
Grantham	-	22	4 0½
Hants	-	1133	3 2½
Hereford	-	7166	5 2½
Hertford	-	1	6 5½
Isle of Wight	-	7	3 3
Lincoln	-	1040	3 3¾
Lynn	-	0	1 11
Marlborough	-	10	4 9½
Northampton	-	1	6 4¾
Norwich	-	2	6 0
Oxon	-	2	13 3½
Plymouth	-	1	2 1½
Reading	-	41	1 3½
Rocheſter	-	10,421	6 5½
Salum	-	913	8 0½
Suffolk	-	366	9 10½
Surrey	-	55	7 5½
Suffex	-	13,971	1 1½
Uxbridge	-	4	7 7½
Wales East	-	5	8 1½
Wales Middle	-	164	15 4½
Wolverhampton	-	701	6 7
Worceſter	-	877	0 0½

Total 72,948 7 7½

Married.] At Worcester, in the Quakers' Meeting House, Mr. B. Edge, of Coalport, to Miss H. Alltop, of Worcester.—H. Maire, esq. of Lartington, Yorkshire, North Riding, to Miss Fermor, of Worcester.—W. Webb, esq. of Wordesley, to Miss M. Hancocks, of Amblecoat, near Stourbridge.

Mr. J. Newcombe, carpet-manufacturer, of Kidderminster, to Miss Salmon, daughter of Mr. Salmon, cooper, of Worcester.—A. Roper, esq. to Miss A. Lavendar, both of Evesham.

At Hill Croome, Mr. J. Wilks, taylor, of Ripple, aged 18, to Mrs. D. Maxer, aged 84.—Mr. Davies, of the Gib-house, to Miss Wheeler, of Blakemore.—Mr. Wheeler, of Blakemore, to Miss Jones, of Deazland.—Mr. Lambe, of the London-road, to Miss James, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Stanton, of Broomsgrove, to Miss D. C. Dinely, of Peopleton.—Mr. E. Bonacre, of Feckenham, to Miss Stanley, of Hoblench.—Mr. R. Handy, of Feckenham, to Miss Pearkes, of Hanbury.

Died] At Worcester, Mr. E. Harris, glover.

While on a visit in this city, Miss Mr. Crane, daughter of Mr. Crane, of Bebbrough-ton.—After a lingering illness, which confined her to her chamber thirteen years, Mrs. E. Bullock, mother of Mr. T. Freame, of this city.—Mr. C. Rubey, late a coal-merchant.—Aged 39, Mrs. Ridgway.—Mrs. Oliver, relict of the late B. Oliver, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Squire, wife of Mr. Alderman Squire.—Mrs. Mitchell.—Mr. G. Gem, auctioneer.—Aged 27, Mr. R. Corfer, formerly a grocer of this city.—Mrs. Edmunds, mother of Messrs. Edmunds, of this city.—T. Raicster, esq. of Gilberts.—Mr. J. Price, linguist, whose death we noticed in our last, was author of the Histories of Hereford and Leominster, and the Worcester and Ludlow Guides.

At the Hop-pole-inn, on her return from Bath, where she had been for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Villers, wife of W. Villers, esq. of Moseley, near Birmingham.

Mr. H. Gyles, late a glover, in St. John's, near Worcester.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Alderman W. Lear, chief magistrate for that borough, in the years 1777 and 1780.—Aged 64, the Rev. R. Baty, M. A. chancellor of the diocese, and rector of St. Martin's, Worcester.

At Broadway, after a painful illness, Mr. S. Blakemore, post-master.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Miss M. Thackwell, fourth daughter of Mr. J. Thackwell, of Borrow.

At Newtown, near Worcester, Mr. T. Woodward, late of Bredicot.—Mrs. Robins, of Kinfare, mother of Mr. Robins, attorney, of Stourbridge.

At Stock and Bradley, Mrs. Saunders.—Mr. Jackson, of Aftwood, in Feckenham parish.—Miss A. Chambers, of Feckenham.—

Suddenly, Mr. Nott, of Abberley.—Mr. J. Winnal, son of Mr. Winnal, of Newland.

At Malvern, aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, nearly fifty years vicar.—Mr. W. Greene, of Crowle.

At Barbourn, near Worcester, Mr. G. Evans.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society (the Earl of Oxford, president) have announced an exhibition and sale of live-stock to take place on the 1st of June, at Hereford, when a number of premiums will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best stock, as follows:—For the best cart-stallion, bred in the county, and not more than three years and six months old, a piece of silver-plate, value 5l. 5s; for the best heifer, having calved, and not more than three years and six months old, ditto, ditto; for the best yearling heifer, not more than sixteen months old ditto, ditto; for the best ram, not more than 3 years old, ditto, ditto; for the best *fine-woolled* yearling ram, wool and carcase both considered, ditto, ditto [N. B. The rams are considered as yearlings, until they are two years old]; for the best boar, size to be considered as well as other circumstances, and not to be less than twelve months old, 5l. 5s. and for the second best, ditto, ditto, 3l. 3s. [N. B. The boars must have been kept at least six months in Herefordshire, but it is not required that they should have been bred in the county].

Married.] In London, the Rev. M. Cove, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, to Miss E. Hopkins, second daughter of the late W. Hopkins, esq. of Blackheath, in Kent.

Mr. W. Hull, an opulent farmer, of Stoke Prior, to Miss T. Harris, of Wickton.—Mr. T. Evans, attorney, of Leominster, to Miss Weaver, of Eytton.—J. Blissett, esq. of Clifton, to Miss E. Freeman, of Letton.

Died.] At Hereford, in her 84th year, Mrs. Rowberry, widow.—Suddenly, in his 53d year, Mr. J. Francis, carrier.—Mrs. Sayer, relict of R. Sayer, M. D. of Jettells.

Mr. W. Weaver, farmer, of Bunhill.

At Bath, the Rev. J. K. Dawson, vicar of Ledbury.

Mr. D. Llewellyn, late supervisor of excise, at Ross.

At Colwall, suddenly, Mr. T. Brydges, attorney.

At Bombay, on the 6th of October last,

Mrs. C. Ashburner, third daughter of J. Page, esq. formerly of Wilcroft, in this county.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. S. Miles, on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, and sister of L. Lambey, esq. of Hereford.

GLoucestershire.

It appears, from a report lately made to the Governor of the Gloucester Infirmary, that the income of the Infirmary, by annual subscriptions, interest of money vested in the funds, and other legal securities, during the year 1800, amounted to the sum of 1556l. 18. 7¹/₂d.; that benefactions and lega-

cies were given and bequeathed, during the year, to the amount of 703l. 19s. 10d.; that during the year 1800, the averaged number of patients on the diet-list amounted to 102; and that there were consumed in their support 706 bushels of flour, 498 bushels of malt, and 78½ score pounds of meat; and that the charity now labours under difficulties, &c. which must be attributed to the advanced price of every article of provisions, and to the increased number of patients sustained in the house.

Married.] Mr. T. Vick, butcher, of Epney, to Miss Knipe, of Frampton upon Severn.—Lieutenant Darke, of the 9th regt. Dragoon-guards, to Miss S. Caruthers, of Brownhill, Painswick.—Mr. A. W. Watkins, of High Meadow-farm, to Miss J. Grindall, niece to N. Evans, esq. of the Cherry Orchard-farm; both in the parish of Newland.—Mr. J. Williams, of Thornbury, to Miss M. Bedgood, of Tytherington.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Holt, grocer.—After a long illness, Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. E. F. Sadler, mercer.—Mrs. H. Neale, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Bucre, esq. Governor of Bermuda.

At Coleford, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennett, ironmonger.—Mr. W. Grindall, plasterer.

Near Little Dean, Mr. E. Teague, one of the proprietors of the coal-works, near that place.

In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe Park.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sprowle, relict of A. Sprowle, esq. of Kemerton.

At Arundel's Mill, near Stroud, Mr. B. Cooke, a considerable manufacturer in the clothing-line.

At Cirencester, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a lady of extraordinary endowments and virtues. Her understanding, in point of solid and useful talents, was of the *very first order*; nor was she destitute of that imagination and sensibility which is requisite to the nice perception of beauty, whether in nature or in art. Her mind was stored with information on subjects which have usually and justly been considered as intimately connected with human virtue and happiness, namely, morals and theology; while elegant literature, in general, had not been neglected by her. Impressed with a just sense of the superlative value of the *moral* principles of religion, she was perfectly free from prejudice in matters of speculation which did not appear to her to involve practical consequences. The writer of this article well recollects an instance in which at about the age of 70, she unreluctantly gave up a religious sentiment which she had believed from her infancy, upon a single perusal of a decisive tract, consisting only of a few pages, in which that tenet was refuted. At the same

time she was very tenacious where she conceived that the interests of morality, or the perfection of the divine attributes would be endangered by concession. Her education had not included an acquaintance with the *grammar* of the English language; a circumstance which would not have deserved mention, had she not written the language, with the grammatical principles of which she was unacquainted, with a *correctness* and elegance not often exceeded: an additional proof of superiority of intellect. But the powers of her understanding, though great and diversified, must perhaps yield to the qualities of her heart. As her views of the divine Being were most exalted and reverential, her piety was fervent, and at the same time cheerful and rational. Her benevolence was most enlarged and active, and made the distresses of others her own to a degree that has perhaps *scarcely ever* been equalled. Her exertions to relieve the distresses which she thus painfully realized were of consequence proportionably prompt and unremitted. Instances might be enumerated in which she denied herself for the good of others in points of great importance to her personal comfort and enjoyment. Her general sensibilities were most lively and acute, and her judgment of character decided and almost irrevocable. If she had a characteristic failing, it was a small defect of candour, after she had once made up her mind on the qualities of those with whom she was connected. But this in her was rather a mistake of the judgment, than an error of the heart. The vice which she most abhorred, as it was repugnant to every feeling of her nature, was that gross self-interest, which, while it seeks personal advantage, pays no regard to the comfort and happiness of others. In a few words, if exemplary piety, and benevolence, the most free from every debasing mixture of selfishness, constitutes human excellence, she may be considered as having ranked among the first of human characters. The regret of her friends for the loss of her society, which in her happier moments diffused rational cheerfulness wherever she appeared, can only be mitigated by the reflection that for many years of her life she had suffered deplorably from a nervous affection which admitted occasional relief, but for which no effectual remedy could be found. The writer of this account feels a sincere conviction, that he has now been paying the last tribute of respect to one whose character presented a striking proof of the value and efficacy of those religious principles, by which her life had been uniformly regulated.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The poor's rate last year, in the hundred of Bampton, amounted to upwards of 17,000l. of which sum 5331l. 2s. 5d. was raised in the parish of Witney only. This may give some idea of the vast sums levied in the county at

large,

large, for the relief of the poor, in addition to what has been so liberally subscribed, and judiciously applied in various ways, for their comfort and support.

Married.] At Hook Norton, Mr. W. Berry, to Miss A. Dee.—Mr. W. Lindsey, of Coggs, near Witney, to Miss Eeley, of Yarn-ton, near Oxford.

Mr. Monk, of Minchinghampton, Gloucestershire, to Miss E. Blake, of Goring, in this county.

Mr. J. Tuck, butcher, of Woodford, to Miss A. Lowndes, daughter of Mr. J. Lowndes, printer, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. L. Charriere, to Miss Turner.—The Rev. G. F. Blackiston, rector of Belbroughton, Worcesterhire, to Miss Hornsby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby.—Mr. Johnson, baker, of Fritwell, to Miss Wells, of Stoke Lyne.—Mr. S. Coode, draper, to Miss S. Barker, daughter of the late Mr. D. Barker, draper, both of Bicester.—Mr. Hensley, yeoman, to Miss Badcock, eldest daughter of Mr. Badcock, both of Kingston Bagpuze.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 49th year, Mrs. Richards, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, rector of Exeter College.—Mrs. E. Brown.—After a short illness, Mrs. A. Smith, widow of Mr. Smith, hat-maker.—C. H. Webster, esq. of St. John's College.

On board the Cuffnells, East Indiaman, on his passage from China, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Ledwell, eldest son of J. Ledwell, esq. of Stockenchurch, in this county.

Miss L. Wright, third daughter of Mrs. Blount, of Maple Durham-house.

At Garlington, near Oxford, aged 91, Mr. Jones.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. T. Williams, veterinary-surgeon, to Miss Hawthorne.—Mr. R. Palmer, to Miss E. Willis.—Mr. A. Spindler, of Wingrave, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Adams, of Aylesbury.—Mr. J. Pocock, of Hungerford Newtown, to Miss P. Chancellor, of Winterbourn. Mr. J. Wells, of Wallingford, to Miss Haskins, of Newbury.—Mr. J. Meyrick, of Eton, to Miss Sherratt, of Windsor.

Mr. Tanner, of Welford, to Miss Hawkins, of Kingclere, Hants.—Mr. W. Large, of Og-bourn, to Miss Canning, of Canningbourn.

Died.] At Reading, Lieutenant D. D. Hart, esq. of the 64th regiment of foot, natural son of the late Sir E. D. Hart.—In her 28th year, Mrs. Bedwell, wife of Mr. R. Bedwell, late surveyor of Wantage.—Mr. Bird, formerly a plumber, of this town.—Mr. G. Jones, nursery and seedsmen.—Mr. Whitop, grocer.

At her apartments in the Castle-yard, Windsor, Mrs. Pigott, relict of the late G. Pigott, esq. of Clewer.

At Lovell's Hill, in her 78th year, Mrs. Lillie.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun. of Brightwalton.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Peterborough Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, April 8 (Earl Fitzwilliam presiding), adjudged the following premiums:—To the Rev. S. Hopkinson, of Morton, for effectually hollow-draining and improving twenty acres of wet lands, ten guineas; to the President, for the best three-years old bull, five guineas; and to Mr. Bufwell, of Thetford Lodge, for the best shearing sheep, two guineas.

Married.] At Peterborough, Mr. Jacob, printer, to Miss Flutter.—The Rev. Mr. Serocold, of Peterborough, to Miss Stothard, of North Kyme, Lincoln.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss S. Taylor, —Mr. J. Hollis, jun. baker.

In his 83d year, Mr. J. Middleton, sen. of Towcester.—Mr. H. West, farmer and grazier, of Dallington, near Northampton.—The Rev. J. Jephcott, rector of Kissingbury.

At Peterborough, W. Freeman, esq.

At Moulton, near Northampton, in his 90th year, W. Smith, gent. his loss will be severely felt by a numerous poor, to whom he was a constant and daily benefactor.

At Wellingborough, Miss Mary Ann Tuck.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] J. Perkins, esq. banker, of Huntingdon, to Miss Fowler, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Fowler, rector of Warboys.—Mr. H. Maule, of Huntingdon, to Mrs. Artherton, of Godmanchester.

Sir John Arundel, of St. John's Hall, in this county, to Miss S. A. Sharp, only daughter of W. Sharp, esq. of Doctor's Commons.

At Ipswich, T. Ruffel, esq. to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, rector of Rushden and Holywell, in this county.—Bale, esq. of the Huntingdon Militia, to Miss Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Martin, of Cams, near Hambleton.

Died.] Mrs. Skeales, of St. Ives, the venerable mother of the late Rev. W. Skeales, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

R. Pell, esq. of Fen Stanton.

At Kate's Cabbins, suddenly, Mrs. Crowe, publican.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. Wilson, ware-housman, to Miss Martin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Martin, farmer and grazier, at Downham, near Ely.

Mr. E. Martin, farmer, of Wilburton, to Miss R. Kempton, daughter of Mr. S. Kempton, grocer of Ely.—Mr. J. Standish, of Lynn, to Miss E. Wacey, of Snettisham.—Mr. J. Trot, jun. to Miss Adkins, both of Outwell, in the Isle of Ely.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Kempton, to Miss Kaye, daughter of Mr. Kaye, builder.

In London, Mr. H. T. Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Thomas, of Cob Court, Suffex.—Mr. J. Frostick, draper, to Miss

Mifs Laughton, of Wisbeach.—Mr. J. Ward, to Mrs. Bennett, both of Orwell.

Died.] At Cambridge, in her 25th year, after a long and severe affliction, Miss M. Collins, niece of Mr. Peck, brush-maker.—In his 19th year, Mr. J. A. Sheppard, only son of the Rev. J. Sheppard, M. A. and minister of St. Michael's.—In one of the almshouses belonging to Great St. Mary's parish, aged 91, the widow Stevenfon.

In London, after a long illness, Mr. A. Watford, land surveyor.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. J. Watfon, merchant, of Wisbeach.—Mr. Cowherd, a considerable farmer and grazier.—Mrs. Marchant.

In London, Mr. W. Gifford, second son of the late Mr. W. Gifford, formerly of Cambridge, liquor-merchant.

NORFOLK.

The following exact statement of the weight of three sheep, the breed of different counties, and fattened purposely for the sake of experiment, by Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk, on turnips and feed-hay only, may possibly afford some useful information to our experimental farmers and graziers, and at the same time enable others to determine, to which county the superiority belongs.

A sheep four years old of the Leicester-ire breed :—Carcase, 20st. 2lb.—blood, 9lb. 3oz.—skin, 2st. 2lb. 14oz.—head, 5lb. 8oz.—pluck, 4lb. 14oz.—fat, 2st. 3lb. 4oz.—guts, 1st. 5lb.

A sheep half-bred :—Carcase, 16st. 4lb.—blood, 6lb. 6oz.—skin, 1st. 4lb.—head, 4lb. 10oz.—pluck, 5lb.—fat, 2st. 3lb. 12oz.—guts, 1st. 6lb. 2oz.

A sheep three years old, of the South-Down breed :—Carcase, 17st. 7lb.—blood, 5lb. 6oz.—skin, 2st. 1lb. 6oz.—head, 6lb. 4oz.—pluck, 5lb.—fat, 2st. 2lb. 14oz.—guts, 1st. 1lb.

Mr. Cooke sent a haunch of the South-Down carcase to London, as a present to Colonel Pelham, by whose order it was forwarded to Lewes, and exhibited to the farmers on the market-day, who allowed it to be, in all its parts, the finest and fattest mutton they ever saw. The haunch weighed 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

By the inclosure of Mofwoud Heath, which is now rapidly proceeding! lots of land have been lately let at the rate of twenty-five shillings per acre, which before would not have produced so many pence!

At Thetford Assizes, the five following prisoners received sentence of death—J. Allen and J. Day, for stealing several articles in the dwelling house of the Rev. I. Horfeley, at North Walsham; R. Grafton, for stealing a cow and three heifers; T. Whitrick, for stealing sheep from different persons; and J. Chattleburgh, for stealing six sheep from Mr. Aldhouse and Mr. J. Adams, of Saxlingham,

Whitrick, was reprieved, and the other four left for execution.

Married.] At Yarmouth, P. L. Powell, esq. of Haverford-West, Pembroke, to Miss Turner.—Mr. J. Bream, pilot in the navy, to Miss E. Mabson.—Mr. J. Green, timber-merchant, to Miss Aldred.

At Catton, after a courtship of three days, Mr. Hagon, to Mrs. Bright.—Mr. W. Watts, merchant, of Norwich, to Miss Coe, of Elm, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. J. Purdy, linen-draper, late of Lynn, but now of Wood-street, Cheap-side, London, to Miss Muggeridge of Lynn.—Mr. J. Brown, merchant to Miss Smith, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Spurgin, farmer, to Miss M. F. Whitman, both of Docking.—Mr. Balding, of Cromer, to Miss Howes, of Overstrand.—The Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, to Miss S. Everard, third daughter of E. Everard, esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—Mr. L. Norton, to Miss S. Rix, of Yaxham.—Mr. G. Gordon, of Norwich, to Miss Utting, daughter of the late Mr. Utting, surgeon, of Aylston.—Mr. H. V. Worship, attorney, to Miss Dade, both of Yarmouth.

At Lynn, Mr. S. Rutkin, to Miss J. Allen.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Siddal, shoemaker, to Miss A. Seaman.—Mr. Wedop, to Miss Hall, of Catton.—Mr. W. Swan, ironmonger, &c. to Miss S. Blake, of Lakenham.—Mr. J. Dingle, to Mrs. A. Bann, widow.

At Heigham, Mr. J. Golding, gardener, to Miss P. Stannard.—Mr. E. Clements, of Appleton, to Miss M. Lancaster, of Middleton.—Mr. C. Burrows, of Difs, to Miss Skinner, of Eye, in Suffolk.—Mr. E. Cralke, baker, of Thetford, to Miss Last, of Thurstton.—Mr. T. Woodcock, shop-keeper, to Miss S. Gresham, both of Briston.

Died.] At Norwich, in her 54th year, Mrs. Crockett.—Lieutenant R. Scully, of the 13th Light Dragoons.—Mrs. M. Easthaugh, wife of Mr. N. Easthaugh, bell-man.—Mr. Wollaston, publican.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Church, watchmaker.—Mr. Fideyman.—Aged 68, Mr. E. Bernard, formerly of Stratton, farmer.—Aged 77, Mrs. S. Riches, wife of the late Mr. P. Riches, shoemaker.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Boufell, leather-cutter; who, for upwards of twenty years lived a very abstemious life, refraining from all animal food and fermented liquors. He rendered himself very conspicuous in the religious world, as he professed opinions, in a great measure, peculiar to himself, which bordered, indeed, upon fanaticism; he also wrote several religious controversial pamphlets, as the "Ram's Horn, &c."

Same place, aged 48, Mrs. S. Royal.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Smith, gardener.—Aged 58, Mr. F. Dixon, publican.—In his 38th year, Mr. R. Gapp, glass-merchant.

Mrs. Lloyd, of Pembroke-Lodge, relict of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, dean of Norwich; a lady of very uncommon talents, accompa-

mied with remarkable humility. Her performances in needle-work are so exquisitely wrought, that they may be justly compared with the paintings of the most celebrated artists. The transfiguration and other figures, represented in the eastern windows of the cathedral at Norwich, display the superior skill of her pencil. The elegance of her genius, taste, and manners, excited general admiration, whilst the virtues of piety, benevolence, candour, and charity, commanded the esteem, respect, and love, of all who knew her.

At Lynn, Mrs. Betts, wife of Mr. Betts, ship-master.—Aged 51, Mr. Fröstick, grocer.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. A. Brown.—Miss S. Rutkin.—Mr. J. Mowbray, brush-maker.—In a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Holmes, of the Ship, public-house.

At Yarmouth, in his 35th year, the Rev. W. Adams, rector of Rollesby, and vicar of Stalham.

At Aylsham, aged 22, Miss Barnard. The death of this very amiable young lady, was occasioned by a melancholy accident. Returning home in a gig, from visiting a friend, the horse fell and the shafts of the carriage were broken; in jumping out, the unfortunately fell and fractured her skull. She continued deprived of sense six days and then expired.

Mrs. E. Clark, of Crimplesham, near Downham-market.

In London, aged 57, Mr. A. Ditchell, late of Kelling.

At Thornham, aged 54, W. Benn, a respectable farmer.

In London, in his 28th year, very suddenly, Mr. Newton, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Newton, of Norwich.—Aged 73, Mr. R. Crickmer, an eminent farmer at London.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Key, farmer, of Lammas. His death was occasioned by accidentally falling off his tarnip cart.

At Kirby Bedon, aged 67, Mr. J. Peachman.

At Shelfanger, aged 37, Mr. Charles Dodd, senior.

SUFFOLK.

Population of Sudbury:—St. Peter's parish, 1242.—St. Gregory's, 1041.—All Saint's, 301. Total, 3284.

The fact of woodcocks breeding in England was clearly ascertained a few weeks ago, in this county. A gentleman shooting in the woods of Mr. Winnive, of Brittenham, flushed a cock-partridge, which he fired at and missed; but the bird wheeled round, and then hovered near the spot from whence it arose; this induced the gentleman to look upon the ground, when he discovered a woodcock's nest, containing three eggs. Mr. Winnive being informed of the circumstance, had the nest carefully watched, and two days after the eggs were hatched, and the young, which like partridges, instantly leave

their nest, were safely taken off by the old bird. Another instance of a similar nature occurred lately in Meriden Shafts, Warwickshire, when the nests were watched, the eggs hatched, and the young birds have been seen running along the woods at Meriden. It appears, also, that a nest of woodcocks, scarcely fledged, was lately exposed for sale in the market at Southampton; four young woodcocks were likewise found in a nest in Broadsworth-woods, near Doncaster, a circumstance which we are induced to mention for the information of naturalists, who have hitherto affirmed, that woodcocks are birds of passage.

Married J Mr. W. Reeves, to Miss M. Coleman, both of Needham-market.

At Southwold, Mr. J. Peacock, aged 60, to Mrs. L. Mulliner, widow, late of Voxford, also aged 60, this being his 5th wife.

In London, Mr. T. Feanell, to Miss H. Apsey, both late of Bury.

Mr. T. Dowsett, confectioner, of Bury, to Miss Curry, late of Lakenheath.

At Ipswich, Mr. Raw, printer, to Mrs. Jermyn, bookseller.

At Beccles, Mr. Hinby, to Miss Aldred.—Mr. C. Mathew, of Stow Langtoft, to Miss Scott, of Horton.—Mr. G. Hunt, to Miss Root, both of Barrow.—Mr. G. Lomas, of Needham, to Miss Bowman, of Ipswich.—Mr. E. White, sen. builder, of Sproughton, to Mrs. Johnson, of Ipswich.

At Hadleigh, Miss Toms, of Framlingham.

In her 29th year, on a visit to her friends at Foxearth, Miss Ellis—and two days after, aged 70, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. W. Ellis, her father, late wool-shearer, of Sudbury.

ESSEX.

A fair experiment was lately made upon a farm called Termits, in Hatfield Peverell, occupied by Mr. Gibling, with a view to ascertain the utility of the double-plough. Mr. T. Tweed, an ingenious and respectable farmer at Sandon, at the request of several gentlemen, sent over one of his double-ploughs, with three horses, to plough against a single-plough of Mr. Giblings, with two horses: the experiment was made in the presence of near fifty spectators, most of whom were opulent farmers, of judgment and experience. A piece of ground was chosen for this purpose, which had been ploughed but once, soon after the harvest, and sown with rye; it had been fed off by cattle, and, from the late dry weather, had become very hard and compact. The ploughs were held by two excellent ploughmen; and, after about four hours spent in trial, five farmers were nominated by the company present, to decide and determine upon the utility of the double-plough, who gave in the following award:—“That the double plough, with three horses and one man, had, in the same, or rather less, time, ploughed double the quantity which had been ploughed

ploughed by the common plough, with two horses and one man; that the work was done well on both sides, and equally as well by the double as by the single-plough, and with as little labour and fatigue to the horses."—From the result of this experiment, which proved to be highly satisfactory to all present, the double plough is likely to come into general use in that neighbourhood.

Married.] Capt. C. A. Crickett, to Miss M. Leggett, of Colchester.

Mr. W. Milner, of Manningtree, to Miss S. Long, of Mitley.

Mr. Edwards, miller, of Leigh, aged 21, to Mrs. R. Josslyn, aged 66, relict of Mr. J. Josslyn, gent. of Braintree; Mrs. Josslyn is possessed of an ample fortune.—Mr. T. Rolfe, jun. a respectable miller, to Miss Bennett, both of Braintree.

The Rev. W. Lee, A. M. and rector of New Sampford, to Miss M. Kentish, of Little Bardfield Hall.

Mr. Polley, to Miss Wilkin, both of Tip-tree Heath.

Mr. Sewell, of Stebbing, to Miss L. Lepingwell, of Felstead.

The Rev. S. Wix, M. A. of Faulkbourne, to Miss Walford, of Sible Hedingham.

At Leigh, Mr. D. Harridge, oyster-merchant, to Mrs. Gillman, of Leigh Hall.

Died.] At Chelmsford, aged 52, Mr. J. Crew.—Aged 87, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late Mr. R. Baker, blacksmith.—Mr. E. Secret, publican.

At Colchester, aged 17, Master B. Blomfield, eldest son of Capt. Blomfield, of the W. Suffolk Militia; his death was occasioned by a fall from a horse, by which his skull was fractured; he survived the fatal accident only four hours.

Mr. J. Ling, formerly of the Rose and Crown public house.

Aged 79, Mr. T. Milbank, of Leaden Roothing.—Mr. Savell, of Springfield.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Clapton, of Great Dunmow.

At Stockwell Hall, Mr. R. Colegrave, esq.

Mr. J. Cheltnam, of Leigh.—Mrs. Burrs, of Pleshey.—Mr. T. Green, of Sandon Hall.

At Coggeshall, Mrs. L. Hines.

Mr. J. Howard, merchant, of Great Clapton, and Captain of the Loyal Clapton Volunteers.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Camp, of Prittlewell.

In London, Mr. W. Fitch, of the Bull's Head Inn, Leadenhall-street, brother to Mr. Fitch, of Lyon's Hall, Much Leighs, in this county.

At Canewden, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Thorrington, a respectable farmer.—Mr. J. Fenton, of Molham, many years bailiff in the Chelmsford district.—Mrs. Ground, of Whittlesea.

At Witham, Mrs. Perry.

In the prime of life, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Kesterman, of Pagleham, Captain of

the Eastern Section of the Rochford Hundred Volunteers.

Mr. T. Skingle, late of the Yew-tree Farm, Stebbing.—Mr. T. Jagger, of Hutton.—Mr. R. Patmore, of Braintree.—Mrs. Walden, of Laindon Hills.—Mr. J. Overall, sen. of Stebbing.

At Haughton Hill, near Hornchurch, J. Baker, esq. deputy-lieutenant and justice of peace for this county.

KENT.

Population of Maidstone.—Number of inhabited-houses, 1320.—Uninhabited, 16.—Families, 1742.—Males, 3835.—Females, 4192.—Total, 8027. From Mr. Innys's enumeration in 1695, there were 3676 persons—from Mr. Howlett's ditto, in 1781, 5739—increase in 86 years, 2063.—Increase of population from 1695 to 1801, 4351. The above correct statement shews that the wonderful increase of the population of the parish, within the last 20 years, has regularly kept pace with its progressive wealth and industry.

Married.] Mr. J. Nolleth, of the Dockyard, Chatham, to Miss Brames, of Dartford.

At Upper Deal, J. White, esq. to Mrs. Thomas, of Deal.—Mr. E. Carlton, of Tilmantone, to Miss Prebble, of Eythorne.—Captain Billinghamurst, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss A. Hawkins, third daughter of the late T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court.

At Deal, Mr. W. Matson, miller, to Miss Collard.—Mr. J. Barrett, of Margate, to Miss Haslet, of Ash.—Mr. R. Allen, of Lydd, to Miss Hunt, of Old Romney.—Mr. S. Goddard, of Mersham-court, to Miss Secker, of Mersham.—Mr. J. Norris, taylor and draper, of Chilham, to Mrs. Dobson, widow, of Boughton Aluph.

At Tenterden, Mr. R. Knight, grazier, to Miss Samson, of Wittersham.

At Hingham, near Dover, Mr. J. Bromley, senior, farmer, aged 72, to Mrs. Bean, widow, aged 45.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Daw, to Mrs. West, widow, formerly of the Haunch of Venison-inn.—Mr. T. Phillips, of Ryarsh-mill, to Miss C. Collins, of Leybourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Moss, publican.—In his 68th year, Mr. T. Sankey, grocer and tallow-chandler, and one of the common-council-men of this city.—In his 78th year, Mr. J. Bislaker.

At Maidstone, in her 82d year, Mrs. Homewood.—In her 31st year, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. Alexander, banker.—Mrs. Bailly, wife of Mr. Bailly, brazier.

At Dover, Mrs. Rutter, wife of Mr. E. S. Rutter, of the Custom-house.—Miss E. Mouleverer, late of Queen-square, London.

At Faversham, after a lingering illness, Miss Strouts.

At Margate, in her 85th year, Mrs. Burnell, widow.

At his house on the Lines, near Brompton, Mr. Fulliger, a respectable farmer.

At Folkestone, W. Jordan, esq. senior Captain of the Folkestone Cinque Port Volunteers.

At Elham, Mr. J. Andrews, grazier.

At Thurnham, Miss A. Wise, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Wise.

In London, Mr. P. Shirley, attorney, son of Mr. T. Shirley, of East Sutton.

Mr. J. Martin, of New Church; he was found drowned in a ditch near his own house.

At New Romney, Mr. J. Buckhurst, grazier.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Ramsden, son of Mr. W. Ramsden.

At Littlebourn, Mrs. Inge.—Mrs. Hollingbury.—Aged 71, Mr. T. Hatton, farmer, at Buckland.

At Streed, aged 42, W. Falshaw, esq. collector of the excise for West Kent.—Mr. J. Page, publican, of Harbledown.

SUSSEX.

The Sussex Agricultural Society at their last meeting, April 18, announced their determination to give the following premiums for the present year. Three prizes of 10l. each to the owners, respectively of the best bull, two years old, three years old, and four years old and upwards: also a piece of plate, value 10l. to the owner of the best bull produced in the field, to be kept till such piece of plate is challenged by the owner of any other bull. The challenge to be given on the day of the shew of cattle, and to be determined upon the next ensuing shew day. The challenger to stake 5l. against the piece of plate. Also three premiums of 5l. to the owners, respectively, of the best heifer, two years old, of the best heifer three years old, that shall have produced a living calf, and shall be in milk at the time of shew, and of the best yoke of working oxen, from four to six years old. Also five prizes of 8l. to the owners, respectively, of the best fourth down ram, one year old last lambing time; of the best two years old, &c. of the best three years old, &c. of the best ditto two years old last lambing time, which shall have worked the year before in the flock, not less than one month in the autumn, and shall have returned to the flock on or before the 5th day of April, and shall have continued with the flock till the 1st of July, upon the down and arable land; and of the best ditto three years old last lambing time, under the same conditions. Also premiums of 5l. 4l. 3l. 2l. and 1l. each, to the owners, respectively, of the best pen of 12 fourth down ewes, four of one year old, four of two years old, and four of three years old; and of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 best ditto of the same description. The society have also offered a premium of 5l. one of 3l. and one of 2l. to three sheep shearers, who shall shear 30 sheep each, in one day, (to be taken out of the same flock) in the best and most workman like manner, viz. shearing the closest and clipping off the greatest

quantity of wool, and doing the least injury to the sheep, by cutting them or otherwise.

The shew of cattle will take place, on a certain day to be advertised, between Brighton and Lewes races.

A butcher of Lewes lately killed a hog that had two hearts, one of which was in the natural situation, and the other somewhat below it. They were nearly of equal size, but the upper one exhibited the most fat. The family who ate them could discover no difference in their texture or taste.

Married.] Mr. W. Davies, yeoman, of Beddingham, to Miss Freeman, of the Cliffe, near Lewes.

Mr. R. Lambe, upholsterer, to Miss Farnes, both of Lewes.

Died.] At Lewes, aged 60, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Martin, draper, and a Quaker; a constant and liberal benefactress to the poor in her neighbourhood, so much so, indeed, that in her lifetime she meritedly obtained the uninflated but truly glorious title of "Friend to the Poor."

Same place, aged 35, after a few hours illness, and without any previous apparent symptom of danger, Miss S. Langridge.—Aged 62, Mrs. A. Brett, a maiden-lady.

At Ringmer, in his 19th year, Mr. Blunt, youngest son of H. Blunt, esq.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hickman, the younger, of Lewes, in Sussex. He happily united to scientific, and cultivated talents, the most amiable dispositions, and a conduct circumspect and exemplary. By his death the relatives and friends immediately allied to him, have to lament, an irreparable loss; and society one of its valuable members.

HAMPSHIRE.

A new road is making to form a part of or connect with the London and Southampton road, and which is intended to proceed from the Botley turnpike-road on Curdridge Common, through the town of Bishop's Waltham, and the several parishes of Bishop's Waltham, Corhampton, Exton, Warnford, Hinton, Ampner, and Westmeton, so as to join the Gosport turnpike-road, at or near Filmer Hill: a branch is also intended to pass from the said road, on Corhampton Down, to the village of Corhampton; all in this county.

One of the largest steam-engines in England, which has been erecting for some time past in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, has been lately completed, and set to work. It will pump twenty tons of water in a minute, with a consumption of only a bushel and a half of coals per hour.

Married.] At Andover, Mr. R. Footner, attorney, to Miss M'Min, milliner.—Mr. W. Lellyett, of Havant, to Miss J. Hopwood, of Bedhampton Park.

Mr. J. Rolfe, attorney, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss E. Tredgold, late of Chilton-farm.

The Rev. Mr. Isdell, canon of Winchester Cathedral,

Cathedral, to Miss Wynn, both of Winchester.

At Wells, W. Scate, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Pashley.—Mr. J. Silley, builder, of Southampton, to Miss Noyce, of Christchurch.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. Newman, publican.—Mr. J. Martell, bricklayer.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Primmer, publican.

Major Ogle, of the 58th regiment, who fell at the landing of the British forces in Egypt, was a son of Admiral Sir C. Ogle, of Worthy, near this city.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Mowatt, relict of J. Mowatt, esq. a purser in the navy, and late of Ellick, near Aberdeen.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, commander of the Portland sloop.—Lieutenant-colonel Driffeld, of the marine forces; he was lately married to a daughter of Vice Admiral Bligh.—Mrs. Barker, late of Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer, auctioneer.

Suddenly, in her 47th year, Mrs. Webb, of Wickham.

At Froyle, Mrs. Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Budd, of Ropley.—Mrs. Myers, of Cold Harbour, Gosport.—Mr. A. Stewart, of the Gosport Fusiliers; he dropped down on the parade and expired immediately.—T. Dennett, esq. of Alresford; a constant and liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Milford, aged 46, E. Reynolds, esq. a truly honest man, beloved and lamented in life and death.

At Mrs. Geley, wife of Mr. J. Geley, ship-builder, of Cowes.

At Medstead, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. B. Lovell.

At the Abbey-house, aged 60, after an illness of only three days, Mrs. M. S. Weld, only daughter and heiress of S. Weld, esq. At the age of 16, her father being dead, she gave up her possessions and prospects in the world, in order to take the veil among some religious of the English nation then at Bruges, in Flanders, and was afterwards elected their superior. She was buried in the Catholic burying-ground called St. James's, near Salisbury.

At Lee, near Romsey, Mrs. Warner, wife of J. Warner, jun. esq.

WILTSHIRE.

It appears, from the returns made at the last quarter sessions for this county, by the inspectors of mixed or medley woollen broad-cloths, that the manufacture of the same has increased upwards of 50,000 yards more than in the preceding year, in which there was also a considerable increase.

On May 1, the western line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, extending from Bath to Foxhanger Farm, near Devizes, was opened for the first time, so that a communication navigable for barges is hereby opened from Bath, by the junction of the Wilts and Berks Canal

to Melksham, Calne, Chippenham, and the adjacent country; and the Somerset coal canal, in the Timbury line, will, it is expected, be likewise completed in the course of a few weeks.

Married.] Mr. S. Bracher, jun. of Chicksgrove, to Miss Hibbard, of West Harnham, near Salisbury.—Mr. H. Shotto, silversmith, of Salisbury, to Miss Purnell, of Amesbury.—Mr. T. Oddy, brewer, of Malmesbury, to Miss Rich, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.—Mr. W. Farmer, cheesefactor, of Swindon, to Miss Peek, of Lushill-house, in this county.—Mr. J. Walfh, stationer, of the Temple, London, to Miss J. Neate, of Wotton Bassett.

Died.] At Salisbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Coles, widow.—Aged 79, Mrs. E. Perkins, spinster.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Rev. T. Hill, vicar of Coome, Hants; of virtuous and strictly exemplary conduct through life.

At Downton, Mr. W. Howe, formerly a painter and glazier, but had retired from business; an inoffensive friendly man, deservedly respected.

At Colliton-house, Mrs. J. Churchill.—Mr. Ferris, of Potterne; he had lately come into possession of the late Dr. Kent's valuable property.

Mr. Ballard, of Harbridge-farm.—Mr. J. Scammell, of Durrington.—Mr. J. Mills, about thirty years coachman to the Earl of Radnor.—Mr. Bailey, fellmonger, of Devizes.—Almost suddenly, Mr. J. King, farmer, of Dinton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Harding, of Rodden, near Frome, to Miss Yeoman, of Wanstrow.

At Wanstrow, Mr. T. Coufens, of Heytesbury, to Miss White, of Wefentown.

At Stapleton, A. M. Mills, esq. late of the Royals, to Miss P. Elton, sister of J. Elton, esq. of Hill House, near Bristol.—W. Robertson, M. D. of Bath, to Miss A. Bower, second daughter of E. Bower, esq. of Ensham House, near Cranbourne.—Mr. Bishop, of Calne, to Miss Dommatt, of Frome.

At Batcomb, Mr. Webb, of Chilcott, to Miss Parfitt, of Spargrove House.

At Binegar, Mr. T. Chapman, hosier, to Mrs. Budget, widow, both of Gurneyslade.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Tilly, to Miss M. C. Savage, of Kingston, Jamaica.—Mr. Wood, to Miss Beaufort.—Captain H. Farnall, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Elliott, of Berkeley square.

At Wells, W. Scafe, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Pashley, Sussex.—Mr. England, of the Excise-office, in Bristol, to Miss Appleby, of Bath.—Mr. J. Stephens, organist, of Bristol, to Miss M. A. Williams, of Shirehampton.—J. P. Worsley, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Savery, of Butcombe-court.

At Camerton, near Bath, H. N. Jarrett, esq. of Portman-place, London, and of Freemantle, near Southampton, to Miss Stevens,

Mr. Helps, of Wood-street, London, merchant,

chant, to Miss Plunknett, daughter of Mrs. Watfon, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, and niece of Mr. Heaven, of the Lower Rooms, Bath.

Died.] At Bristol, aged 87, Mrs. Mallard, mother to Mr. J. Mallard, merchant.—In his 73d year, Mr. J. Daltera, a respectable merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Lilly, wife of Mr. C. Lilly.—Mr. J. Griffin.—Mr. Huston, printer.—Mr. Bowen, taylor.—In the prime of life, Mrs. S. Farr.—Mr. Shell, musician.—Mr. Jones, grocer.—Mr. W. Vigurs, late a woollen-draper.—In the bloom of youth, Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Captain G. Saunders.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, jeweller.—Mrs. Willoughby.—Mr. J. Widcombe.—In his 21st year, Mr. G. Moore, youngest son of M. W. Moore, distiller.—Mr. J. Crofs, son of the late Mr. Crofs, merchant.—Mrs. Rose, widow.

At Bath, aged 77, General Frederick, Colonel of the 54th regiment.—In his 62d year, Mr. W. Tucker, formerly an eminent wine and brandy-merchant.—Mr. R. Leadbetter, a journeyman-printer, late of Bristol. As he was bathing in the river Avon, near the Marl-pits, he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 24, Mrs. Sinnott, wife of Dr. N. Sinnott, of Daven-try, in Northamptonshire; she was a natural daughter of the late Rev. R. Canning, of Ipswich, by whose will, a very considerable property devolves to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, as this lady died without issue, before she was 25 years of age.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Ames, relict of L. Ames, esq. of Charlton, near Shepton Mallett.

J. Whitmarsh, esq. major of the Taunton Volunteers; he had been exercising his companies in perfect health, and was soon after seized with a fit which proved fatal.

At Stapleton, Mr. R. Rawlings, shipwright, of Wapping, Bristol; he superintended Mr. Teast's-yard, as foreman, upwards of 50 years.

At Limerick, Mr. C. Crowe, bookseller, formerly of Bristol.—Mr. Baine, a respectable farmer, of Newton.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. Gwyer, umbrella-maker.

At Milverton, Mrs. Davison, a widow lady.

DORSETSHIRE.

A shark, which measured $27\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and 16 feet, at least, in circumference, was lately caught, in a fishing- seine, near the bathing-house, at Abbotsbury. His tail, when spread, measured eight feet, the fins, four feet, and it is supposed to weigh, fifteen tons. It was entangled in the mackrel-seines, destroyed by the crew of the Greyhound cutter, who fired on it, and af-

terwards towed to the village of Portland. "His jaws were of that extent, (says a letter from Weymouth) as to admit the fattest man you ever saw." Fourteen horses, and near 100 men, were employed to drag the monster up the bank and on shore, where a booth was erected over it. The fishermen call it a "Beaumaris-shark," and others, the "Bottle-nosed-shark." Before he was quite dead, he appeared mottled as a common dog-fish, or shark.

DEVONSHIRE.

Population of Exeter.—Inhabited houses, 2692.—Families, 3947.—Uninhabited houses, 144.—Males, 7304.—Females, 10,084.

Married.] T. Phillips, of Collierpriest, to Miss Amyatt, second daughter of J. Amyatt, esq. M. P. for Southampton.

Lately, at Biddeford, Lieut. Col. Kirkman, of the 52d regiment, to Mrs. Buck, widow.—Mr. P. Dunsterville, merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Adams, of Penryn.—Mr. Thomas, of Ashill, near Ilminster, to Miss Bartlett, of East Rudleigh.

At Tiverton, F. Wemyss, esq. Lieutenant in the 24th regiment, to Miss Delboite.—Mr. W. Portbury, of Topham, to Miss A. Jenkins, of Plymouth.

At Hennock, the Rev. J. Ley, rector of Ashpington, to Miss C. Hill.—Mr. Gammit, linen-draper, of Axminster, to Miss Pitfield, of Symondsbury.

Died.] At Axminster, after a lingering illness, J. Williams, esq. collector of the excise, and formerly collector at Southampton and Portsmouth.—Mr. R. Tothill, haberdasher.—Mr. Moxey, senior, 30 years deputy-receiver of the taxes for this county.—Mrs. Coffin, widow.—Mrs. Wale.—Mrs. Hart, widow of the late Mr. R. Hart, druggist.

At Plymouth, aged 72, C. Fox, esq. a Quaker, and formerly a banker of this town, but for some years past a resident of Bristol; a man of a truly philanthropic and liberal disposition. He was a considerable patron to the asylum for the blind in that city.

Same place, Mr. Delacombe, auctioneer.—Mr. Whitcombe, silversmith.—Mrs. Williams.

At Teignmouth, S. Granston Goodall, Admiral of the White.—The Rev. G. Smith, many years vicar of West Leigh.

At Saltsash, Mrs. Spicer, mother of Capt. W. Spicer, of the Train of Artillery.

At Okehampton, R. Hawkes, esq. Captain-Lieutenant in the Plymouth Division of Marines.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. W. Palmer, of Yarcombe.—Serjeant H. Crofts, of the 1st Devonshire regiment, and drill serjeant to the corps of Woodbury Volunteers.

Mr. H. Sweete, of Great Torrington; of a character highly esteemed through life. He was a pattern of religion, modesty, and virtue, and a sincere friend to those who stood in need of assistance.

In his 63 year, F. Rose Drewe, esq. of Grange.

CORNWALL:

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Harris, Lieutenant of the Pendennis Artillery Volunteers, to Miss Sowell.

At Bodmin, the Rev. J. Trefusis, Rector of St. Columb, to Miss Cory.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mrs. Mutton.—Miss M. Hawking.

Suddenly, while walking in his mow-hay, Mr. W. Hodge, a respectable farmer, of St. Minver.

At Redrith, Mr. J. Dalton, master of the brig, Brothers, of Swansea.—Mrs. Penrose.

At Mardzion, Mrs. P. Pearse; of so penurious a character, that he would not allow herself the common necessities of life, nor send for a doctor in her last illness, tho' possessed of above a thousand pounds.

WALES.

Married.] G. Lloyd, esq. of Llangollen Vechan, to Miss Hughes, dau. of H. Hughes, esq. of Llaniffen; both in Denbigh.—Mr. Williams, of Lodge, near Denbigh, to Mrs. Williams, of Henllan.

Died.] Miss M. Davies, youngest daughter of W. Davies, esq. of Brompton, near Montgomery.

At Llanvair Clydage, in Carmarthen-shire, in her thirty-fifth year, Mrs. Marsden.—In his 37 year, Mr. E. Thomas, of Wrexham, brewer.—At Cowbridge, Glamorgan-shire, Mrs. S. Bates, wife of Mr. E. Bates, surgeon.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 4. Though 2 months only have elapsed, since the Edinburgh Repository for the sale of goods was first opened, yet it appears highly probable from the experience of this short period, that the institution will fully answer the benevolent purposes for which it was established. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty articles have been received into the sale room, upwards of 2000 of which are already sold. From these sales many industrious persons have derived large profits; others even destitute of means to procure material for work, have found employment in executing such orders as have been left at the sale room; and many ladies, by exposing there for sale, works of fancy and utility, the production of their leisure hours, have been enabled to benefit the funds of this charity, and to bestow considerable sums on such other charitable purposes as they were inclined to promote. Among other articles exposed for sale at the repository, silk and cotton purses, beautiful ornaments for mantle-pieces, a large display of fashionable flowers, ladies pockets, elegant gown pieces, silk and gold and cotton nets for the head, child-bed linen of all kinds, purses, &c.

Married.] At Edinburgh, A. M'Farlane, esq. of Blarnairn, to Miss E. Hartley.—J. Hay, of Drum, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dalhousie.

C. H. Cogan, esq. late of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to Miss M. Douglas, daughter of the late Lieutenant Gen. John Douglas.

At Paisley, Mr. A. Hamilton, jun. bleacher, to Miss H. Wylie. Mr. J. Burns, surgeon, in Glasgow, to Miss J. Duncan, daughter of the Rev. J. Duncan, minister of Alva.—C. Hamilton, jun. esq. of Hamwood, to Miss Tighe, of Rossana.

At Gretna Green, J. Stone, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Reed, of Shotesham.

At Ayr, Captain L. Mackenzie, of the 72d Foot, to Miss J. Logan, youngest daughter of the late W. Logan, esq. of Camblang.—Mrs. Todd, wife of W. Todd, esq. of Fochabers.—Mr. Horbrugh, of Cuper, to Miss Macgill, eldest daughter of the late G. Macgill, esq. of Kemback.—Lieutenant T. Shaw, of the 10th, or Edinburgh regiment of Militia, to Miss M. Limond, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Limond, writer.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss H. Flint, daughter of the late Col. Flint.—Mrs. E. Livingston, widow of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Southall.—Mrs. J. Dunmore Napier, of Ballikinrain.—Mrs. C. Inglis, daughter of the late Mr. R. Inglis, writer to the signet.—Mr. J. Robertson, accountant.—J. M. Dowall, esq. late of Woolmet. Miss M. Purdie, daughter of the late Mr. J. Purdie, rector of the grammar school of Glasgow.—Mr. R. Gall, printer.

At Aberdeen, in his 73 year, Mr. J. Cushnie, ship master; of honest simplicity and plainness of manners, united to a truly generous and benevolent disposition. For many years, while of a very limited income, he still found means to reserve a portion of it for the exercise of charity, and having afterwards acquired a more affluent fortune, it occasioned no other alteration in his original habits and frugal mode of life, than to enlarge the sphere of his liberality. Modest, reserved, and perfectly free from ostentation, his charities were only made known by those who were the objects of them. Having bestowed very considerable sums in relieving the distresses of the poor, particularly during the late and present calamitous seasons; he has left to posterity a laudable example of extensive beneficence, for having neither family nor near relations to provide for, the greater part is bequeathed among the various charitable institutions in that city and neighbourhood. His different valuable legacies shall appear in our next number.

At Glasgow, Mr. B. Watchin, manufacturer.—Mr. H. Gray, merchant.—Miss J. Jamieson.

At her house, near Musselburgh, Mrs. M. Ronald, relict of the late Rev. Cornelius Lundie, minister of Kelfo.

At Orchard, Mrs. E. Miller, daughter of J. Miller, esq.

At Forres, Mrs. E. Dawson, relict of A. Tulloch, of Tanacchie, esq.

At Dumferline, aged 82, Miss C. Wardlaw.

At Demerary, on the first of February, Mrs. Turnbull, late of Fochabers.

At Hume Hall, Mrs. Hood, wife of T. Hood, esq. of Hardacres.

At Hamilton, R. Frame, esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie.

At Greenock, Major Duncan Campbell, late of the 1st battalion of the Argyllshire Fencible regiment.

At St. Andrew's, the Hon. Mrs. Nairne, widow of the late Hon. Colonel J. Nairne.

At Southend, Mrs. Burnside.—J. Rutherford, esq. of Knowfouth.

At Dumfries, Mr. R. Gibbs, of the George-ion.—A. Copland, esq. surgeon.

On his passage to Jamaica, in February last, Mr. J. Barr, eldest son of Mr. J. Barr, merchant, of Port Glasgow.

IRELAND.

Upon a general survey of the county of Dublin, at the instance of the Dublin Society for agricultural purposes, for bettering the condition of the country, &c. it has been discovered, that a considerable decline has taken place of late, in dairies within four miles of the metropolis. The number of cows that were in such places only three years ago, amounting to about 10,000, and there are now not 1800!

Married.] The Rev. Dr. Wynne, nephew to the R. H. Lord Newborough, to Mrs. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth.

At Tollymore Park, in the county of Downe, Colonel Orde, of Weechwood, near Durham, to the R. H. Lady Louisa Jocelyn, sister to the Earl of Roden.—Mr. E. Riley, of Dublin, to Miss Hibits, daughter to M. Hibits, esq. of Ballanestie, in the county of Kilkenny.—H. Parnell, esq. son of Sir J. Parnell, bart. to the Honourable Miss Dawson, sister to Earl Portarlington, and niece to the Lord Primate.

Died.] At Isle, in the county of Kerry, in her 108th year, Mr. Margaret Donoghoe, whose constitution and bodily strength had enabled her to walk three miles to a neighbouring chapel, on every Sunday, for the last twenty years.

At Donaghadee, Mrs. Macbride, sister, to the late Admiral Macbride.

At Dublin, in his 68th year, Mr. F. Meran, an eminent taylor, late of Fleet-street.

In consequence of being thrown from her horse, Mrs. Mc Clinton, wife of J. Mc Clinton, esq. of Drumcar, in the county of Louth; thus snatched in a moment, at the age of 23, in the full bloom of health, youth, and beauty, from the society of her husband, children, parents, family, and friends, attached to her by those virtues and accomplishments which will ever endear her memory to them.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At Rotterdam, the Hon. G. O'Brien, brother to the Marquis of Thomond.

At Madras, Mr. Dr. Barclay, brother to Mr. Barclay, banker, in Lombard-street.

At Bluecastle, in Westmoreland parish, Jamaica, J. Bell, M. D. late of Kelfo; he went from this country about a year ago to settle in Jamaica. He published a valuable paper in the 8th volume of the Medical Facts and Observations.

Lately in Syria, of the plague, General Koehler, one of the most skilful officers in the British service, and who had been delegated by government to train and discipline the Turkish army. He was by birth an American, and survived his lady only fifteen days.

At Malta, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of J. H. Beaumont, esq. of the medical staff.—Also, aged 24, after a few days illness, Mr. C. Gervett, a paymaster to the army there.

At Venice, Cimarosa, the famous composer of music.

On the 25th of December last, at Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, aged 82, General John Carnac.

Mr. Fountain, one of the Baptist-missionaries, at Serampour, in Bengal. Considerable progress has been made in printing the translation of the Bible in the Bengalese language. In September last, 2500 copies of St. Matthew's Gospel, and 2000 of Mark's and Luke's, with ten chapters of St. John's Gospel, were finished at the press. As Matthew's Gospel was the first complete account of the Life, &c. of Christ, they threw off 500 copies extraordinary of the translation of it, to be dispersed among the Hindoos, until the whole bodies of the New Testament were ready to be delivered to them. The whole is probably finished by this time. Mr. Carey and the other missionaries were well, and expectations were entertained that the two sons of Mr. Carey, who speak the language of Bengal with great fluency, would strengthen the mission.

On the 15th of December last, on his passage to India, Mr. A. Gildart Reid.

COM.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN consequence of the long threatened invasion of *Portugal* having lately assumed a more serious appearance, it has been thought expedient, by the importers of wine, that as much as possible should be brought to this country at present; a measure they could not conveniently adopt without the concurrence of Government, on account of the very large sums the Duties would have amounted to, and of the use of which the importers must have been deprived for a long time; permission has therefore been given to import and warehouse *Portugal Wines*, on bond for payment of the duty, when taken out for consumption: every step towards the adoption of a more unshackled system of commerce tends to the public benefit, even when, as in the present instance, it arises from temporary circumstances; more liberal policy with respect to commercial revenue would insure an increase of foreign trade, and consequently of the duties derived from it.

The neutrality of the *Elbe* has been completely restored, and full permission granted for ships of all nations to enter and return, in consequence of which our merchants are eagerly renewing their connections with the North of Germany, and the trade through this channel will probably soon recover its late extent.

By the annual returns of the Magistrates at the Pontefract Sessions it appears, that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, during the last year, 285,851 pieces, or 9,263,966 yards of broad-cloth, and 169,262 pieces, or 6,014,420 yards of narrow-cloth, were milled; being an increase of 457,273 yards of broad, and a decrease of 362,857 yards of narrow cloths, within the year.

The following is said to be an accurate general statement of the quantity of Cotton imported into Great Britain, in the years 1799 and 1800.

No. of Bags in 1799.	Imported into	No. of Bags in 1800.
69,678	Liverpool	93,322
38,916	London	80,123
9,214	Lancaster	9,326
8,925	Glasgow	14,917
5,210	Hull	9,615
1,806	Bristol	2,428

133,749

209,731

It may be observed that 209,731 bags (the importation of the last year) averaged at 200 nett lb. each, contain 41,946,200 nett lbs. The importation of 1799, averaged in the same manner, amounts to 26,749,800 nett lbs. and the increase in 1800, viz. 75,982 bags, 15,196,400 nett lbs.

The importation from the United States of America, in 1799, was 17,815 bags; and that of the last year 29,346 bags; the increase from thence is therefore 11,531 bags. These cottons are not all of them the growth of the United States of America, but include cottons grown in the Dutch, French and Spanish islands and Settlements, and some few from the East Indies. The finest, as well as the best cottons, at present known, are grown in the Sea Islands, which are situated on the coast of Georgia; and are well known in Manchester by the name of Sea Island Cottons. Their staple is about one inch in length. They will spin to four hundred hanks from one pound; and these hanks make nearly two hundred miles in length! Common West India Cottons will seldom spin finer than fifty hanks (or twenty-five miles) from one pound.

At Blackburn, about the 10th of May, the current prices of cotton twist and weft were, as follow. Twist No. 20—3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. Weft No. 18—2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. Ditto No. 30—3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. Ditto No. 40—4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

The proposed duty on printed cottons and other printed goods has been relinquished, and an increase of some other taxes substituted.

Some material alterations are in contemplation respecting the duties on Salt, and there is reason to hope that the public will be permitted a more free and extensive use of this necessary article by a reduction of its price.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather, on the whole, has continued favourable for the general business of agriculture: the latter part of the month, from the frequent alternations of mild warm rains and fine sunny weather, has been particularly suited to the purposes of vegetation, consequently, most of the grain-crops in almost all the arable districts of the kingdom, have considerably recovered from the effects of the too great heat and dryness which occurred in the beginning. The wheat crops, taken as a whole, we believe, never in any season

season looked better, more promising, or were in larger quantity. The oats and barlies, in general, also look remarkably well. Such crops of potatoes as were put into the ground early, are unusually forward, so as to promise a supply of food sooner than in ordinary years. The hay and grass-lands, in general, have come forward with great rapidity since the rains. The artificial or sown-grasses, have likewise the most promising appearance.

In the cyder districts, there has been an unusually luxuriant blossom on the apple and pear-trees, and they have, in general, set well; therefore, should no blight happen, an abundant crop of these fruits may be expected.

The hop-vines appear strong and healthy in most of the southern parts of the island where they are cultivated.

Grain, of all kinds, is on the decline in price, we believe, in every district of the kingdom. Return of wheat, in Mark-lane, from the 17th to the 16th of May:—Total, 23,972 quarters; average, 9s. 4d.—9s. 5½d. lower than last return.—Return of flour, from May 9, to May 15:—Total, 12,693 sacks; average, 89s. 6½d.—10s. lower than the last return.

Cattle Fat stock, is somewhat lower, but lean cattle sell at good prices. At Smithfield, beef, sells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, from 5s. to 6s. 4d.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and lamb, from 5s. 8d. to 7s.—In Newgate, and Leadenhall-market, beef, from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, from 4s. to 6s.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and lamb, from 5s. to 6s. 8d.

Horses are on the rise, especially those of the better kinds.

Hay, at St. James's-market, Saturday, May 23, 5l. to 6l.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.

Straw, at St. James's-market, 1l. 19s. to 2l. 17s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30°.08' April 25, Wind E.
Lowest 29.46. May 15, Wind W. S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4-2 tenths of an inch { Between the mornings of the 1st and 2d of May, the mercury in the Barometer fell from 29°94' to 29°52'.

Thermometer.

Highest 70°. May 21, 22, 23, 24. { Wind W.S.W.
Lowest 41°. May 2, Wind E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°. { Between the evenings of the 7th and 8th of May, the mercury in the thermometer rose from 44 to 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.038 inches of depth.

The changes that have taken place this month, in the state of the atmosphere; both with regard to its density and temperature, have been very moderate; excepting in the instances abovementioned the Barometer has seldom varied more than between one and two tenths in the course of 24 hours; and from the 25th of April to the 1st of May the mercury did not change its position a single tenth. The wind during that period blew pretty uniformly from the East.

The Thermometer, since the 19th instant has stood, at the hottest part of the day, steadily at about 70°.

Since our last report we have had twenty-two days without rain, of which 17 or 18 have been very brilliant. The rain which has fallen, came very moderately, and was highly acceptable to the vegetable world, which began to be greatly in want of it. During this month the wind has been easterly about 13 days.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to receive from any of our intelligent Readers and Correspondents, a View of the State of Society and Manners in EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, CORK, YORK, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, AND BIRMINGHAM.

A Correspondent suggests, that an Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of the several Agricultural Societies throughout Great Britain, would be an acceptable and useful Species of Communication. We have already stated, that we shall always be glad to receive Sketches of the Origin and present State of any Manufacture or Branch of Trade.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT of the IMPROVEMENTS of the PORT of LONDON, and more particularly of the intended BRIDGE, consisting of a single ARCH of 600 FEET SPAN.

NOTHING tends so much to promote the improvements of a state, as the establishing of an easy and uninterrupted communication through all its districts; it has therefore always been a leading object with every well-wisher of his country, to render the general intercourse as perfect and convenient as possible: public roads and bridges have been the means chiefly employed to establish this intercourse: bridges, as requiring scientific and mechanical knowledge, and in many cases, the utmost exertions of talents and skill, have frequently engaged the attention of persons of eminence and learning.

It would be an amusing task to trace the progress of this useful art from the rude efforts of the savage in his unassisted state, to the magnificent works of civilized nations, when science, wealth, and increasing population, have united to overcome difficulties considered before as unsurmountable.

When a work is to be performed, mankind at first make use of the materials which are nearest at hand, and require the least skill in the preparation: timber and stone were therefore the materials with which bridges were first constructed; and those edifices have been rendered more or less perfect, in proportion to the quality of the materials, the state of the arts, and the degree of wealth and power, in the countries in which they were erected.

In our oldest bridges, it is evident, there has been much timidity, and only a small portion of skill; in deep-water, the lower parts of the piers have been constructed of timber, and the masonry begins to take place at the line of low-water;—the arches are of narrow span, and the masonry employed in them is frequently composed partly of rubble, and partly of squared stones;—in time, means were devised (by using coffer-dams and caissons) to place the masonry as low, commonly lower, than the natural bed of the river; the arches were also formed of

a bolder span, and the masonry was made much more perfect; being all of squared stone. In this manner, bridges have been constructed in Italy, France, and the British Isles, which have justly been considered, not only as works of general utility, but of great magnificence.

In like manner, timber-bridges have been gradually improved, from the rough trunk of a tree thrown across a small stream, to the bold and ingenious labours of the Swiss carpenter at Schaffhausen.

Bridges continued to be chiefly composed of timber or of stone, till of late years, on account of economy, in some cases they have been built with bricks. Metals, not being found in a pure state, require much labour and expence to make them subservient to the purposes of man, and therefore in the uncultivated periods of society were not applied to works of great magnitude; but the important improvements in chymical and mechanical knowledge have in a great degree removed those difficulties, and rendered them not only the most powerful but the most useful means of man.

Iron being the most abundant, cheap, and generally useful of all the metals, has, of late years, been applied in all works where great strength was required in proportion to the weight of the material; hence cylinders, beams, and pumps for steam-engines, boats* and barges for canals and navigable rivers, beams† and pillars for large buildings, and bridges have been constructed of iron.

The first iron-bridge we know of, is over the river Severn, near Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire; it consists of an arch 100 feet and 6 inches in the span, and rises 45 feet; there are five ribs, each cast in two pieces, secured, where they join at the crown of the arch, by a cast-iron key-plate, and connected together horizontally

* Mr. John Wilkinson has constructed boats and barges of iron, some of which are used on the River Severn, and the others upon the canals in Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

† A large manufactory for spinning flax into thread, by machinery worked by a steam-engine, has been erected at Shrewsbury, by Mr. Bage, where there are four heights of floors and a roof, composed of brick arches which are supported by cast-iron beams and pillars.

and vertically by cast-iron braces, formed with dovetails and forelocks; the ribs are covered with cast-iron plates, and the railing to the sides is of iron, the total weight of iron is 378 ton and a half; the project's being carried into execution, was chiefly owing to the genius and exertions of Mr. John Wilkinson and Mr. Abraham Darley, iron-masters, whose scientific knowledge and extensive practice in all that regards the manufacture of iron have long been known to the public. The bridge was built by Mr. Abraham Darley, and the iron-work was cast at Coalbrookdale, in the year 1779. It was a bold effort; for in the first instance, in adopting a new material they exceeded the span of the centre arch of Blackfriars-bridge, which had been considered as a great exertion with stone.

The iron-work of this bridge has fully justified the idea of making use of that metal; for it is at this time as perfect as when it was first put up, except the cracking of some of the small pieces, owing to the giving way of the abutments of stone, which it is to be regretted were not made sufficiently strong to oppose the great mass of alluvial earth, of which the very high and steep adjoining banks are composed; for if those abutments had been fortunately built on the coal-measures, no such slip could have taken place.

The second iron-bridge was built over the same river, about two miles above the former one, at a place called Buildwas. It was erected at the expence of the county of Salop, agreeably to a plan and under the direction of Mr. Thelford, who is employed as surveyor of the public works of that county; it was also cast at Coalbrookdale, in 1795 and 1796. It consists of one arch of 130 feet in the span, and rises from the springing to the soffit of the arch 27 feet; in this bridge, as it was necessary to keep the roadway as low as possible, the principle of the Schaffhausen-bridge is in some degree adopted, for the outside ribs are made to go up as high as the tops of the railing; they are connected with the ribs that bear the covering plates, by means of pieces of iron dovetail'd in the form of king-posts. The plates which form the covering over the lower-ribs, are cast with deep flanches, are laid close to each other, and form an arch of themselves, so that altogether the bridge is compact and firm; the weight of iron, is 173 tons, 18 and a half hundred weight. Some smaller bridges, and an aqueduct at Longden (the first made of iron for a navigable canal), have also been made

under Mr. Thelford's direction, in Shropshire.

The next bridge, on a large scale, which was made of iron, was that over the River Wear, at Monk-Wearmouth, in the county of Durham: the bridge is 236 feet in the span, and the arch rises only 34 feet; it is composed of very short cast-iron frames, which are connected together by bars of wrought-iron, and hollow tubes with flanches and screws; the ribs are covered with timber planking. The weight of cast-iron used in this bridge is 205 tons, hammered-iron 55 tons; this bridge was built under the direction and chiefly at the expence of Rowland Burden, Esq. It was cast at the manufactory of Messrs. Walker's, of Rotherham, in Yorkshire, and does much honour to the projector, and to the iron-masters.

It was a considerable step in the practice of bridge building, being nearly double the span of the arch of Buildwas, and considerably more than double that of the centre-arch of Blackfriars Bridge. This will perhaps appear rash to those who have not had an opportunity of considering the qualities of iron, or who have not carefully compared its strength with the strength of the materials formerly used in constructing bridges. In great works, it is proper we should proceed with caution; but the very principle of improvement must be wholly abandoned, if the demonstrations of science and the evidence of practical knowledge are to be disregarded. To those who will take the trouble of comparing the specific gravity and the strength of cast-iron with those of stone, it will not appear extraordinary, that by using that metal the practice of bridge-building may be changed, and the openings of archways made to extend far beyond what has hitherto been attempted. The advantages to be derived from this practice are obvious, and become of great national importance in every country where the free navigation of rivers is intimately connected with its prosperity.

We have been led into the consideration of this subject by the information we have received respecting the plans for rebuilding London Bridge. Understanding that there was a plan for constructing a bridge over the Thames, of a single arch of cast-iron, we have made particular enquiries, and have authority to say, that the following is a correct statement of the history, principles, and plan of the design.

The manufactures, trade, and commerce of Great Britain having increased to an extent unparalleled in the history of nations,

a great proportion of which is carried on through the metropolis by means of the fine river upon which it is situated, and the important centre it forms for the commerce of great part of the world; although this river forms a noble channel to admit the intercourse of ships of the largest burthen within a few miles of the city, yet, from the increase of the number and size of the vessels frequenting the port of London, great inconvenience and losses have been experienced in transacting the business connected with the shipping. The distance at which the large ships are obliged to lye, the confusion of shipping in the river, the loss of time in loading and discharging goods, the expence of lighterage, the frequency of thefts, the delays and vexation experienced by the merchant and manufacturer, have, at last, given rise to propositions and plans to remedy those evils.—On this great national subject, which embraces such a variety of objects, opinions have, of course, been various, and some of them contradictory; this produced much discussion while the business remained with an open Committee of the House of Commons; and, although much useful information was obtained, yet no project appeared to be finally agreed on and brought to maturity.

This led to the judicious measure of appointing a select committee, consisting of members who were not concerned in any of the projects brought forward. This committee has made three most valuable reports to the House of Commons, wherein every thing relative to the port of London, and the general commerce of the kingdom, as far as it is connected with this port, has been arranged with an accuracy and precision which will enable the legislature and the public to comprehend, at one view, a subject which requires information beyond the power of any individual to bring together.

In this great plan, they have judiciously divided the port of London into three parts;—the first is the Docks in the Isle of Dogs, which are calculated to accommodate the West India trade, which, usually arriving in large fleets, contributed, in a peculiar degree, to the crowded and embarrassed state of the river, and which, from the valuable nature of their cargoes, were very much exposed to depredation; there is also in this part a canal, by means of which, those ships that wish to come up the river may avoid the circuitous rout by Greenwich and Deptford.

The second part is the Docks in Wapping, which are intended for the accom-

modation of several great branches of our trade, which are subject to heavy duties; and the third is the improvement of the river, from the Tower upwards to Blackfriar's Bridge, and this part includes the re-building of London Bridge. By this means, colliers and coasting-vessels, and all vessels of light burthen, are to be admitted to pass the new London Bridge, and ship and discharge goods immediately at wharfs and warehouses to be constructed along the banks of the river, and opposite to the centre of the city.

The two first parts of the plan have been sanctioned by Parliament, and have been undertaken by incorporated companies, excepting the canal, which is now executing under the direction of the City of London.

The Committee have, in their third report, also recommended a general plan for improving the third or upper part of the port of London; that is, by removing the present London Bridge, replacing it by one of cast-iron sixty-five feet high in the clear above high water, with inclined planes, connecting it with the present streets, and such other improvements as may grow out of this alteration, also deepening the bed of the river to admit of ships of two hundred tons lying afloat at low water, and contracting the width of the river, in order to preserve its present velocity, and to acquire space for wharfs and warehouses, and for the inclined planes, without incroaching upon the property which is now connected with the shores.

The portion of this plan, which has been more immediately under the consideration of the Committee, during the present Sessions of Parliament, has been a design of Messrs. Telford and Douglass, in which it is proposed to construct the bridge of a single arch, composed wholly of cast-iron; the span of the arch is six hundred feet, being the width to which, by Mr. Jessop's report, the river ought to be contracted, if it is excavated to have thirteen feet at low water; the height, in the clear, above high water, is sixty-five feet, being the elevation determined by the resolutions of the Committee last sessions.

The boldness and simplicity of this design render it an object of attention, not only to the Committee who are engaged in considering the further improvement of the port of London, but to men of science and practical engineers, and to all who feel an interest in the improvement and credit of their country.

It is now generally admitted, that the present London Bridge ought to be removed,

moved, being expensive and dangerous in itself, and forming an obstruction in the most valuable part of the river; if the present bridge is to be removed, the new bridge should be rebuilt upon that plan which should leave the river clear of obstacles, and at the same time reflect most credit on the British artists.

If a single arch can be constructed without endangering the solidity and duration of the structure, most undoubtedly there can be only one opinion as to the propriety of adopting it: it would be a great national work, combining the greatest degree of utility and magnificence, and superior, in its kind, to any thing the world has yet seen.

In a work of this nature, it would have been imprudent to have been guided by the judgment or opinion of any individual; it therefore became necessary to collect the sentiments of all the persons most eminent for scientific knowledge and practical skill:—this has been done by the Committee, in the most effectual and impartial manner that could be devised, by transmitting copies of the plans, explanatory drawings, and the queries relating thereto, to persons who are well qualified to investigate the subject; these gentlemen have taken it up with an impartiality, candour, and patriotism, which does them honour, and have furnished able and satisfactory demonstrations and opinions; the result is, that an arch of the plan and dimensions referred to their consideration may be constructed so as to be rendered a substantial and durable edifice.

The particulars of these masterly disquisitions are contained in the Appendix to the 4th Report of the Select Committee for the further Improvement of the Port of London: they will be the means of throwing much new light on this important subject, and will, most probably, change the principles and practice of this species of architecture.

It would require many drawings, and much detail, to convey an adequate idea of the form and construction of this magnificent arch; it cannot properly be shewn as a whole in a drawing upon any scale that would suit a publication of this nature: we understand the public curiosity will be speedily gratified with a perspective view taken from the Surry end of the present London Bridge, on a plate four feet long and two feet wide, and which, besides the new bridge, comprehends the principal objects in the Cities of London and Westminster, from Bow Church to Whitehall, and the proposed wharfs, warehouses and terraces

between the bridges: the bridge part is engraved by that eminent artist, Mr. Lowry, whose scientific knowledge is only exceeded by his dexterity as an engraver; and the rest by Mr. Malton, whose views of London have done him honour, and qualify him to give the back-ground with a precision which no other artist could be expected to equal.

According to this plan, the bridge is to be composed wholly of cast-iron, which is much less liable to decay or alteration than hammered iron; the ribs are to be cast in portions, of as large a size as to be conveniently moulded and cast correctly, and such as can be readily managed in the removing and putting up; they are to be connected together by cross and diagonal ties and braces, placed in such a manner that any of the pieces of the ribs, or ties, or braces may be taken out separately, and be replaced without injury or interruption to the bridge. The ribs will receive the weight and pressure in a direction that the stress will operate upon the pieces of iron endways; therefore, before the bridge can give way the iron must be crushed to pieces. All the frames or ribs are to be connected vertically and horizontally, from the soffit of the arch to the road-way, so that the whole bridge will act as one frame, and by that means lessen the lateral pressure against the abutments, and guard against any error in the equilibration of the arch. The ribs are to be so disposed, that they spread from the middle of the bridge to the abutments, with the view of causing the abutments to embrace a greater space in the shore, to increase the width of the bridge, to accommodate the road-way in turning towards the inclined planes, and to prevent any tendency the bridge might have to side vibrations; the side vibrations will be further opposed, by the cross and diagonal ties and braces, and by the plate or grating which is to be laid across the ribs to receive the road-way:—the road-way is to be composed, first of a light, dry, and durable substance laid next to the iron-plates; secondly, of a compact substance, which will not admit of water passing through it; and thirdly, of the side paths and pavements for the driving way. The whole external form of the bridge is to be composed of Gothic tracery; the railing is also to be Gothic work, with Gothic pinnacles to receive the lamps, so that the bridge will, at a distance, have the appearance of a frame of light Gothic tracery, finished on the top with that wildness of outline of which the Gothic style is so capable.

The abutments by the spreading form of the bridge, their connection with the entrances at each end, and with the wharfs at each side, will occupy a space on the shore sufficient to form an ample foundation for an edifice capable of resisting any pressure whatever; the form and connection of the masonry will also be calculated to distribute the resistance through the whole mass, in the same manner as if it were a solid rock of equal magnitude; additional strength will also be gained by the land arches or warehouses which are under the inclined planes.

By making three entrances, or avenues, with the additional width of the bridge at each end, advantages nearly equal to those arising from three bridges will be afforded to the public; in all respects, therefore, the bridge will be an original design, as its important situation and distinguished name justly demands.

The scaffolding upon which the iron arch will be turned, is to be formed by driving rows of piles into the river, the top of which will be above low-water mark, these piles to be properly braced together; upon them will be raised a proper framing to support the part of the iron which will rest upon them; at a convenient distance, to admit barges to pass. Another set of piles and frames will be fixed, and these frames will also be braced together at a proper height over the barge openings, which will admit of gangways being made quite across the river, so that the whole will become one general frame from shore to shore; the top being made to suit the curve of the soffit of the arch, the iron work will then be fixed upon it with facility and ease. The weight of the whole iron work when distributed over so great a space, is very small, when compared with works constructed with stone. The scaffolding will not therefore require to be of the large dimensions which may at first be imagined. The truth of the principles was fully proved by the very ingenious though apparently slight scaffolding, over which the arch of Wearmouth was turned; and they may be illustrated by stating, that the greatest stone arches are turned upon centres framed of timber; when the courses of stone have been brought up to near the crown of the arch on each side, the whole rests upon the timber centres, and in large arches this weight is very great; the centre must however be equal to support the weight, otherwise it would give way, and the stone work would fall down:

The iron arch is in fact, no more than

a framing similar to that for the centering for a stone arch, with this difference, that the iron framing has little more to carry than its own weight. The iron work having much more strength than timber, may be made proportionally smaller: in making and putting up timber centres, there must be props and supports, and the scaffolding for supporting the iron framing may be compared to these props and supports.

By deepening and embanking the river much useful spoil will be gained, and the properties along each bank of the river, as well as the streets adjoining, and leading from thence into the city, will, by a judicious arrangement be rendered very valuable: deposits and public markets for coals may also be formed under the wharfs; by which means the lighterage of coals brought from the Pool up as far as Black Friars Bridge, would be completely saved. This plan is proposed by Mr. Douglass, who has given a full description of it in the Appendix to the Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons: from his estimates on the general consumption of coal in London, it appears that the savings in two years will be adequate to the expense of erecting the new iron bridge; this plan merits mature consideration; the coals being regularly supplied would tend to prevent sudden injurious competition which of late years has been such a burthen on the public.

If this part of the plan for improving the Port of London be successfully executed, we shall be no longer reproached by foreigners, that we have one of the finest rivers in the world running through our principal city, yet that we suffer its usefulness to be, in a great measure, destroyed by maintaining a stone embankment across the most valuable part of it, by suffering its shores to exhibit an extent of offensive mud, instead of converting them to useful wharfs, and its banks to be covered with mean and shapeless buildings, instead of edifices suited to so noble a situation and worthy the commercial metropolis of Europe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a period when the price of every article of life has been advanced, perhaps, to an unprecedented excess, either by means of a scarcity in the produce, or by the villainy of the dealers in this country; the attention of people has been

been turned to devise schemes and plans, in order to lessen its pressure and to check impositions; the Legislature has laudably given attention to the subject, as well as private individuals; and this great body of the nation is again to be solicited for an act, which, on the very first view, carries with it a conviction of utility and of equity:—I mean the application which the Mayor and Corporation of Worcester intend to make, for a Bill that shall compel the selling of corn, potatoes and turnips, by the pound weight, instead of, as is now practiced, by measure. There is no one that ever purchased a peck of grain who will not approve of the scheme, and even the sellers of corn cannot deny the real *fairness* of such a method of sale; although by the change, if it be adopted, they will not be gainers. To sell grain by measure is, in many instances, as deceitful, as if a draper were to *weigh* his cloth for sale, instead of cutting it out by the yard; for the variation that arises in the quantity of corn sold, as is now the practice, in wet and in dry weather, is considerable;—but this will also happen I know, in some degree, *when 'tis weighed* out; the *knack* (as it is termed) of filling a peck or bushel hastily, and throwing the grain in lightly, or filling it slowly, by a man with a *heavy* hand, will likewise occasion a difference in quantity; but no purchaser can attempt to complain of any unfairness, when he sees that the *full* measure is given for which he pays. The quality of grain is almost invariably known when in sample by its weight, and Government contracts are always made on terms to deliver it at per bushel of a fixed number of pounds; if then this practice is already adopted for the public service, why may it not be extended in the buying and selling between individual dealers?—Besides, there is much confusion now in reconciling the average prices of England, because, in some parts, the gallon is the measure for sale, in others, the single Winchester bushel, and in others, the double Winchester bushel, and the prices are inserted in the public papers according to these different quantities, without remarking the standard quantity; and hence, how is a person who is unacquainted with this, to calculate with precision, the general state of the markets? for instance, in this county the double and the single Winchester bushel is used—many do not know what it is, and if one chance to hear that wheat is sold in a certain market, at about double what it is in

his own, he sees the enormity of the price, but knows not why: 'tis much the same with articles that are sold by the pound—which is of 14, 16, or 17 ounces, according to the custom of the place: this too might be regulated.

Perhaps every produce coming under the denomination of grain, such as rye, pease, beans, oatmeal, &c. might be included in the intended regulation; and as the gross hundred of 112lb. is a fixed weight, as well as the ounce avoirdupois, it don't appear likely that much difficulty can arise in determining the standard by which the sale shall be made, or, that it can interfere with the ingenious attempts to ascertain a common standard of weights.

I apprehend that the Magistrates of Worcester have very properly invited the attention of other Corporations to this subject, and I am induced to send you this, in hopes that some of your intelligent Correspondents will give attention to the subject; for surely this is a time when every person ought to exert himself to promote plans which have for their end the tendency to counteract fraud, and to benefit the community. I remain

Your, &c. &c.

Exeter,
9th June, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH I do not pretend to take any part in the *Nuteleutaioimachic** controversy, I beg leave to suggest to the combatants on both sides that some of the laborious trifles in the sixth book of the *Anthologia* may tend to throw a little light on the subject, if properly managed by more able philologists than your humble servant.

There is, among the *ισοψηφα* or *parimutual* pieces, one epigram, which I will here quote, to exemplify my idea.

Ἄλλος ἀπο σταλικῶν, ὃ δ' ἀπ' ἡνερῶ, ὃς δ' ἀπο
ποιτοῦ.

Εὐπολὶ, σοὶ πεμπει δῶρα γενεθλῖδια.

Ἄλλ' ΕΜΕΘΕΝ δεξαί μουσαν στιχόν, ὅστις ἐς
ΑΙΕΙ

ΜΙΜΝΟΙ καὶ φίλης σημα, καὶ ευμαθῖνης.

* This term is partly borrowed from Mr. Wakefield's late publication, the "*Notæ Carcerariæ*."

Agreeably to the intention of the writer who composed these lines, the letters of the first distich, summed together as numerals, should produce the same total as those of the second. But, as we now find the lines written, that is not the case: for, while the sum of the former is only 5953, that of the latter is 6018. To a certainty, therefore, the epigram has not been handed down to us correct, as originally given by the author. To detect where the error lies, we must call in the aid of conjecture, guided, however, by the numbers, which will serve as a clue to direct us on our way.

In examining which of the words appear most likely to have been altered by the officious ignorance of the copyists, we naturally look first to *Εμεθεν*, which might have been written with or without the *paragoric* N, according to circumstances. Perhaps I may be told that *Εμεθε*, without the N, is not found in Stephanus or Hederic. I grant it: but at the same time I hope every scholar will agree with me, that *Εμεθεν* is nothing more than *Εμεθε* with the addition of the *paragoric* N, as *Ενεργε*, *Ενεργεν*, *Προσθε*, *Προσθεν*, &c. &c.

By expunging the N (=50) from *Εμεθεν*, we reduce the number 6018 to 5968, which exceeds that of the first distich by only 15; and of the redundant 15 we can easily rid ourselves by two very slight and obvious emendations.

As well as the poetic *Αιει*, we likewise find *Αιεν*: and this *Αιεν* is nothing more than *Αιε*, with the addition of the *paragoric* N; *Αιε* itself being formed by metathesis from *Αει*. Although I cannot elsewhere find an example of *Αιε* in its separate state, I find it in composition, in the word *Αιεναιοντα*, given as a various reading—and, notwithstanding the brand of reprobation stamped on it in Ernesti's edition, I cannot consider it as a bad reading—in *Odyssæy* N, 109—

Εν δ' ἵδ' αὖτ' Αἰεναιόντα—

But, whether *Αιεναιοντα* be the better or the worse reading in this passage, if your readers will only admit that there *was* such a word as *Αιε*, I am satisfied: for I am sure nobody can doubt of the readiness with which the transcribers would have altered it to the more common *Αιει*. By expunging the interpolated *ντα* (=10), we further reduce the number of the corrupted distich to 5958, leaving only the trifling error of 5, which lurks in the word *Μεμνοι*, but which may easily be removed by reading *Μεμνω*. The verb *Μεμνω*, which would naturally be altered by an ignorant

scribe to the more usual *Μιμνω*, is found in Stephanus, quoted from the old Lexicographer. If, however, any of your readers choose to consider *Μεμνοι* as a syncope for *Μεμνοι*, I am not disposed to quarrel with him on that account; though, for my own part, I am satisfied with the verb *Μεμνω*. In either case, let the latter lines be read thus—

Αλλ' ΕΜΕΘΕ δεξαι μουσων στιχον, οστις
εσ ΑΙΕ.

ΜΕΜΝΟΙ και Φιλης σημα, και ευ-
μαδινς—

and both distichs will be found perfectly *parinumeral*, as the author intended them to be, viz.

First Distich.				Second.	
		times.		times.	
α = 1,	occurs	7 = 7	7 = 7	7 = 7	
β = 3		1 = 3	...	...	
δ = 4		4 = 16	1 = 4	1 = 4	
ε = 5		6 = 30	8 = 40	8 = 40	
η = 8		1 = 8	3 = 24	3 = 24	
θ = 9		1 = 9	2 = 18	2 = 18	
ι = 10		6 = 60	10 = 100	10 = 100	
κ = 20		1 = 20	2 = 40	2 = 40	
λ = 30		5 = 150	3 = 90	3 = 90	
μ = 40		1 = 40	6 = 240	6 = 240	
ν = 50		3 = 150	3 = 150	3 = 150	
ξ = 60		...	1 = 60	1 = 60	
ο = 70		10 = 700	4 = 280	4 = 280	
π = 80		7 = 560	...	...	
ρ = 100		2 = 200	...	...	
σ = 200		5 = 1000	8 = 1600	8 = 1600	
τ = 300		2 = 600	2 = 600	2 = 600	
υ = 400		2 = 800	2 = 800	2 = 800	
φ = 500		...	1 = 500	1 = 500	
χ = 600		...	1 = 600	1 = 600	
ω = 800		2 = 1600	1 = 800	1 = 800	
			5953	5953	

If my conjectural emendations be admitted as restorative of the true readings, it seems to follow that the author of the verses under consideration did not conceive the *paragoric* N necessary to lengthen a short syllable in the *caesura*. That point, however, I leave to be canvassed by those gentlemen who have taken a more active part in the discussion of the question than I am disposed to take, and who will find, among the nick-nack trifles of the *Anthologia*, other pieces which may be made to furnish grounds of argument on the subject.

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

May 1, 1801.

J. CAREY.

P. S. I have this moment seen, in page 318 of your last Number, "Mr. Dyer's Reply

ply to Mr. Carey."—As Mr. Dyer intends to drop the controversy, so shall I after a brief notice of one or two passages in his *Reply*.

He says—"All that I know of the poets themselves (nobody, I believe, knows much more) is this:—that Leonidas, a modern Greek poet, excelled in writing a species of verse," &c.—If Mr. Dyer, when he undertook to unriddle and translate two of Leonidas's trifles, had only taken the trouble of reading, in the same page, a few lines more than he quoted from him, he might have discovered that the poet was a native of Alexandria—was cotemporary with the empress Agrippina—and was noticed by the reigning emperor, to whom he had the honour of presenting at least three successive volumes of his poems. From book i. of the *Antilogia*, ch. 68, he might have further learned (if that were of any consequence) that Leonidas was a mathematician and astronomer as well as a poet: for we may safely conclude that this was the same Leonidas, partly from his own words, *ευγενεταίς γνωρίμοις Ἰταλίδαις*, &c. partly from the mathematic turn of his genius, displayed in the accommodation of his verses to arithmetical as well as poetic numbers.—Now, if the cotemporary of Agrippina, living at a period when the Greek language was yet in its purity, is to be scornfully depreciated as "a modern Greek," in what class are we to rank Plutarch and Lucian and Marcus Antoninus, who wrote so long posterior to Leonidas—and, much later than these, the great Longinus? Longinus to be contemned as "a modern Greek!"—I hope Mr. Dyer does not carry his ideas of modernism to that extent.

He accuses me of "flying off to higher matter, and leaving the poor epigrams to shift for themselves."—I had no further occasion for the epigrams: I did not want to either unriddle or translate them: I resorted to a higher source, to Homer himself, for arguments in support of the opinion founded on the epigrams: in reply to which arguments, Mr. Dyer quotes Gruter and Gronovius and Montfaucon, to prove, not the Greek mode of pronunciation, which was the only point to be proved—but the Greek mode of penmanship and sculpture, which has as little to do in the decision of the question, as the Greek mode of eating and drinking.

He asserts that the verses of Nicodemus "abound with false quantities," and quotes the authority of Mr. Wakefield for pronouncing two of them to be "proper monsters." He points out, as a heinous sin against prosody, the *alpha* long in *αγομεν*. But *alpha* is one of the common vowels, and is indiscriminately made either long or short by Homer in *απες*, *αυρη*, &c. If this reason will not satisfy Mr. Dyer, perhaps I may satisfy him by asserting that *αγομεν* is not the present tense, but the second aorist, as *ηγαγομεν* in the subsequent epigram on a similar subject and a similar occasion: wherefore, in reading *Εκ θαλαμων αγομεν*,

the Ionic dialect, without the augment, gives us the *alpha* short—in reading backward *αγομεν εκ θαλαμων*, the Doric gives *αγομεν* for *ηγομεν*, with the *alpha* long; and thus the pretended "monster" of "false quantity" will prove to be nothing more than a dialectic variation, overlooked by Mr. Dyer.

Further, Nicodemus has some short syllables made long by the *casura*, after the example of Homer and other (not "modern") poets—among the rest (one of Mr. Wakefield's monsters) the final syllable of *εγχαφεν* lengthened before a vowel in the *penthemimeral casura*. But, with all due deference to Mr. Wakefield, I cannot consider this as a monster more justly deserving to be pierced with the arrows of conjectural criticism than a similar diafole in Homer, *Iliad* Ε, 1—

Νεστορα δ' οὐν ελαΘΕΝ ιαχη, πινοντα περ
ερωτης—

than διδμεΝ, *Iliad* Β, vers. 228—or αγατεΝ, Hymn. in Mercur. vers. 12—with many others of the same kind, which might be quoted from the best Greek and Latin poets. Or, granting it still to be a monster, Mr. Wakefield has shown how easily the monster may be subdued by the bare transposition of a word, without the alteration of a single letter—being, as he supposes, nothing more than an error of the copyist, such as may be found in almost every page of the old manuscripts.

With respect to the other monster—

Πεντελικης ΜΕ Πανα πετρης—

though I do not pretend to defend it by alleging the practice of Homer who abounds with short monosyllables made long in the first half of a foot*—yet I believe no impartial judge will deem that single blemish (supposing it a blemish) sufficient to justify Mr. Dyer's unqualified condemnation of Nicodemus's verses. And, whereas he roundly asserts that "in almost every one of the epigrams there is a violation of the rules of prosody," I think I may safely venture to maintain, that, unless he still insist on the passages here noticed, he cannot produce, from the *αντιστροφοντα* of Nicodemus† or the *ισοφαρα* of Leonidas, a single instance of an unlicensed infringement of the established laws of Greek versification; and, therefore, that the verses of those poets are not, as he says, "proper monsters injudiciously introduced by Mr. Carey in a question concerning accent and quantity." J. C.

May 3.

* See *Iliad* Β, 58, 196—Γ, 125, 221—Δ, 161, 274—I, 255, 498, 516—Α, 10, 37, 378, 541, 810, &c. &c. &c.

† To some of your readers, it may perhaps be not disagreeable to be informed that SIRDONIUS APOLLINARIS gives us the following *antistrophic* couplet, lib. ix. epist. 13—

Præcipiti modo quod decurrit tramite flumen,
Tempore consumptum jam cito deficit.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my remarks on the pause in the hexameter verse, called *κατὰ τρίτον πρῆχαις*, I should not have forgotten to notice such lines as the following:

Εὐδοκίᾳς εὐ μάλα μακρὸν ἀτερμονα πύρρετον ἵππον.

This case, indeed, I consider as a species of *sesquicæsuræ*, in like manner as the place of the ordinary *cæsuræ* is often supplied by a monosyllable, as

Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais de classibus unum.

In endeavouring to explain the cause why the above-mentioned pause is so agreeable to the ear, I should have taken into the account the natural sweetness of the *tracheæ*.

With respect to the use of such words as *ἀμύντες* in the Latin poets, I find, upon enquiry, that Lucretius, after the Greek manner, frequently uses them after the *sesquicæsuræ* in the third foot, as,

Cum fremitu, sævitque miraci murmure pontum;

that Ovid generally sets a short monosyllable before them, as likewise Virgil, who employs them very rarely, except at the close of the verse, in which, if I mistake not, he is followed by Lucan, Statius, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, and Claudian.

The reason of the short monosyllable appears to be, that, by being uttered with the following word, it produces to the ear the effect of such a word as *ωρῶνόντες*, which is readily admitted into that station of the verse.

That this is the fact, is manifest from the following consideration, that the Latin poets, who do not like such words as *ωρῶνόντες* at the end of the verse, are equally averse to the short monosyllable before such words as *ἀμύντες* at the close of the line; but that the Greeks, who often terminate their hexameter with such words as *κατέρυσεν*, have also no objection to such terminations as

μη σε παρήκη, Hom. II. i. 555: And perhaps it is for the same reason that the Greeks have no objection to a word of two short syllables before the concluding spondee, as, *δὸς παῖδς*, II. ii. 731.

Lucretius, who in this also has the authority of the Greeks, occasionally uses such words as *ἀμύντες* in the following station of the verse:

Sive *ωρῶνόντες* est, sive est contrarius ardor.

To which Virgil has approached very near in one or two instances, as,

Melle *ῥιζαῖται* et medicatis frugibus ossam.

Whether the following line of Lucretius can plead any authority or parallel example, I do not know:

Per simulacra *λῶν* cætera, quæ videt æque.

The whole matter is of no great consequence; but no peculiarity is too minute to deserve notice. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Chestant, June 2, 1801. E. COGAN.

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 74.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE *Memoirs* of some Sovereign Princes, given in your late Numbers, while they have, I doubt not, gratified and informed your Readers, have probably afforded to some of them considerable matter for speculation.

The general strain of them is perhaps not perfectly accordant with the usual spirit of your Miscellany; yet I should despise the bigotry of one who should blame their insertion on that account.

It is enough, if you are ready to give place to such remarks as may be thought useful to correct any false bias which their writer may have contracted.

I shall at present desire that favour from you, with respect to a few observations on the *Memoirs* of the present Duke of Parma.

The most remarkable thing related of this potentate is the account of his education; by which it appears, that, as far as nature would permit, there was a chance that even a prince of the Spanish line might have attained a portion of light and knowledge.

The writer fairly lets us know, that this favourable prospect was owing to the choice made of the celebrated Abbé Condillac for a preceptor—a man well known to the literary world as an ingenious and profound reasoner on the most important topics relative to the human mind, as well as an elegant writer.

He gives an instructive account from Condillac himself of the process followed in opening the pupil's understanding; and he concludes with lamenting, that the prince should have lost all these advantages, by

“becoming addicted to false devotion.” So far all is well and consistent; but in the next column we find a very different representation given of the affair.

Borrowing lights from the Abbé Barruel's discoveries, he imputes the whole of this project of making a prince somewhat better than a puppet, to a deep-laid plot of the French Encyclopædists, who, doubtless, thought it a wonderful stroke to seat philosophy upon a throne of Italy.

D'Alembert, “a professed Atheist,” it seems, proposed Condillac, another “professed Atheist,” for the Prince's tutor. It might seem extraordinary that men of this character should be applied to on such an occasion; but we soon after find this supposed Atheism softened down to “Materialism,” which is understood to be a synonymous term.

We in England know, however, that one of the acutest philosophers of the age, who, so far from being an Atheist, is a very zealous Christian, makes no scruple of declaring himself a Materialist.

The truth of the matter then seems to be, that,

3 R

by

by some means or other, one of the ablest men in France was appointed preceptor to the Prince of Parma, instead of one of the ecclesiastics to whose charge the education of sovereigns has usually fallen: an alarming circumstance, doubtless, in the eyes of the ex-Jesuit Barruel, whose former society founded its greatness upon the influence it acquired by becoming the instructors and directors of most of the crowned heads in Europe. Whether a Protestant is bound to think in the same way, will admit of a dispute; nor perhaps will every one be sensible of Voltaire's "effrontery," in congratulating his friends upon such an event. By Condillac's own account, it appears that he taught his pupil the Catechism and Bible; but the governor who succeeded him found that he had "neglected the religious part of his duty." We may perhaps venture to suppose that this neglect consisted in not having sufficiently trained him to the tactics of catholic devotion, or, possibly, not having inspired him with a due abhorrence of heresy. Of the manner in which the "more religious governor" impressed his mind, we may judge by the curious piece of information, that "the Prince was so penetrated with a sense of his past dangers, as to take an oath before an image of the blessed Virgin, that he would forget all he had learned from such an impure source;" and we may be well assured that he kept his word. It is afterwards observed to be astonishing, that the philosopher should openly teach his royal pupil the pernicious principles which he has so carefully concealed in his works; but where is the proof or probability that he did inculcate such principles? The Prince's fright certainly implies no more than the consciousness of some past omissions, which his new director had represented to him in a heinous light. These, it seems, he has since amply compensated, by adopting all the minute devotion of a Capuchin Friar, with which the greatest part of his time is occupied. Truly, it may admit of a doubt, whether he has been much a gainer by his change of an instructor! That Condillac attempted too much for the capacity of his pupil is highly probable; and certainly it is an easier thing to teach Ave Marias, than mathematical or metaphysical theorems. It would, however, have been somewhat curious to have seen how a prince would turn out under the education of a philosopher:—We know perfectly well what they become under the tuition of monks and prelates.

Your's, &c.

N. N.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*VIEW OF RELIGION, MANNERS, &c. *in*
the ISLAND of CORFU*.

RELIGION.

TWO religions are professed in Corfu, the Latin and the Greek. The rites and observances of the former being pretty well known to the generality of English readers, it is unnecessary here to dwell upon them. The two following particulars, however, appear not wholly unworthy of notice.

By a decree of the Venetian senate, the commander in chief at Corfu, attended by his entire household, which is emphatically styled his court, is obliged to attend the celebration of divine service in the cathedral on the principal festivals, such as Christmas, Easter, &c. The archbishop, arrayed in his pontifical robes, repairs at the head of his clergy to the church door, where the commander in chief, in full gala dress, awaits his arrival. They enter the church together; but the prelate takes the right hand. On the left, in the choir, opposite to the episcopal throne, stands that of the general, whose suite are placed, each according to his rank, in a pew lined with crimson velvet. On retiring from church, the same order is observed as in entering: but the general now takes the right of the archbishop. When asked to explain the reason of this difference, a Venetian answers that the prelate is the superior in entering his cathedral, but is only a subject when he comes out.

"I complied," says a late traveler, "with the invitation given to me by a newly-ordained priest to attend his first mass. The service being concluded, he seated himself in an arm-chair, with his back turned to the altar. His relatives, his friends, the persons whom he had invited, others who had been attracted by curiosity, went one after another to kneel before the new priest, kissed his hand, and retired, after having deposited a piece of money in a basin placed on a small table by his side. In imitation of the others, I in my turn approached the altar, where I ascertained a fact which I could have scarcely believed when first I was informed of the custom: without kneeling, or imprint-

* The invasion of the French must no doubt have lately introduced many innovations, which are not here noticed; the picture being intended to represent the Corsicans such as they were previously to the entrance of their Gallic visitors.

ing with my lips a token of veneration on the hand of the priest, I cast my tribute into the basin. It was a liberal tribute; wherefore it gained for me a smile of approbation from the young priest, and from another ecclesiastic who was attentively occupied by his side in watching the receipts. In consideration of my present, I was indulgently pardoned for my neglect of the other formalities."—This ceremony is called *Mancia*. Sometimes a young priest, entertaining doubts of a large contribution, sells the produce before hand for whatever sum he can obtain; in which case the purchaser takes the station of the assistant ecclesiastic, and personally superintends the basin.

GREEK CHURCH.

The Corsiots, converted to Christianity by Saint Jason and Saint Sospater, embraced that schism, which, sprung from ambition and the lust of pre-eminence, finally terminated in the separation of the two churches, which till then had been united. The isle of Corfu was subject to the patriarchal jurisdiction of Constantinople, where the Greek ritual at that time flourished alone and unrivalled.

The Greek church at Corfu has for its chief a *protopapa*, or head-priest, elected in an assembly of the clergy and the nobility. That office is conferred upon none except an ecclesiastic of a noble family admitted to the council. It is not personal merit that determines the suffrages; they were principally swayed by the influence and liberality of the candidate. Some time previous to the election, he goes, accompanied by his relatives and friends, to canvas for the votes of the nobles and of the *papas* or priests, who enjoy the deep and respectful bows which they publicly receive on those occasions, but who are not usually satisfied without more substantial tokens of good-will.

The ceremony of the election is conducted in the hall where the nobles hold their assemblies. The interior part of that hall is surrounded with benches: in the farthest part, a small wooden balustrade incloses a table covered with a cloth, and the seats destined for the governor and the other chief officers of the government. The Venetian nobles who compose his court, together with the aides-de camp, are placed by their side. These are the only persons allowed to appear armed at those assemblies; a precaution which originated in the suspicious policy of the government.

The nobles and the *papas* being ranged on the benches, a *fante* or beadle, clad in

a dress of mean blue cloth, and wearing on his head a cap of the same, but decorated in front with a silver plate impressed with the arms of the city, loudly and repeatedly calls forth the name of one of the candidates. The candidates, meanwhile, humbly standing at the door with their heads uncovered, and surrounded by their relatives, who on this occasion are not admitted into the assembly, solicit, with lowly and repeated bows, the votes of their fellow-citizens.

Two other *fantes* now advance and take from the table a basket filled with little balls, which they distribute to the nobles and *papas*. The governor alone receives two. Next comes forward a fourth *fante*, who passes along the ranks with a balloting-box which has one hole without to admit the hand, and two within communicating to separate drawers, so that each voter may drop in his ball for or against the candidate without being discovered; a very prudent and necessary precaution in a country where vengeance is encouraged by impunity. While the balloting-box is going round, the *fante* continues to repeat the name of the candidate, who incessantly renews the mute solicitation of his humble bows. When the votes are collected, the box is presented to the governor, who personally counts them, and finally names the successful candidate. The latter, amid loud applauses and congratulations, advances to thank the governor, who possesses a casting vote, and who answers him by a slight compliment pronounced in a tone of protection. The populace, assembled in crowds at the door of the council-hall, are immediately informed of the election by the *fantes*, who, tossing up their caps, and joining the notes of very shrill whistles to the joyous shouts of the multitude, make strenuous efforts to signalise their zeal by the vehemence of their cries.

The new *protopapa* is immediately vested with his ceremonial robes in the council-chamber. They consist of a long gown of crimson satin, a *soutane**, girdle, and *calotte*†, of the same stuff, and an ample velvet hat of the same colour, from which hang two enormous silk tassels. The pastoral staff is composed of several pieces of ivory joined together, and terminating in a large ball.

Scarcely is the new *protopapa* arrayed,

* A garment close from the hips upward, wide and flowing from the hips to the ground.

† A skull-cap.

when he seats himself in a chair provided for that purpose by the governor: but he does not sit in it gratuitously; for that honor costs him a certain sum*, which by a very ancient custom he is obliged to pay. Four sturdy *fantes* now joyously raise on their shoulders the head of the church, who sits tottering in his chair, and exposed to a thousand oscillations. He is soon environed by a crowd of people whose eager zeal to approach him frequently interrupts the benedictions which he liberally bestows on all around. The noise of firing resounds on every side, the bells ring in all the churches; and in the midst of this din he is conducted to the Greek cathedral, where a long and clamorous litany is sung. Thence he is carried home to receive the more peaceful compliments of his relatives and friends, but not without having been exposed to many risks on his elevated seat, from the ardent zeal displayed by the multitude in doing honor to their spiritual chief.

"Having followed the new protopapa to his house," says the traveler already quoted, who witnessed one of these elections, "I observed a table copiously furnished with refreshments, which must necessarily have been provided some days antecedent to the election, and which excited in my mind a suspicion that the expense had not been incurred without a previous certainty of success. A bystander confirmed my doubts respecting the purity of the voters' conduct, by informing me that it was usual to purchase their suffrages."

"The clergy and the nobles, having promiscuously crowded into the hall, lost no time in preparing to do honor to the repast. After a short compliment paid to the taste and munificence of their entertainer, they rushed to storm the table, which soon became the scene of a downright battle where superior strength gained all the advantage. The church confounded at this moment with the nobility rendered the spectacle the more curious, even from a distance. The clerical robe, it is true, was not convenient for scrambling in a throng: but how advantageous was it found in affording a vast reservoir in which the wearer might abundantly deposit the fruits of his dexterity and vigorous exertions! I saw persons, whom I had at first supposed to be men of some education, greedily swallowing biscuits, sweetmeats, &c. &c. cramming their pockets with them, and even filling their hats. I was

astonished at their indecent gluttony; and they were surprised to see my coldness at so interesting a moment. Indeed I had felt no inclination to hazard my person in the skirmish: but it is to be observed, that at all tables it is customary for the guests to fill their pockets when their stomachs can no longer second their greediness. The field of battle being at length abandoned by the nobles and clergy, was left to be gleaned by a select party of the mob, whose ardor in the business fully justified the precaution I had taken of keeping aloof from the affray. After this, a number of loaves and some pieces of small coin were distributed to the multitude who, during the whole time of the feast, had continued shouting under the windows."

A ceremony of this kind takes place at each election: but the degree of sumptuousness which marks the entertainment, entirely depends on the disposition of the individual elected. He might in fact confine his treat to a few cups of coffee and chocolate, which would no doubt be more economic: but this would, in the eyes of the people, appear a heinous violation of decorum: and, although avarice be a striking trait in the Grecian character, vanity is no less a conspicuous feature. Both are reconciled in this affair: the public show and flash of the festival-day is afterwards compensated by rigid parsimony in private to re-establish the equilibrium.

The *protopapa* of Corfu is distinguished from those of the other Venetian isles by the title of the Great *Protopapa*: he is immediately dependent on the patriarch of Constantinople, and possesses all the episcopal powers. He performs all the functions of a bishop, and enjoys, in common with the bishops, the privilege of leaning on his pastoral staff as he walks—a distinctive privilege of the episcopacy.

He continues five years in office: after the expiration of that period, he returns to the class of ordinary *papas*, retaining no other advantage from his late elevation than a somewhat greater portion of respect, and the privilege of wearing a crimson girdle.

His revenue is confined to the casual perquisites of his office; and his skill in augmenting their amount can alone indemnify him for the expenses by which he purchased his nomination.

There are canons attached to the cathedral, as to that of the Latin church: but they have no fixed prebend. The only advantage conferred on them by their canonicate is that of being at the head of the

* About thirteen shillings sterling.

the clergy. They are distinguished by a violet girdle, and a cord and small tassel of the same color to their hats. From marriages, baptisms, and burials, they, as well as the *protopapa*, derive some casual emoluments: the *protopapa* usually receives about nine shillings sterling on these occasions, and each canon about half a crown, with a wax taper of a pound weight.

One of the most lucrative articles of their spiritual traffic, and at the same time one of the most effectual means of keeping the people in stupid ignorance and subjection, is the anathema. Under the slightest pretext, a Greek can obtain a sentence of excommunication against his neighbour: the latter has equally an opportunity of returning the compliment by another excommunication, which invalidates that obtained against him by his enemy. The same priest serves both parties with impartial and equal zeal. These thunders of the Greek church prove very expensive to the fools who have recourse to them.

The ceremony is performed in public, in the open street, and, opposite to the door of the person on whom the sentence of excommunication is to fall. The success is reckoned much more certain when the complainant can afford to pay a sufficient sum to induce the *protopapa* to come in person at the head of his clergy to pronounce the anathema. In such case, the prelate repairs to the appointed place, arrayed in a mourning dress, holding a black taper in his hand, preceded by a great crucifix and banner, both likewise black; his attendants also being dressed in mourning.

The *protopapa* accompanies his imprecations by violent gestures, and, having pronounced the dread formula, retires shaking his robe. The excommunicate person is from that moment excluded from every church, and cut off from all participation in the prayers of the faithful: nor can he be restored to his former rights except by a counter excommunication, which if he be unable to purchase, it frequently happens that he proceeds to the most desperate extremes; and avenges himself on his enemy by assassinating him. The lower classes of the people entertain so awful an idea of those excommunications, as to be impressed with a belief that the earth trembles at the moment when the sentence is pronounced; insomuch that individuals have been observed to manifest their terror by shrieks, and to behave as if the earth really had trembled.

If the Greek priests are thus crafty and attentive in availing themselves of every circumstance calculated to strengthen their authority over an ignorant multitude enslaved to the most absurd prejudices, the Venetian government does not neglect to take equal advantage of the popular credulity. The thunders of anathema are sometimes hurled against whole villages on occasions when little hope is entertained of success from the employment of an armed force. Those villages are thus completely cut off from all communication with the rest of the country; and the unfortunate inhabitants, after having complied with the orders for the neglect of which they had been excluded from the pale of the church, deem themselves thrice happy to be re-admitted to the communion of the faithful on paying a certain contribution. It may naturally be supposed that the expedient of counter-excommunication cannot be employed against the government.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not think the account in your last Magazine of the person who was confined with an iron-mask correct.

From what I have read, Louis XIV. was more jealous of Fouquet with his mistresses, than Colbert was of him as minister.

There is a very particular account who the iron-mask was, in the Life of Marshal de Richelieu, and also the famous means by which it was procured.

But in the Memoirs of Louis XIV. by M. Anquetil, page 188 of the first volume, quoting the Memoirs of the Duke de St. Simon, he says, that when the superintendent Fouquet heard M. de Lauzun, who had been sent to Pignerol on the rupture of his marriage with Mademoiselle de Montpensier, relate his successes at court, and that he had once obtained the King's consent to his marriage with this great heiress; Fouquet believed him quite mad; for when he had been in power about ten years before, he was then but a younger son of a Gascon family, of the name of Peguelin.

This was in 1671. When the court afterwards thought proper to indulge the superintendent, by allowing his family to visit him, he related to them what M. de Lauzun had told him, and thought they were all mad; when they agreed to the truth of all he had heard.

I have mentioned all these circumstances

to shew, that there was not any necessity for the government to be so careful of Fouquet, as to send him to Paris with an iron-mask; and that after the indulgence of his family being allowed to visit him, the precaution was useless. I do not therefore believe the card, said to have been found in the Bastille; has any connection whatever with the man with the iron-mask mentioned by Voltaire. Great care was taken when he died to burn every thing belonging to him—of course the warrants of reception would have been destroyed. You may see also a note on this subject, by the Abbé Soulavie, in his Life of the Marshal de Richelieu. I am, Sir,

May 14, 1801.

Your's, &c.

A. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

STATE OF GERMAN LITERATURE at PARIS.

THE Parisian critics are divided into two hostile parties with respect to the value of German literature, which for the last four years has attracted more attention than formerly, and been served up in various translations to the French public, who think it quite superfluous to learn any except their own universal language. The emigrants, indeed, who had returned from Germany, did their best to turn to good account the talent they had acquired during their exile: but, except some novels by Schulz, Lafontaine, and Spiels, which were suited to the taste of the frivolous and sentimental class of readers, nothing would take root and thrive. The first forcible impulse towards German literature was given in Paris, as in London, by one of Kotzebue's plays, "*Misanthropy and Repentance*," which the Citoyenne Mole imported from Amsterdam to the French capital. It is almost incredible what mighty effect that piece produced at the *Theatre Feydeaux*; where, as a wit observed, they began to sob and melt into tears even when paying the entrance-money at the door. From that time the Parisians began to believe, that the Germans actually possessed some genius; and even Madame Stael, in her ingenious work on literature, allowed them a manly energy, although she as good as denied them all claim to taste. In the mean time, the translators proceeded briskly with their work, in order to keep alive and increase the rising flame of enthusiasm for this branch of Northern literature. To Kotzebue's succeeded the most celebrated German dramas which were not

already known from Junker's and Friedel's Theatre. But some unlucky genius so ordered it, that hereagain they made an egregious mistake in their choice. Schiller's "*Cabal and Love*," was completely damned when produced on the French stage. Before that, a very indifferent translation of two volumes of his "*Theatre*" had been sent forth, and roused the French critics to arms. Some pieces of Kotzebue even could now no longer meet with that favourable reception which had at first been given to his *Misanthropie et Repentir*. Iffland's *Foresters*, and some other dramatic pieces which were offered to the fastidious Parisians, fell to the ground, to rise no more.—Two translations of Wieland's *Oberon* made their appearance, but unfortunately they were *prosaical* in more than one sense of the word. The door of one of these translations sent a copy of it to Wieland at Ossinastadt, by whom he had been once hospitably entertained at Weimar: but the venerable poet was so provoked on reading it, that he would not let it remain even one night under his roof.—Bitaubé, who had resided many years at Berlin, as member of the royal academy, but during the Revolution returned to Paris, where he became a member of the National Institute, ventured to try his strength upon Göthe's idyllic epopœe *Hermann and Dorothy*. But the prosaic chanter of the chaste Joseph and of the Batavians, so far from being able to transfuse into his translation the peculiar beauties of the original, did not even render the sense in general correctly. With somewhat better success, Citizen Cramer translated Klopstock's *Hermann's Schlacht* and *Bardiet*: but the dish itself did not suit the stomachs of Frenchmen, even though it had not been cooked in a German-French kitchen. The consequence was, that almost the whole was sold for waste-paper. The enterprising brothers Levrault of Strasburg and Paris last year established a separate journal for German literature, entitled the *Bibliothèque Germanique*, the editing of which was jointly undertaken by the Canoness Polier and Citizens Labaume and Dumainieux. This would certainly be the surest medium for bringing quickly and generally into circulation among the French such of the newest productions of German literature as are most distinguished for wit or solid learning. But then the *Bibliothèque Britannique*, published at Geneva, with much taste and effect, by Picet and his coadjutors, should have served as a model to it. Unfortunately, however, the editors of
the

the *Bibliothèque Germanique* were at too great a distance to be able to cull the freshest and most fragrant blossoms. Long extracts from Hagedorn, Garve, and Zimmermann's Zoological Geography, were but ill calculated to satisfy the Parisian's insatiable curiosity and lickerish appetite, for something new and witty. Another unfortunate mistake of the editors was, that they did not make proper arrangements to procure more notices relative to the progress of the Germans in scientific, physiological, and medical pursuits: for in those branches of literature it is that the Frenchman considers the Germans to be farther advanced than in the *belles-lettres*. The natural consequence of so many blunders was, that a very strong party of the leading literati, who gave the ton to others, made themselves merry at the expence of the imaginary excellence of the German authors, and endeavoured to turn the laugh against such of their countrymen as seemed to be infected with the Teutomania. Chenier, in the preface to the new edition of the tragedy Charles IX. expressed himself in the following strong terms:—"Let them extol as much as they please the disgusting absurdities of the English, and the silly drolleries of the German, stage; these follies will produce no evil consequences; all that passes away, becoming first the object of ridicule, and soon sinking into oblivion." This decision was loudly applauded by the anti-German critics. La Harpe, or rather the new *Mercure François*, published by him, was the principal organ of this party, which seemed at a loss to find words sufficiently strong to express their contempt of the *tudesque* productions on the stage, and in hexameter verse. In this respect, the author of an article in the eighth number of that Journal, entitled "What opinion do the German authors themselves entertain of their literature?" particularly distinguishes himself.—On the other hand, Citizen MILLIN (conservator of antiques in the National Library, and professor of antiquities) takes great pains to render not only the philological works (of the full value of which no one even in Paris doubts), but likewise the fine literature of the Trans-rhenans palatable to his countrymen, by giving extracts and critiques of them in the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. More effectual in this respect, however, are perhaps the efforts of the writers of the *Decade Philosophique*. In this latter journal extracts are from time to time inserted from the German productions lately transplanted into France. Göthe's *Her-*

mann and Dorothy, as weakly translated by Bitaubé, was here criticised with much indulgent tenderness; and the national peculiarity, where a series of scenes from common life may furnish materials highly poetical, but which cannot be done in France, pointed out with great knowledge and impartiality. The editors of the *Decade* sometimes treat their readers likewise with an ode from Klopstock, or a song from Voss, translated and accompanied with a suitable introduction. Upon the whole, however, in almost all the attempts to make the French acquainted with the beauties of German literature, two errors were committed, which could not but produce unfavourable effects on the public opinion. In selecting their subjects, the translators were in general guided neither by a good taste, nor by a sufficient knowledge of what would please or attract attention in France.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY answer to your enquiring Correspondents, who regret the abandonment of my Greek and English Lexicon, is short and intelligible. The number of subscribers, which I had originally proposed to myself, would not now defray the expences of publication. The very high terms of printing in the dead languages, added to the lately increased duties on paper, render all adventures in this way utterly impracticable at present in this country, except to those, whom disposition prompts, and a condition in life enables, to sacrifice their fortunes to the promotion of literature and the service of the public.

G. WAKEFIELD.

Dorchester Gaol, April 22, 1801.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of all the DEPARTMENTS of the FRENCH REPUBLIC, including those in the CONQUERED COUNTRIES.

Department of the Ain.

THIS is one of the four departments which are composed of the *ci-devant* Bresse, Bugey, and Valromey, and the principality of Dombes.

It is bounded on the north by the department of Jura; on the east, by those of Lemane and Mont Blanc; on the south, by the river Rhone, which separates it from the department of Isere; and on the west, by the department of the Rhone; its superficies is about 1,077,432 square acres, or 549,905 hectares; its popula-

tion is about 288,700 individuals; it is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Aisne.—One of the six formed of the *ci-devant* Soissonnois, le Beauvoisis, and le Vexin François. It is bounded on the north by the department of the North; on the east, by that of the Ardennes, and part of that of Marne; on the south, by a part of the department of Marne, and the department of Seine and Marne; and on the west, by the departments of the Oise and Somme. Its extent is about 1,467,881 square acres, or 749,183 hectares; its population about 408,172 individuals; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Allier.—This department is formed of the Bourbonnois. It is bounded on the north, by the departments of Saone and Loire, Nièvre, and Cher; on the east, by those of Saone and Loire, and the Loire; on the south, by those of the Loire, Puy de Dome, and Creuse; on the west, by those of Creuse and Cher: its superficies is about 1,454,341 square acres, or 742,272 hectares; population about 266,105 individuals; it is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Lower Alps.—This department is one of the four composed out of the *ci-devant* Provence. It is bounded on the north, by the department of the Upper Alps; on the east, by Piedmont, and the department of the Maritime Alps; on the south, by the department of the Var, and the north-east extremity of that of the mouths of the Rhone; and on the west, by the departments of Vaucluse and the Drome: its superficies is about 1,459,699 square acres, or 745,007 hectares; population 144,436 individuals; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Upper Alps.—This department makes a part of Dauphiné, which contains three. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Mont Blanc and Isère; on the east, by Piedmont; on the south, by the department of the Lower Alps; on the west, by that of the Drome, and part of that of Isère: its superficies is about 1,084,614 square acres, or 553,569 hectares; population 116,754 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Maritime Alps.—This department is formed of the county of Nice. It is bounded on the north by the Appennines, and the department of the Lower Alps; on the east, by the Republic of Genoa; on the south, by the Mediterranean; and on the west, by the departments of the Var and Lower Alps: its

superficies is about 632,619 square acres, or 322,674 hectares; population 93,366 souls; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Ardeche.—This department derives its name from a river of the Vivarais, which rises near Vals, and discharges itself into the Rhone, near Pont St. Esprit. This department is one of the seven formed of Languedoc, Cominges, Nebouzan, and riviere Verdun. It is bounded on the north by the departments of the Drome, Isère, and Lower and Upper Loire; on the east, by that of the Drome, which is separated from it, from one extremity to the other, by the Rhone; on the south, by the department of Gard; and on the west, by the departments of Loyer and Upper Loire: its superficies is about 1,077,929 square acres, or 550,004 hectares; population 273,255 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Ardennes.—This department is one of the four composed of the *ci-devant* Champagne, Charleville, Sedan, Carignan or Mouson, Philippeville, Mariembourg, Givet, and Charlemont. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Sambre and Meuse, and of Jemappe; on the east, by those of Sambre and Meuse, of the Forests and of the Meuse; on the south, by those of the Meuse, the Marne, and the Aisne; and on the west, by those of the Aisne and of Jemappes: its superficies is about 1,029,189 square acres, or 525,281 hectares; population 253,902 souls; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Arriege.—This department is formed of the territory called Couzerans, and the Pays de Foix. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Garonne and of Aude; on the east, by the departments of Aude, and the Eastern Pyrenees; on the south, by the department of the Eastern Pyrenees, and the Pyrenees; on the west, by the department of Upper Garonne: its superficies is about 1,037,533 square acres, or 529,540 hectares; its population about 194,838 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of the Aube.—This department is one of the four composed of Champagne, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Marne, Marne and Seine, and Marne; on the east, by that of Upper Marne; on the south, by those of Côté d'Or and the Yonne; and on the west, by this last and that of Seine and Marne: its superficies is about

1,196,370 square acres, or 610,608 hectares; population 228,814 souls; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Aude.—This department is one of the seven formed by Languedoc, Comminge, &c. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Hérault, Tarn, and upper Garonne; on the east, by the Mediterranean; on the south, by the departments of the Eastern Pyrenees and Arriege; and on the west, by those of Arriege and Upper Garonne: its superficies is about 1,275,503 square acres, or 650,996 hectares; population 219,101 souls; it is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Aveyron.—This department is formed of the *ci-devant* Rouergue. It is bounded on the north by the department of Cantal; on the east, by those of Loyere and Gard; on the south, by those of Gard, Hérault, and Tarn; and on the West, by those of Tarn and Lot. Its superficies is about 1,767,424 square acres, or 902,064 hectares; its population is about 332,090 individuals; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of the Mouths of the Rhone.—This department is one of the three formed out of Provence. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Vaucluse and Gard; on the east, by the south-west extremity of the department of Lower Alps, and by that of Var; on the south, by the Mediterranean; and on the west, by the department of Gard: its superficies is about 1,179,425 square acres, or 601,960 hectares; its population about 305,454 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Calvados.—This is one of the five departments formed of Normandy, and the north part of Perche. It is bounded on the north by the Channel; on the east, by the department of Eure; on the south, by that of Orne, and part of the department of the Channel, which also bounds it on the west: its superficies is about 1,117,643 square acres, or 570,427 hectares; its population about 484,212 individuals; it is divided into six communal districts.

Department of Cantal.—This department is one of the three formed out of Auvergne and le Vélai. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Upper Loire, Puy de Dome, and Corrèze; on the east, by those of Upper Loire and Lozère; on the south, by those of Lozère, Aveyron, and Lot; and on the west, by those of Lot and Corrèze: its superficies is about 1,124,802 square acres, or 574,081

hectares; its population is about 243,708 individuals; it is divided into four communal districts.

Department of Charente.—This department is formed of Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is bounded on the north, by the departments of Upper Vienne, and the two Sevres; on the east, by those of Upper Vienne and Dordogne; on the south, by those of Dordogne and Lower Charente, which bounds it also on the west: its superficies is about 1,153,684 square acres, or hectares; its population is about 319,427 individuals; it is divided into five communal districts.

Department of Lower Charente.—This department is composed of Aunis, and a part of Saintonge. It is bounded on the north by the departments of La Vendée, and the two Sevres; on the east, by a part of that of the two Sevres, and by that of Charente; on the south, by the departments of Dordogne and Gironde; on the west, by the ocean: its superficies is about 1,404,460 square acres; or 716,814 hectares; its population about 420,896 individuals; it is divided into six communal districts.

Department of Cher.—This department is one of those formed of Berry. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Nièvre, Loiret, and Loir and Chér; on the east, by that of Nièvre; on the south, by those of Creuse, Allier, and Indre and Cher: its surface is about 1,450,134 square acres, or 740,125 hectares; its population is about 219,459 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Corrèze.—This department derives its name from a river which passes by Tulle and Brives, and runs into the Vézère; it is one of the departments formed of the Upper and Lower Limosin. It is bounded on the north by the departments of Puy de Dome, Creuse, and Upper Vienne; on the east, by those of Puy de Dome and Cantal; on the south, by those of Cantal, Lot, and Dordogne; on the west, by those of Dordogne and Upper Vienne: its surface is about 1,165,235 square acres, or 594,714 hectares; its population about 254,502 individuals; it is divided into three communal districts.

Department of Côte d'Or.—This department derives its name from a ridge of small mountains, which extend from Dijon, by Nuits, Beaune, and Chalons, to Macon, &c. is so named from the excellent wines which it produces. This department is the second out of the four composed of Burgundy, the Auxerrois, &c. It is bounded on the north by the de-

partments. of Upper Marne, Aube, and Yonne; on the east, by those of Upper Marne, Upper Saone, and Jura; on the south, by those of Jura, and Saone and Loire; and on the west, by those of Nièvre and Yonne. Its superficies is about 1,718,228 square acres, or 876,956 hectares; its population about 339,860 individuals; it is divided into four communal districts.

Department of the Coasts of the North.—This is one of the five formed of the *ci-devant* Bretagne. It is bounded on the north by the ocean; on the east, by the department of Ille and Villaine; on the south, by the department of Morbihan; on the west, by that of Finisterre: its superficies is about 1,143,463 square acres, or 736,720 hectares; its population about 530,441 individuals; it is divided into five communal districts.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Park's *Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa*, we read the following description of a bridge erected by the Jallonkas over the Bafing, a principal branch of the river Senegal.

"The Chief of Manna," says the author, "with a number of his people, accompanied us to the banks of the Bafing, or Black River, which we crossed upon a bridge of bamboos, of very singular construction; some idea of which may be formed from the annexed engraving. The river at this place is smooth and deep, and has very little current. Two tall trees, when tied together by the tops, are sufficiently long to reach from one side to the other; the roots resting upon the rocks, and the tops floating in the water. When a few trees have been placed in this direction, they are covered with dry bamboos, so as to form a floating bridge, with a sloping gangway at each end, where the trees rest upon the rocks. This bridge is carried away by the swelling of the river in the rainy season," &c.

What I propose to observe on this account respects the engraving alluded to, which, though very beautiful, yet, to my apprehension, applies but indifferently to the description. The bridge in the plate has all the symmetry, shapeliness, and precision of a regular structure, differing from a common bridge of wood only in being lowest in the middle, so as to be partly immersed in the stream. There is not the least appearance of either branch or root of a tree; all is smooth and geometrically

regular; and has so little the appearance of being the work of a negro architect, that, if we were not aided by the author's description, and the figures introduced, we should be apt to conclude it was the work of a Wyatt or a Burton.

As I never was more strongly interested by the perusal of any similar work, nor ever more disposed to give *implicit credit* to what is related in it, I cannot help regretting that Mr. Park's graphic talents should have been so unfortunately exercised in this instance, since it certainly may afford the fastidious reader, at least, an opening for conjectures respecting the text, which I am convinced the work does not merit.

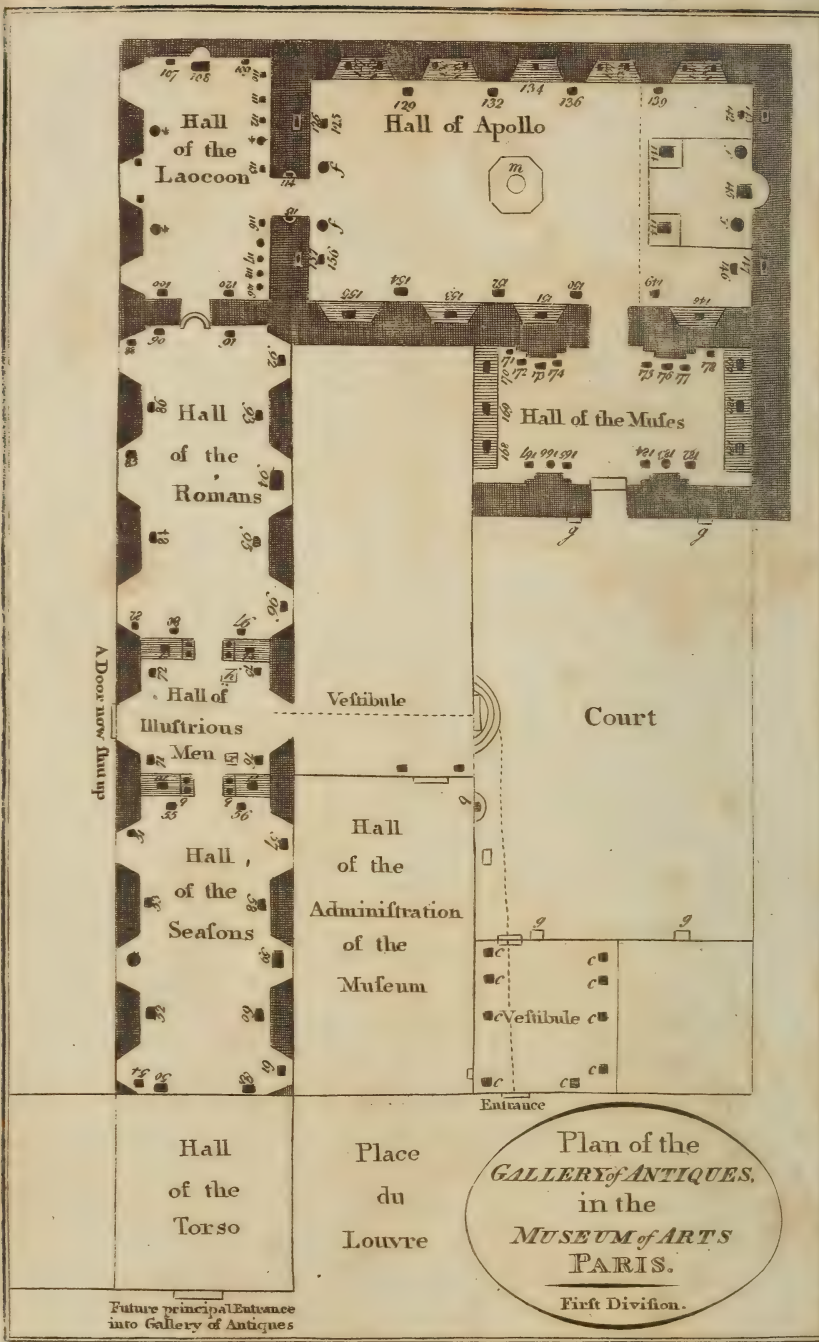
Hammer Smith,
May 17, 1801.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
W. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has become customary with the trustees and governors of some of the public schools in the North of England, to exact and receive from the teachers of these seminaries, previous to their admission into office, a bond or written engagement to quit and resign the schools over which they preside, whenever the trustees shall think proper to demand it. Causes, no doubt, have existed, to dictate and occasion a requisition of this nature; but the injustice and impolicy of such a measure must be obvious to every considerate and impartial mind. The man, who signs an instrument that renders him thus completely dependent on the caprice and disposition of the trustees, can scarcely be expected properly to discharge the duties of so important a trust, since he thereby deprives himself of the power of an upright and unbiassed conduct. If by any means he incur the displeasure and hatred of the trustees, whatever may be the professional abilities he possesses, or how diligent and attentive soever he be in his official employment, his dismission and disgrace will be inevitable. Instances there certainly have been, in which they, to whom this additional increase of power has been thus delegated, have exercised a just and laudable discretion, and in which their moderation, no less than their integrity, has been highly visible. Precedents of this kind are, however, rare, and I could produce many examples, wherein an opposite disposition and conduct have prevailed.—I will mention one: the trustee of a public school, who had reserved to himself the sole right of appointing a master, and also



A Door now shut up

Hall of the Laocoon

Hall of Apollo

Hall of the Romans

Hall of the Muses

Hall of Illustrious Men

Vestibule

Court

Hall of the Seasons

Hall of the Administration of the Museum

Vestibule

Hall of the Torso

Place du Louvre

Plan of the
GALLERY of ANTIQUES.
in the
MUSEUM of ARTS
PARIS.
First Division.

Future principal Entrance into Gallery of Antiques

of depriving him of his office whenever it was deemed expedient, rented some part of the land that had been bequeathed to the school. It happened that, upon an increase of the value of land, an advance in the rent was offered to the master by another person, above what the trustee at that time paid him. The master accordingly mentioned this circumstance to the trustee, and informed him, it was his intention to let the estate to the best advantage; but was told in reply, that, unless he (the trustee) was allowed to hold the farm for the same yearly rent, he should be instantly deprived of his school.

I am also inclined to question the *legality* of imposing on the teachers of these schools a condition that appears so unwarrantable. It is certain that the removal of a master from his office rests only with the bishop of the diocese, to whom the trustees, if they have any grievances to complain of, ought to make their appeal, and which, should their representations be properly substantiated, would be the means of procuring them satisfaction and redress. How far the engagements entered into with the trustees are valid and binding, I know not; but after the bishop's licence has been obtained, I should imagine all previous agreements immediately to cease and become void.

Ravensstonedale.

J. ROBINSON.

* * If Mr. Cogan will consult Hoogveen's Notes on Vigeri Græcæ Dictionis Idiotismis, p. 169, 170, he will find his opinion*, relative to the use and signification of the nominative case before the infinitive mood in the Greek language, fully confirmed.

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESCRIPTION of the GALLERY of ANTIQUES in the CENTRAL MUSEUM of the ARTS in PARIS—With a Plate.

TIME only can finally decide the controversy, whether it be a real gain or loss to the arts, that the nation, which, in the intoxication of their joy after the Battle of Marengo, could write with letters of fire the inscription *Il n'y a plus d'Alpes*, signalised their victories in Italy by carrying off from that country the noblest works of art. Though it is impossible to justify the rapacity of the French commanders and commissaries, and their insolent treatment of the vanquished, by thus depriving them (as an Italian writer feelingly expresses it) of even the

most distant hope of again raising themselves from the abyss of debasement into which they had been precipitated by their victors; yet, it was at least a fortunate circumstance, that, when the former possessors were no longer able to defend these precious remains of antiquity, they should fall into the hands of a people, which, were it only from vanity and ostentation, best knew how most tastefully to exhibit, most securely to preserve, and in the manner most generally useful to communicate them. In fact, whatever be the opinion of the right of the French to seize on these master-pieces of art; it appears, from the care with which the French commissaries had them packed and transported, from the manner in which they were triumphantly exhibited on one of the chief festivals of the Republic, and from the judicious measures taken for their collocation and publication, that it was always the earnest intention of the present and former rulers of the Republic to give to these treasures, as the common property of all men of cultivated minds, the greatest inviolability, security, and usefulness. As soon as the celebrated bust of Homer, brought from Rome, was unpacked, all artists and amateurs who wished to have a cast from it, were, by public advertisement, invited by the Administrators of the Museum to inscribe their names for that purpose. A similar invitation was given with respect to the admired *Head of Bacchus*, from the Museum Capitolinum, which was formerly called *Ariadne*. Even in Rome, the obtaining of such a permission would not have been so easy.—And if they had happened to be shut up in some of the almost inaccessible villas of English noblemen!!!—What intelligent zeal pervades the Report on the best means of preserving the marble of the statues from the influence of the weather, and the corroding morphew, addressed by Cit. Vauquelin, Chaptal, Pajon, Moille, Roland, and Dejoux (two chemists, two sculptors, and two architects) to the National Institute! The incineration of the ancient Greek and Roman sculptors seems here again revived, with new improvements. Besides the mute marbles, the French were likewise so fortunate as to acquire the most eloquent expositor of them. The Abate Visconti, the first antiquarian now living, emigrated, with the choicest of his antiques, to Paris; and was there immediately appointed to the honourable office of Conservator of the Antiques belonging to the Central Museum in the Louvre. How valuable is such a collection under the care of so able an

* See a former Number of our Magazine.

inspector! As soon as the whole is arranged, we may expect from the pen of Visconti, in a series of volumes, a learned Account of every thing in it.

In Paris, they looked forward with impatience to the exhibition of the so much-talked of antiques brought from Italy. And surely there is every reason to be satisfied with the dispatch of the administrators, and with the liberality of the government, which, at a time when the political arithmeticians D'Ivernois and Genz disputed the existence of a single penny in the public treasury, allotted considerable sums towards fitting up the Museum in a manner worthy of a great nation. Before the Revolution, the great Gallery of the Louvre, which Henry IV. built along the Seine from the Thuilleries, to connect the two palaces, was appropriated to the Academy of Painting and the magnificent Collection of Paintings belonging to the King. During the Revolution, the whole of the Louvre was converted into a *Palace of the Arts*; and the free access to the Gallery of Paintings, now enriched by the addition of so many treasures, drew forth the warm thanks and praises of natives and foreigners. Here the National Institute holds its sittings: here many learned men and artists have a free dwelling: here stands the telegraph which gives the signals to those in the direction of Lisle: and here are the apartments for the antiques belonging to the Central Museum of the Arts.—On the 18th of last Brumaire*, the Gallery was opened for the admission of the public, and it may now be viewed on the three last days of every decade.

To enable the reader the better to understand the following Description, an Ich-nography is annexed, with numbers corresponding to those in the Catalogue. From this Plan, it appears that six rooms are already filled up. The projecting part, where the principal entrance is to be, will contain one, perhaps two, more: here it is intended to place the *Torso*; and probably the Greek Vases, now in the Museum, and several bas-reliefs which could not hitherto be fixed up; as, for instance, that from the Capitoline Museum, which represents the nine Muses.—The present entrance into the Gallery is below, to the left of the stairs leading to the Gallery of Paintings. In the Plan, the way is pointed out by In the court we see, among others, the four colossal Statues of Slaves, which were formerly

chained to the Statue of Louis XIV. in the Place des Victoires. In our Plan they are denoted by the letters g. g. g. g. At b, to the left of the entrance, stands, in a niche, the beautiful *Jupiter-Hermes*, which was formerly at Versailles.—We shall now conduct our readers into the Gallery itself, proceeding directly to the Hall farthest distant on the left hand, and called

I. *Salle des Saisons**.—So called, because the ceiling, painted by Romanelli, represents the four Seasons of the Year: in this hall, therefore, rural deities in particular have been placed.

No. 50. *A Faun in a Posture of rest*, clothed with the *nebris*: found in the year 1701, near Civita-Lavinia (*Lanuvium*), and removed to the Museum Capitolinum by order of Pope Benedict XIV.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 51. *Tireur d'Epines*, the well known *Spinarius*, or a young Athlete, who has gained the prize in the foot-race of the stadium. Was taken from the Palace of the Conservator in the Capitol. It is uncertain where this statue was found.—(Bronze.)

No. 52. *A Faun* standing, and quite naked:—with his shepherd's staff he seems to be striking at a panther, which has overturned a vessel at his feet.

No. 53. A similar *Faun* with the *nebris*—Both of Parian marble, and apparently by the same artist.—Both are in a good state of preservation.

No. 54. *Venus* coming out of the bath; with the false inscription ΒΟΥΠΑΛΟΣ ΕΡΩΤΕΙ; found near Salone, on the road from Rome to Palestrina. Pius VI. purchased it for the Museum Pio-Clementinum, from La Piccole the painter.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 55. *Flora* or *Polyhymnia*, found at Tivoli, in the Villa Adriani. Benedict XIV. placed it in the Museum Capitolinum.—(Pentelican marble).

No. 56. *Ceres*, wrapped in a wide mantle: carries ears of corn in her hand, and has a chaplet round her head.

No. 57. *Hygeia*, of Parian marble: the hands have been restored by a modern artist; but the greatest part of the serpent is antique.

No. 58. *Amor* and *Psyche*, embracing one-another. This groupe was formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani, whence it came into the Mus. Capitol. under the pontificate of Clement XIV.—(Parian marble).

No. 59. *Ariadne*, the sleeping statue known by the name of *Cleopatra*. Since the time of Julius II. it had been in the Belvedere of the Vatican.—(Parian marble).

No. 60. *Cupid* bending his bow: of Parian marble; the right arm and the legs only are of modern workmanship. Brought from the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

* November the 8th.

* Hall of the Seasons.

No. 61. *A Bacchante*. One of the hands is modern: and the artist who supplied it, placed it in a vase full of grapes.

No. 62. *The Genius of Eternal Rest*, with one leg over the other, as he is represented on sarcophagi.

II. *Salle des Hommes Illustres**.—Here is the temporary entrance into the Gallery, until the principal entrance can be opened. On the left of the door stands a table, *x*, where the printed Description of the Gallery is sold; on the right, another table, where the walking-sticks, umbrellas, and swords of the visitors are deposited.

Eight antique pillars of grey granite (commonly called *granatillo*) ornament this hall. They stand upon an elevation, which is several feet high. In the plan, these elevations, some of which are breast high, are indicated by straight parallel-lines. The main wall, on the contrary, is marked by cross-lines. These pillars came from Aix-la-Chapelle, where they adorned the place in the nave of the church where the tomb of Charlemagne stood.

No. 70. A Greek Philosopher, known by the name of *Zeno*. This standing statue, of Grecian marble (*Grecbette*), was found with the *Faun*, No. 50, at Lanuvium, in the year 1701. Benedict XIV. purchased it, and placed it in the Mus. Capitolinum. The right arm and the feet are modern.

No. 71. *Demosthenes*; a sitting statue, which was formerly in the Villa Montalto or Negroni, on the Esquiline Hill. Pius VI. had it removed to the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 72. *Trajan*, in the habit of a philosopher, with a globe in his right hand. The head is antique, but having been broken off, is again joined to the trunk; the hands are of modern workmanship. This sitting statue was formerly in the Villa Mattei, on Mons Cælius. Clement XIV. caused it to be removed to the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 73. *Sextus of Chæronæa*, preceptor of Marcus Aurelius, and uncle of Plutarch. The antique head has been joined on again. This statue, in a sitting posture, is of Grecian marble.

No. 74. *A Warrior*, called *Phocion*; according to others, *Ulysses*, going out with Diomedes to reconnoitre the Trojan camp. This statue, of Pentelican marble, was found about the middle of the last century, in the foundations of the Gentili-palace, at the foot of the Quirinal Mount, where formerly stood a Temple of Archemorus. Pius VI. had it removed to the Museum Pio-Clementinum. The feet are modern.

No. 75. *Menander*. No. 76. *Posidippus*. Both these sitting statues, of Pentelican marble, were found in the sixteenth century at Rome, on Mount Viminalis, in the garden of the Monastery of St. Laurence in Panisperna.

Sixtus V. placed them in the Villa Montalto or Negroni, whence Pius VI. had them removed to the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 77. *Minerva*, a standing statue, of Pentelican marble, which was formerly in the *Salle des Antiques* in the Louvre. The head and arms are modern. She is clothed in the double chlamys or diplax, which is fastened on the right shoulder: on her breast she bears the ægis with serpents, and the head of Medusa.

III. *Salle des Romains**.—The cieling, painted by Romanelli, represents the Rape of the Sabine Women, Mutius Scævola, and other subjects, taken from the History of the Romans. They have, therefore, here placed together such works of art as have a relation to the history and antiquities of that people.

No. 80. *Roman Orator*, known by the name of *Germanicus*, but for whom this statue is too old. The position of the right arm, the chlamys thrown back on the left, which, it is probable, was formerly kept back by the caduceus in the left hand, the tortoise, in fine, which was dedicated to Mercury as the inventor of the lyre, authorize us to conjecture, that a Roman orator was here represented under the figure of the God of Eloquence. The following description, of which no quite correct copy had before been published, is engraven on the tortoise in beautiful Greek characters:

ΚΑΕΟΜΕΝΗΣ
ΚΑΕΟΜΕΝΟΥΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΟΣ
ΕΠΟΙΕΙ.

This statue, of Pentelican marble, comes from Versailles, whither it had been brought in the reign of Louis XIV. Before that period, it had been at Rome, in the Villa Montalto or Villa Negroni, formerly the gardens of Sixtus V.

No. 81. A beautiful bronze head of *Publius Cornelius Scipio* the elder. This rare antique was brought from the palace at Versailles, where it had been placed by order of Louis XV. to whom it was presented in the year 1735, by the Abbé Fauvel, a great amateur of antiques. This we learn from an inscription on the back part of the neck. The white of the eye is formed by an incrustation of silver.—(This number was yet wanting when the hall was opened).

No. 82. A statue of Parian marble, commonly called a *Ceres*, but more probably a *Clio*, who holds a roll, but to whom the artist who repaired the statue gave a bundle of corn-ears. Clement XIV. caused it to be brought from the Villa Mattei to the Vatican.

No. 83. *Cicero*.

No. 84. A statue of *Mars*. This statue, of Pentelican marble, is in a standing posture, and naked as far as the middle, the lower parts being covered with a drapery similar to

* Hall of Illustrious Men.

* Hall of the Romans.

that of heroic and imperial figures. When it was repaired, the artist gave it the character of Mars, by placing upon it an antique head with a helmet, and putting a sword in the right hand. On the block, upon which the statue leans, we read the following inscription :

HP ΙΑΗΣ (Ηρακλιδης)
ΑΓΑΣΙΟΥ ΕΦΕΣΙΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΑΡΜΑΤΙΟΣ
ΕΠΟΙΟΥΝ.

This inscription, which is a little effaced, but not, however, so as to make it quite illegible, remained quite unobserved till now. Agasias, the father of Heracles, one of the two sculptors who formed this statue, is perhaps the same who made the statue known by the name of the *Fighting Gladiator*.

No. 85. Two Roman portrait-busts, from a tomb of the age of Alexander Severus, as appears from the head-dress of the woman. They are commonly, but improperly, called *Cato* and *Porcia*. These busts were formerly in the Villa Mattei. Clement XIV. purchased them for the Vatican Museum.

No. 86. *Lucius Caninius*, a standing statue, of Parian marble, with the *toga*. From the Latin abbreviated inscription on the pedestal (L. CANIO. AFRICE. PROCVRI. IIII.) we learn that this Lucius Caninius was Procurator of Africa. This statue was formerly at Fontainebleau: the hands are modern; the head is antique, but joined to the body. The fashion of the beard, the form of the letters, and the incorrectness of the inscription seem to point out this antique as the production of the age of the Antonines.

No. 87. *Bust of Marcus Junius Brutus*, of Pentelican marble; was brought from the Museum Capitolinum, and must not be confounded with that of bronze from the Palace of the Conservators.

No. 88. *Urania*; a small sitting statue, of Parian marble, and of very neat workmanship, found in the year 1774 near Tivoli, in the place called *La Pianella di Cassio*, and where the Villa of Cassius formerly stood. As the statue, when discovered, had neither head nor arms; it was so repaired as to represent *Urania*, this Muse being one of the two which were not found in the excavations at that place. From the thick soles of her shoes, we might rather suppose, that it was a statue of *Melpomene*. The head, added by the modern artist, is likewise an antique one, of Pentelican marble, and belonged to some other statue of one of the Muses: on the forehead it has two firen-feathers.

No. 89. *Lucius Junius Brutus*, the elder. A bronze bust, from the Capitol.

No. 90. A Roman in the character of a sacrificer, with his head covered. This statue was formerly in the Palace Giustiniani in Venice. An Englishman purchased it there, and took it to Rome to have it repaired. Clement XIV. bought it from him for the Museum in the Vatican. The head, fixed on by the mo-

dern artist who repaired the statue, is antique: the hands are of modern workmanship.

No. 91. *Augustus*. This statue had formerly been likewise at Venice, where (as now in the Museum) it served as a companion to the former. It is of Pentelican marble, and was found near Velletri, the native place of Augustus.

No. 92. *A Priestess of Isis*, carrying the vessel which holds the holy water, and which is covered with her veil. This statue, of Parian marble, was found in the Villa d'Este, at Tivoli, and removed to the Museum Capitolinum by Benedict XIV. The antique head has been joined on again by a modern artist.

No. 93. *A Roman Matron*, in the costume of the Goddess *Pudicitia*. The head is a portrait; and, from the fashion of the head-dress, the statue seems to belong to the end of the second century. This statue, of Grecian marble, was found, about the middle of the eighteenth century, at Bengazi, in the Gulph of Sydra, to the east of Tripoli, and carried to France, where it was placed in the Gallery of Versailles. Of the antiques with which we are acquainted, this is one of those in the best state of preservation. The drapery is executed with great taste and neatness.

No. 94. The statue usually called *The Dying Gladiator*, formerly in the Villa Ludovisi, and removed to the Capitol in the pontificate of Clement XII.

No. 95. *A Roman Matron*, of whom Girardon, the artist who restored the statue, made a *Vestal Virgin*, by adding a modern head, and by placing an altar at her side. This statue, of Parian marble, stood formerly in the Gallery of Versailles, and is, as likewise most of the preceding, depicted in the *Statues de Versailles*.

No. 96. *Melpomene*. The drapery of this statue, of Parian marble, is remarkable on account of the double tunic, a long one, and a short one without sleeves. The hands are modern; and she is represented holding the mask and the roll.

No. 97. *Antinous*, of the Capitoline Museum; formerly in the collection of Cardinal Alexander Albani.

*Salle de Laocoon**.—Four pillars (indicated in the Plan by □) of *verde antico*, or green antique marble, which the ancients obtained from the neighbourhood of Thessalonica, adorn this hall. These pillars were taken from the mausoleum of Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France, in the church of Montmorency. Each of them is three metres and a half in height, and forty-three centimètres in diameter.

No. 100. *Jason*, in the moment, when, in going to Pelias' feast, he has waded through the Anauros, and puts his sandal on his right foot:—full of wonder, he turns his head aside to look at Juno, whom he had car-

* Hall of Laocoon.

ried, as an old woman, through the river on his shoulders, but who has again assumed her proper form. This statue having formerly been thought to represent *Cincinnatus*; the artist who restored it, added to it a ploughshare. This statue, of Pentelican marble, was a long time in the Palace at Versailles, whither it was brought from the Villa Montalto or Negroni in Rome.

No. 101. *Bust of the Emperor Lucius Verus*, with the paludamentum, of Lunefian marble. It was brought from the Palace of the Duke of Modena.

No. 102. A well-preserved bust of *Commodus*, of Pentelican marble:—From the Palace of the Duke of Modena.

No. 103. *Tragedy*, a *Hermes*. No. 104. *Comedy*, a *Hermes*.—Both these were found in the Villa Adriani at Tivoli. Pius VI. purchased them from Count Fede, and placed them in the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 105. A very beautiful and well-preserved *Bust of Antinous*, bearing a striking resemblance to the heads of him on medals. This bust has long been in France.

No. 106. Head of *Menelaus*. This head belonged to a groupe representing *Menelaus* carrying off the body of *Patroclus* from the field of battle. It is engraved in the Museum Pio-Clementinum. The remains of the shoulder of *Patroclus*; found along with it in the Villa Adriani, was left at Rome.

No. 107. *Adonis*, from the Vatican Museum. Others call it *Ceres*.

No. 108. The celebrated *Laocoon*.

No. 109. A *Diskobolos*, in an attitude of rest; taken from the Museum Pio-Clementinum. It was found on the Appian Way, near what is called the Columbarium of Livia, three French miles from Rome.

No. 110. *Bust of the Sun*, of Pentelican marble, formerly in the Capitoline Museum, and commonly called *Alexander*.

No. 111. *A Statue of an Amazon*, of Parian marble, which Clement XIV. had removed into the Museum Pio-Clementinum, from the Villa Mattei, where it had stood above two hundred years. On the plinth we read the following inscription: *Translata de Schola Medicorum*.

No. 112. *Bacchus*; commonly known by the name of the *Capitoline Ariadne*:—a beautiful head, of Pentelican marble, brought from the Museum Capitolinum.

No. 113. *A Sea-god*, commonly called *Oceanus*. This colossal *Hermes* was found about thirty years ago, near Puzzuoli, in the Bay of Naples. The English painter Gavin Hamilton, who had purchased it, disposed of it to Pope Clement XIV. who placed it in the Vatican Museum.

No. 114. *Bacchus*; a small statue, of Pentelican marble. The arms and legs are modern.

No. 115. *A Priest of Mithra*, known by the name of *Paris*, because the artist, who re-

stored it, put an apple into his hand. This charming little statue, of Pentelican marble, was found in the year 1785, in a grotto, near the Tiber, five miles from Rome, and placed in the Vatican Museum. This statue greatly attracts the attention of the visitors, in consequence of which, the passage from the Hall of the *Laocoon*, to the Hall of *Apollo*, where it stands, is generally crowded with admiring spectators.

No. 116. *Colossal Bust of Jupiter*, of Lunefian or Carara marble; found in the ruins of Otricoli, and placed in the Vatican Museum by Pius VI.

No. 117. *Head of Minerva*, of Pentelican marble. Was a long time in the Castle of S. Angelo, whence Pius VI. caused it to be removed to the Vatican Museum.

No. 118. *Meleager*, from the Museum Pio-Clementinum.

No. 119. *A Bust of Æsculapius*, of Pentelican marble.

No. 120. The *Diskobolos*, from the Vatican Museum; found in the Villa Adriani at Tivoli.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE frauds practised by unprincipled adulterers of wine, and the injury done to the health of the consumers by the poisonous ingredients* used in the adulteration, are very serious evils which loudly call for redress. I have somewhere heard or read a striking story of the dying confession of a noted London wine-merchant, who acknowledged, that, in the course of his long-continued and extensive business, he had seen numbers of his customers fall victims to their predilection for his wines, and had remarked that no man ever lived long who habitually drank them. I am sorry that I cannot recall to mind the particulars of the tragic tale: but, as I have no doubt that many of your Correspondents are better acquainted with them, I hope that some one of the number will send a more circumstantial account of the transaction, to be inserted in your valuable *Miscellany*, as a terrific warning to incautious wine-drinkers, and a stimulus to our rulers to exert their utmost efforts for the remedy of such evils.

If the first duty of the governors be the protection of the governed, surely the inhabitants of this country, who pay so ample contributions for the support of government, have a just right to expect that

* Such as sugar of lead, arsenic, and other deadly poisons.

they shall be protected, not only against the highway ruffian or midnight thief, but also against that more dangerous and detestable miscreant who, under the mask of honest trade, deals out poison in the guise of a cordial beverage, and demands an exorbitant price as the reward of his crime. Nor is the detection of this species of villany so difficult a task as some people may imagine: witness the simple and successful measures adopted for that purpose under the regal government in France—which measures, no doubt, are still pursued with equal vigilance and effect under the consular administration.

In that country, persons, privately employed by the police, made it their business to visit taverns and other places where wine was sold, called for a bottle, and, having filled a glass, poured into it a few drops or grains of a chymical liquor or powder, which, by a change in the color of the wine or the precipitation of a sediment, immediately detected the presence of lead or arsenic or any other poisonous ingredient; in consequence of which detection, the vender was instantly taken into custody, as guilty of plotting against the lives of his Majesty's subjects.

Now, if Frenchmen, who paid only ten pence or a shilling per bottle for good wine, experienced such paternal attention to their health on the part of government, how much greater attention are Englishmen entitled to expect, who pay three or four times that sum for the very worst wine they drink, and who are much more exposed to the danger of being poisoned, as the temptations to adulterate wine are considerably stronger in this island than they can possibly be in France, or in any other country of which wine is the indigenous produce!

If I should be here asked what was the liquor or powder employed by those agents of the Gallic Government, I cannot answer the question. But any good chymist can easily point out liquors and powders that possess the property of precipitating lead and copper and arsenic, or of changing the color of the wine in which those deleterious minerals are contained. A recipe for the composition of such a liquor is given in the "*Repertory of Arts and Manufactures*," volume xi, page 280; and the ingredients are at once both cheap and common, viz. *oyster-shells, sulphur, cream of tartar, and spirit of sea salt*. Another recipe I remember to have seen in the "*Critical Review*" about two or three years back. In short, no difficulty seems

to exist respecting the preparation of a liquor that should fully enable the consumers of wine to discover whether they were about to swallow arsenic or any other poison: the only thing necessary is to encourage honest chymists to prepare the composition, and keep it always ready for sale in their shops at a reasonable price.

And, if our rulers do not think expedient to employ persons to visit the taverns and other public houses for the purpose of detecting poisonous liquors, they may accomplish the business at a cheaper rate, and perhaps even much more effectually, in the following manner—

Let a committee of chymists be commissioned by government to try the necessary experiments, and to determine what substances, dry or liquid, are best calculated for the detection of fraud in wine. Let a law be enacted, making it felony in any wine-merchant to sell a single bottle of wine containing any poisonous mixture: and let every vender of wine be obliged, under a severe penalty, to keep constantly exposed to public view, in one or more conspicuous parts of his shop or room or warehouse, a printed paper furnished by the officers of excise, and containing clear and ample directions for the use of the detecting liquor or powder. Thus every man who drinks wine will be able to prove each bottle as it comes in—at least so long as he continues sober: and none will incur the risk of being poisoned, except the drunken toper, who, in his intoxication, neglects to try his liquor before he venture to swallow it.

Exclusive of the benefit which must result to his Majesty's faithful subjects from the legislative establishment of such a public test to ascertain the purity of wine, I conceive moreover that it would materially contribute to the *augmentation of the revenue*. I know several persons who never choose to drink wine at inns or taverns, and whose only motive for that self denial is the fear of drinking poison: and, that many others in every part of the kingdom are occasionally deterred from wine-drinking by similar apprehensions, I have not the smallest doubt. But, when once the public are furnished with a cheap and infallible criterion to detect the poison or prove the wholesome quality of the liquor, such persons as these above described, being thenceforward relieved from their terrors, will consume a greater quantity of wine than they drink at present, and will yield a consequent increase of revenue to the treasury.

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The increase, however, to be expected from their enlarged consumption may be considered as a mere trifle, when compared with the sums which will accrue from the suppression of *smuggling*. No great sagacity is requisite to discover how much more difficult the task to smuggle at once entire pipes of *grape* wine from the Continent to England, than successively to smuggle a few bottles at a time of *sloe* and *logwood* wine, from an obscure garret or cellar where it has been clandestinely brewed, to some secret corner of an inn or tavern where the exciseman would never dream of looking for them. But, though they may escape the vigilance of the exciseman, the wine-drinker will soon detect the fraud by the application of a few drops or grains of his chymical preparation: he will of course refuse to drink or pay for such stuff—will insist on being furnished with the genuine juice of the grape—and, if mine host prove refractory, will take him before a magistrate to declare upon oath from what *wine-brewer* he purchased the objectionable liquor.

When every wine-drinker is, in his own defence, interested in becoming an informer without fee or reward, the brewing and smuggling of *sloe* and *logwood* wine will of course rapidly diminish: in the same proportion, the importation of *grape* wine will necessarily increase; and the collectors of the customs will soon bear ample testimony to the truth of my assertion, that our rulers will promote their own interest, while they protect the lives of their fellow-citizens, by adopting strong and effectual measures to prevent the sale of adulterated wines.

Should the legislative body ever think of ordering the necessary experiments to be made for the purpose, and of enacting a law on the subject, I hope their attention will not be confined to the single article of wine, but that they will in like manner institute proper tests to ascertain whether brandy and other spirituous liquors be free from deleterious mixtures—to detect *coccus Indicus* and other noxious drugs in malt liquors—and to discover *alum* and other unwholesome ingredients in bread: which that they may speedily do, is the very sincere wish of,

Sir, your's, &c.

October 24, 1800.

J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL be much obliged to your numerous readers, who will favour me with an account of the author of an octavo volume printed for Millar, in 1761, MONTHLY MAG. No. 74.

intituled “*Various Prospects of Mankind, Nature, and Providence.*” The author also published, about the year 1753, “*A Dissertation of the Numbers of Mankind;*” with Remarks upon Mr. Hume’s “*Essay on the Populoufness of Ancient Nations.*” I believe his name was *Wallace*; and some peculiarities in his style shew him to have belonged to that nation in which the name of *WALLACE* is immortal. His “*PROSPECTS,*” published in 1761, have become more interesting since two writers have acquired some celebrity by copying and amplifying the observations which they contain. Whatever is convincing, or even plausible, in Godwin’s “*Political Justice,*” on the possibility of man in a state of civilisation living without private property, may be found in Mr. Wallace’s “*Prospects;*” and the well-known “*Essay on the Principle of Population,*” printed about three years since for Mr. Johnson, is indebted to the same source for all that it contains in proof that the *principle of population alone* forbids us to expect that human society will ever reach that perfection, of which all benevolent men expected the approach at the commencement of the French Revolution. The reputation which others have drawn from the researches of the author of the “*PROSPECTS*” loudly calls upon his friends and relations to favour the public with some account of him and his writings, that his countrymen may reap all the advantage which can be derived from his labours, and that his name may have the honours restored to it, which others have obtained from his works.

A. R.

June 8, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, Allasilius, will find the following short account of a St. Rumald or Rumbold, in Speed’s Theatre of Brittain, in the description of the town of Buckingham.—“The river circulates this town on every side, that only on the north excepted, over which three fair stone bridges lead, and into which the springs of a well run called St. Rumalds, a child saint, born at King’s Sutton, canonized, and in the church of this town enshrined, with many conceited miracles and cures. Such was the hap of those times to produce saints of all sexes and ages.” Moll, in his description of England, also mentions this circumstance, and adds that he was the patron of fishermen.

Your’s,

J. H.

June 7, 1801.

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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESERVING you print the population of such places as come to your knowledge in the Monthly Magazine, I enclose a list for part of Surrey for that purpose, and am,

Lambeth,

June 8, 1801.

Your's, &c.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

THE AMOUNT OF THE POPULATION OF THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK, AND EAST HALF HUNDRED OF BRIXTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SURREY.—Given before His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, the 23d Day of April, 1801.

PARISHES	Inhabited Houses	The Number of Families	Uninhabited Houses	Males *	Females	Employed in Agriculture	In Trade and Manufactures	All others not comprized	The total Amount of Persons
Saint Mary, Lambeth	4789	8842	220	12,371	15,568	955	5148	21,835	27,939
Saint George, Southwark	3811	5998	153	10,223	12,070	74	4203	18,016	22,293
Saint Mary, Bermondsey	3137	4283	66	7986	9183	94	3959	13,116	17,169
Saint Saviour, Southwark	2547	4132	114	7504	8092	31	4512	11,053	15,596
Saint Mary, Newington	2865	3740	75	6450	8397	119	1965	12,763	14,947
Saint Mary, Rotherhithe	1680	2394	16	4787	5509	65	2559	8172	10,296
Christ Church, Surrey	1530	2563	56	4541	5392	19	1586	7413	9933
Saint John, Southwark	1631	2453	25	4149	4743	1	1861	6974	8892
Saint Olave, Southwark	1356	2378	38	3701	4145	9	1881	6256	7846
Camberwell, Surrey	1162	1299	62	3084	3975	354	672	6033	7059
Clapham, Surrey	480	733	7	1675	2189	60	379	3425	3864
Saint Thomas, Southwark	178	350	2	1914	974	1	253	2634	2888
Streatham, Surrey	211	386	2	1136	1221	173	211	1973	2357
Manor of Hatcham	148	172	5	387	347	98	112	524	734
The Extra-parochial of the Archbishop of Canterbury	1	3	—	29	17	—	—	46	46
	25,406	39,759	841	69,937	81,822	2053	29,542	120,164	151,759

For the Monthly Magazine.

DESULTORY COMMENTS on MASON'S
SUPPLEMENT to JOHNSON'S DICTIO-
NARY.

(Continued from page 291.)

BAFFUL.

TO *bafful* is a mere orthographic variety of the very common verb *to baffle*: its French etymon *bafouer* is probably a contraction of *bafouler*, to tread under foot. The Italians, however, have *baffare*.

Band.—*To band*, in the sense *to banish*, is not only a solecism, but, which is worse, an ambiguity: *to ban* is the correct spelling. At least no traces of a *d* occur in the Anglo-Saxon *banda*, and its derivatives; in the Friesish *ban*; or in the Teutonic, *ban*, interdict, jurisdiction; *bannen*, to excommunicate, to banish; *bannstein*, a frontier-stone, &c.—which are all words of the same family. The primary meaning of *ban* is doubtful; may it not have been employed in Druidical religion, and applied to bardic excommunication, before it was transferred to Christian interdict? It is still common in our courts of justice to bid the culprit “stand up,” which in the Cornish dialect would be expressed by the words *yn ban*. Among the Welsh, *ban* means a hill: so that a Cimbric pedigree is probable. Junius is for travelling back to the laws of Tarentum; not of Howel Dha.

Banister.—According to Dr. Johnson, *baluster*; according to Mr. Mason, *banister*; is the proper name of those railposts, or ornamented pillarets, which builders often employ to support the ledge of a stair-case, the frontoon of a gallery, the sill of a widow, the parapet of a terrace, or the cornice of a roof. Dr. Johnson leans on Ducange, and derives his word, most improbably, from *balanstrum*, a bathing-place. Mr. Mason offers no etymological theory of the origin, and no literary authority for the use of his word. The denomination has travelled hither through books of architecture, is of Italian descent, and appears to have thus originated. In the antient fortification, towns were commonly inclosed by a thick and high mound of earth piled between walls. The broad and smooth terras a-top was in peace the walk, and in war the station of the burghers. This rampart was commonly girt in with a parapet-wall, pierced with frequent bow-loops, whence the besieged could shoot with advantage at their assailants. The roofs of castles were surrounded with similar breast-

works. From the Latin *balista*, a cross-bow, derives the Italian *balestra*, and thence *balestrieria*, a bow-loop. The *balisters*, therefore, for so the word should be written, are the bow-loops, or perpendicular interstices of a parapet-wall; and a *balistrade* is a series of such interstices. The latter word came first into vulgar use, and the masons, supposing it named from its solid parts, misapplied the term *balister* to the props instead of the vacuities.

Basen.—In common conversation one talks of the broad round stare, the *saucer-eyes* of wonder: it would not be stretching the hyperbole much wider to talk of his *basin-eyes*. Surely Spenser has done so in the passage—

Then gan the courtiers gaze on ev'ry side,
And stare on him with big looks, *basen* wide.

Bashless.—For the use of this word Mr. Mason produces no authority: he alludes, however, to some modern satirist, as having employed it, and explains its meaning by *shameless*: surely it ought rather to be interpreted *haughty*.

From the French verb *baïsser*, to stoop, derives the English verb *to abash*, which is used by Chaucer in its primitive sense:

The sudden case this man astonied so,
That red he wex, *abaisht*, and all quaking
He stood. *The Clerke's Tale.*

and Milton says of beauty,

Her plumes fall flat
At every sudden sighting quite *abasht*.
Paradise Regained.

Humility, by its habitual effect; fear, during the first retrogression; and disgrace, while the impression is recent; superinduce on the bodily frame a sloping or bowedness of attitude. It is natural, therefore, to apply the word *abash* as descriptive of the shrinking of humility, the recoil of fear, or the collapse of disgrace. Thus Chaucer says of Grisilde—

Right naught was she *abaisht* of her clothing,
Though it were rude.

and Dryden, of the Olympian Divinities—
Nor could the gods *abasht* sustain their sovereign's look.

and Milton—

Abasht the Devil stood.

and Shakespeare very characteristically—

Hence, *bashful* cunning.

In all these instances *sloping* is the radical idea; and the words *abash* and *bashful* are metaphorically applied to such passions of mind as may be supposed to occasion that attitude of body.

Bashful then means primarily *apt to stoop*, and metaphorically, *timid, easily daunted*, in which sense it is very common: but *bashless*, signifying primarily *not apt to stoop, unbending*, describes the mien and gesture, not of impudence, but of haughtiness.

Mr. Mason's definition apparently results from the erroneous supposition that the substantive syllable *bash* meant at first not a bow, but a blush.

Beau-monde.—To record such words, if they have been used by English writers, may be necessary; but it characterizes a nation not yet grown up to refinement, and unaccustomed to take the lead in manners, thus to borrow abroad the technical terms of fashion. We begin to English *belles lettres* by *fine literature*, why not *beau monde* by *fine world*?

Beau-pere.—*Beau-pere* signifies in French a father-in-law: in the passage adduced from Spenser, no such word occurs at all: *beau* is there an adjective, and *pere* is the old English *peer*, or *pheere*, a companion.

Beebled.—In all the Gothic dialects verbs can be formed from substantives, by prefixing the syllable *be*. Thus from the Anglo-Saxon *hyd* hide, *behydan* to slay; Danish *under wonder*, *at beundre*, to admire; Freishish *claga* accusation, *bi-claga* to indict; Dutch *spek* bacon, *bespekken* to lard; German *flügel* a wing; *besflügeln* to furnish with wings, &c. As these verbs are all active, the syllable *be* implies, no doubt, some necessarily transitive exertion. It seems to be an old imperative or infinitive, signifying, perhaps, to drive stakes. At least the Anglo-Saxon *byan* to own, to possess; Danish *at boe* to cause to dwell, to place; German *bauen* to build, to plow; Icelandic *bui* colonist; and English *by* close to, near to; might all be untwisted into some such staple idea as staking out a hut.

Johnson's Dictionary contains few less than a hundred English verbs formed by this far-spreading analogy; as to *bedew*, *bedust*, *bedwarf*, to *besool*, *besriend*, *besfringe*, to *begrass*, *begrime*, *beguile*, to *behead*, &c. Nor is the use of this formative syllable at all obsolete; Pope employs satire to *besool* and *beknave* us, and — the winds to *becloud* and *besform* us.

Still it remains questionable, whether the preterite *bebled*, used by Fairfax, or the infinitive thence, inferred by Mr. Mason, to *bebleed*, can consistently be received into the English language. Although verbs active may be formed at pleasure from substantives, by means of

the prefix *be*, it does not follow that they can be so formed from other verbs. To *beblood*, although unauthorized, is, perhaps, legitimate English; to *bebleed*, although authorized, illegitimate; at least in the sense here intended, to *cover with blood*.—"A neighbour of mine lets his arms to young surgeons, who are learning to bleed, at half-a-crown the wound; they are a fry of leeches, they *bebleed* him most unmercifully."—In this instance, every one, I presume, understands the word at once; and feels, by that trustworthy instinct of the ear, to analyse whose rules of decision constitutes the science of grammar, that it is used conformably to the practice of conversation. This has its reason. Suppose, for a moment, the infinitive active to *bleed* used as a substantive; what would it mean? Undoubtedly a *blood-letting*; as, to *bleed* is less in fashion among medical men than it was formerly. Now as the proper office of the formative syllable *be* is to convert substantives into verbs; verbs, in order to become compoundable with it, must make themselves substantives, and carry with them into the new combination the sense, which, as substantives, they acquire.—Thus to *bebleed* is to cover with blood-lettings. From the verb to *gnaw* would derive the substantive a *gnaw*, a compresure of the teeth; and thence to *be-gnaw*, to cover with compresures of the teeth. From the verb to *sprinkle* would derive a *sprinkle*, a drop of scattered water; and thence to *besprinkle*, to cover with drops of scattered water: and so on.

Some verbs of this sort, although convenient, euphonious and well-authorized, are justly obsolescent, from the latent perception that they have not been formed analogically: such are Shakespeare's *to bemad*, Milton's *to bemoil*, and Dryden's *to belay*.

Benefactrice.—Why introduce this anomaly? Is not *benefactress* familiar as well as grammatical English? It would be better to supersede *beroine*, *dutchess*, *executrix*, &c. by *heroess*, *duchess*, *executress*, &c. than to increase the monstrous variety of our sexual terminations.

Besayle.—*Besayle* being derived from the French *bisayeul*, great-grandfather, surely the lawyers would do well to write *bisayl*, if they must tolerate so antique an expression. In its present form it too nearly resembles another word. "These new contractors *besail* the fleet with rotten canvas."

Bewitchful.—Although coined by Mil-

to his word has been thrown out of the lairage. Why? The adjective *full* and *leequire* to be compounded with substantives: thus one may say, a *fruitful* bet, a *fruitless* orchard: such epithets strictly intelligible. But what is a *pitch*? what does *full of bewitches* signify? The syllable *be* includes the idea of infinitive action; so that the infinitive moods of verbs formed therewith are necessarily incomplete substantives. If, by an annexation of an accusative case, such infinitives were first completed, it should seem they would become capable of this sort of composition—ear-bewitchful voice, power-bedrenchless stream.

Bickermment.—The formative syllables *al* and *ment* once bore to each other the same relation as the active and passive voices of a verb: thus *avowal*, *burial*, *removal*, *supposal*, *trial*, &c. meant the act of avowing, burying, removing, supposing, trying, &c. and *adornment*, *blemishment*, *concealment*, *employment*, *refinement*, &c. meant the state of being adorned, blemished, concealed, employed, refined, &c. By a careless use of these syllables their distinction has been confounded; and with their appropriate and discriminate meaning they have lost their ancient utility. Hence they are no longer applicable, as in Shakespeare's time, to the formation of new words: and many words, to which they have been improperly applied, are sinking from disuse into oblivion. The students of our older literature must often have been led to observe, that words analogically formed (uncouth as they might at first appear) have mostly attained an eventual and lasting popularity; but that anomalous expressions (however welcome and current for a time) cannot be kept in circulation even by the efforts of writers the most deservedly valued.

What is *bickermment*, or the *state of being bickered*? Nonsense. Verbs neuter, which can have no passive voice, are, in this form, necessarily without meaning, and therefore incapable of assuming it grammatically.

Bidet.—If Mr. Mason were to call on some elegant cabinet-maker, and to ask for a *bidet*, he would perceive that it consists of a large oval basin concealed in a four-footed ark; and he would learn, in a whisper, that those "smitten with emerald" perform in such vases the prescribed ablutions.

Bond-woman.—Mr. Mason defines this word by the contiguous term *bondswoman*: surely a *bond-man* means a man-slave,

and a *bondsmen*, one who is bound, or gives security for another: in which case the two feminine substantives must preserve a like relation. A *bound man* and a *man of bond*, by their very etymology, ought so to differ.

Boot-jack.—This very common instrument is omitted both by Johnson and Mason.

Bountiest.—So vulgar a solecism ought not to be recorded without reprobation.

Brangle.—Probably this is the French root whence the English word *bravol* is derived.

Browned.—The word would now mean converted into *brawn*: let the head of that hog be *browned* and *collared*.

Bridalty.—Although much wanted in English—although employed by so classical a scholar as Ben Jonson, this word has not been received into the language, from the latent perception that it is anomalous. The syllable *ty* is indeed often added to adjectives in *al*, in order to transmute them into substantives, as *loyalty*, *royalty*, but it unites not with words of Saxon origin: and *bride* is of this class: it came over in the suite of the Norman families of words, and lacqueys only its early connexions.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of MR. SCHWARTNER'S STATISTICAL ESSAY on the KINGDOM of HUNGARY.—From the *Bibliothèque Germanique*.

A N important addition has been made to the treasures of German History by this work, which, under the modest title of "Essay," presents an enlarged view both of the natural advantages which have been lavished upon this interesting country, and of the patriotism and liberal spirit which there prevail.

The introduction to the work contains several preliminary enquiries relative to the different parts, and the best sources of political and literary history, and in particular on the benefit to be expected from statistical researches in this dominion. The author divides his subject into three sections, after the manner of Ackenwall and Schlozer:—1st. The integrant parts of the kingdom. 2d. The country—inhabitants and productions. 3d. The constitution and government.

The fundamental code of Hungarian law, the compacts, transactions, and treaties, which compose the constitution of this country, are all collected in the *Corpus Juris Hungarici*, the last edition of which

was published in two volumes, folio, at Ofen, in 1779. *The Court Calendar* is published every year in Latin, in two types, under the protection of the royal council of state. It began in 1728. The oldest annual calendar, written in Hungarian, and translated, which the author is acquainted with, bears the date of 1584.

It is difficult to ascertain with precision the extent of this kingdom. Joseph II. established a commission to take a geometrical admeasurement of the country, but he died before it was concluded; and this work was highly disagreeable to the landowners of the country, who naturally feared that the result would be an enumeration of the people, and a new system of taxation.

At the death of Joseph, these operations were suspended, though they had already cost a large sum of money; and the eager joy of the people on hearing of this interruption to this unpopular work led them to burn what was already done, in order entirely to destroy all remembrance of the undertaking.

There are few countries of which so numerous and such excellent maps have been made as of Hungary; and yet they are hitherto little agreed as to its true extent and dimensions. One of the latest of these, which was published at Vienna in 1791, in four sheets, computes the size of the whole kingdom, including Dalmatia, Croatia, and Slavonia, to be 4033 square miles. The great proportion of marsh-land in this kingdom is both a proof and a cause of its low population. The climate of Hungary has been always accused of unhealthiness, inasmuch as to have given this country proverbially the title of the Tomb of Strangers, or the Germans' Burying-place. Mr. Schwartner defends it from this accusation.

In 1787, after the third enumeration of the people, the number of the inhabitants of Hungary, Slavonia, and the Hungarian part of Croatia and Dalmatia (not including Transylvania) amounted to 7,116,789 persons. The war with Turkey, and the famine in 1788; the failure in the crops in 1794, which ruined so many individuals; and an epidemic distemper imported from Turkey in 1795, must certainly have diminished the population; but the author thinks that this loss has been nearly repaired, by four good years in succession, which have since occurred. The population of Hungary, however, though considerable in the aggregate, is but low in proportion, since the above-mentioned to-

tal only gives 1848 souls for each square geometric mile.

Pasture-land is very abundant, but poor; grass meadows are rare and sown, and little is known or practised in the management of cattle and horses. The sheep and cattle are fed in low plains, called in Hungary *pustien* or *pradia*, in which no person has a right to settle but the shepherds. The number of these plains, in 1787, was 1305.

Scarcely any country contains so many different tribes and languages as Hungary. Mr. Schwartner classes these varieties by the several languages, in the following manner:

1. The original native Hungarians, who live for the most part in the flat countries, and hence the Hungarian tongue is not understood among the mountaineers. These indigenous Hungarians are but few in number, and constitute the *tiers état*. They appear to be as averse to a life of confinement in cities as the ancient Germans, mentioned by Tacitus. They are more numerous in the kingdom than the Germans and Wallachians; but the race of Slavonians, with their several branches, by far out-numbers that of the Hungarians properly so called. In 1787, Hungary alone, not including the free states, was reckoned to contain 11402 towns or villages, of which 3688 were Hungarian, 5789 Slavonian, Croatian, or Illyrian, 921 German, and 1024 Wallachian.

2. The Slavonians, who have different dialects, and consequently different appellations, as, Slaves or Slavonians, Slowacks, Rascians, and Croatians. The former of these are the tribe which multiplies the most. It is remarkable, that wherever they take root in the midst of the Germans or indigenous Hungarians, these latter soon cease to prosper, and become extinct in a few generations. Within the last two hundred years, a vast number of towns and villages have passed from Hungarian or German to Slowack.

3. The Germans and Transylvanians established at the foot of the Hungarian Alps. They amount nearly to 150,000 souls. It was these Germans who the first introduced into this kingdom the privilege of the citizens. At their arrival, the mines which Hungary possesses began to be worked, and the country is indebted to them for a greater degree of activity in its general industry, and particularly in its commerce with the North. These settlers soon adopted the native Hungarian dress and

and fashions, and still preserve it. It was likewise by them that the Lutheran religion was established sooner here than in the other countries of Europe.

4. The Wallachians, who call themselves in their language *Romans*, and indeed are so by descent. The author describes their character to be temperate, averse to labour, patient, vindictive, and superstitious. When they mix with the Rascians, they check the increase of these last, as powerfully as the Slavonians supersede the Hungarians and Germans.

5. The Macedonians, or modern Greeks, who live without distinction in every part and have no exclusive settlements. It is through their hands that almost all the silver and merchandise pass, which is brought to and from Turkey and Germany. These and the Rascians have the bulk of the commerce in their own hands, and nowhere do they cultivate the soil. As likewise they rarely embrace the profession of arms, it cannot be told whether they have inherited the valour of the ancient Macedonians.

6. The Czinzarians, who are actually Wallachians, but who use the Greek religion, exercise the same trades as the Greeks; and as they speak the same language, they often likewise pass for Greeks.

7. The great national farms, and the inns and coffee houses in the kingdom are chiefly held by Armenians, who, towards the end of the seventeenth century, arrived in Transylvania, and thence spread over Hungary. They live in the great *pustsen* or plains, separate, and dispersed in different parts. There is only a single Armenian parish, which, in 1794, contained no more than 106 inhabitants. They speak no other language than their own in the churches, but, with this exception, their religion is Roman Catholic.

8. A small number of *Clementines*, so called from the name of their leader, who emigrated, in 1463, from Albania, and arrived, in 1737, through Servia at Slavonia. They are dispersed in two villages.

9. Jews, who in the thirteenth century held in their hands the greater part of the domains, the royal farms, and the whole of the commerce. There are now, however, no more than about 75,000 wandering through the country, whose sole employment is to transport various articles of trade to the several villages and townships. Joseph II. intended to ameliorate their condition, but he died before he could put it into execution.

The author thinks that it would be infinitely more easy to better the condition

of the *Zigeuner* (commonly called through Europe Bohemians or Gipsies, and who are fortune-tellers, living a vagabond-life), since they are actually baptised, and would shew less repugnance than the Jews to be instructed in the Christian religion. These *Zigeuner* amount, at the utmost, to 16 or 17,000 in Hungary: they are more attached to the Hungarians than to the Slavonians, and have but little in common with the Germans.

Having considered the different nations who people Hungary, with regard to language, Mr. Schwartner takes a view of their several relations to religion, habitation, profession, and public employment. He next examines their privileges and civil policy. In 1785, the Hungarian nobility amounted to 325,894 individuals of either sex. This gives a proportion of one noble to two and a half of the population of the kingdom. The author then considers the various natural productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral, from which we shall extract a few particulars.

The trade in oxen and sheep has been in a very thriving state since Joseph II. That of horses and silk has prospered wonderfully since the year 1765.

A considerable branch of the trade of the Jews in Prague is in goose quills, the greater part of which come from Hungary.

Next to Siberia and America, Hungary is at present the richest country in copper. The mines of iron also are numerous, and appear inexhaustible. The salt-mines of Hungary and Transylvania are so abundant, that they would furnish all Europe with this article. This has always been one of the most productive of the royalties, but there is a want of foreign consumption. The Empire takes off annually 1,200,000 quintals. The great distance of the salt-pits of Slavonia from the north-east military frontiers of Austria and Hungary, obliged the government, in 1794, to allow of the importation of 2,800,000 quintals of salt from Turkey.

The mineral alkali will become a capital of commerce for this kingdom.

Since the discovery of a native Glauber's salt on a marsh near Ofen, the price of this salt has fallen from sixteen creutzers the half ounce, to a single creutzer.

Though agriculture and rural economy are but low in Hungary, the surplus from the consumption of the inhabitants is considerable. If the Hungarian farmer were to improve this branch of productive labour, what wealth might he not procure to the country? The article of wine alone

alone would enrich the kingdom; but if the population increased, the large proportion of vineyards to fields would be diminished; for it appears that the people here, as in other places, plant with vines those soils which would be the most fertile in grain. Tobacco also is a very important article; and in general it appears that this rich country might be made to yield double its present crops, if it were cultivated in the methods employed in the rest of Europe.

The subject of the second part of this work is the government and civil law of the kingdom. The fundamental part of the Hungarian code is contained in the Golden Bull of Andrew II. From the constitution of the state, the Emperor Francis holds his title of King of Hungary from his hereditary descent, and from the act of coronation. To this ceremony, the inaugural or sacred diploma, and the oath taken by the sovereign upon the Hungarian crown, are indispensable requisites. They attach an idea of sanctity to the crown itself, independently of its immense value.

The period for the King's majority is not yet fixed by the constitution. An ancient law constitutes the Elector Palatine guardian of the King when a minor. The king of Hungary has decidedly the precedence over the King of Bohemia; but this is not yet determined between the Kings of Portugal, Sardinia, and Hungary.

Every Hungarian gentleman may be accused, but he cannot be arrested, till he has appeared before a tribunal of his peers, and has been by them declared guilty. This inviolability of person, however, does not extend to the crime of high treason, nor to a nobleman notoriously given to robbery, or known to be an incendiary, an adulterer, or unfaithful to the administration of the finances.

The Emperor Leopold, in the diet of 1791, caused a regulation to be made, that the successor to the throne should be crowned, at the latest, within five months from the decease of the last King, with this clause, that, excepting the confirmation of the national privileges, the new King should exercise all the rights of the sovereign, and receive the support of the nobility, before, as well as after, his coronation.

The primate of Hungary has the same privileges with the nobility; but he is also obliged to appear in arms if his country is attacked.

By the law of mortmain, which is esta-

blished in Hungary, the ecclesiastical establishment can with difficulty receive any permanent advantage from testamentary gifts. The Hungarian bishops, and all the religious establishments, have been taxed (the author thinks) about twenty per cent of their revenue, since the year 1791, for the maintenance of the fortresses. There are no longer any serfs, and the state of the peasants has been very good since Leopold II. The peasants as well as the citizens have the right of appeal to the supreme tribunal: a right, which, before 1792, belonged only to the nobility, and was confined to the case of homicide.

The constituent parts of the actual administration are,—the Hungarian court of Chancery, which is the immediate organ of the royal will for every thing which concerns the King; and the supreme council of state established at Ofen, from which proceeds the administration of justice, of the finances, and of the civil government. The Emperor Joseph II. excluded from this body, as well as from all the functions of the civil administration, the bishops, who were formerly entrusted with the ecclesiastical concerns.

In 1785, he united this council to the royal chamber; but, in 1791, they were again separated, and the primate of the kingdom nominated two bishops to the supreme council.

There are a number of cases for which no provision is made by the laws in Hungary; and the code itself contains many perplexing or contradictory parts, sometimes determining from analogy, sometimes from precedent; and the kingdom is still without a code of penal laws, criminal jurisprudence, or any regular form of procedure in these cases acknowledged by the king or the state. The customs of the *Corpus Juris Hungarici* are the same as the ancient criminal law established in Austria under Charles V. in some degree modified, and were introduced by Ferdinand III. Before Joseph II. the most crying abuses were mixed with this part of the law, and, notwithstanding his regulations, the punishment of crimes is very uncertain. In Hungary, where there is but a single writer on crimes and punishments and the principles of civil law, (Matthias Bodo in 1751), the proceedings are very slow and embarrassed.

Hungary commonly raises nine regiments of infantry, and seven of cavalry or hussars. The former consist of 3000 men each, and the latter of 1200; but they are considerably reinforced in time of war,

owing

owing to the low price of provisions and forage. The country also maintains several regiments of German cavalry.

These celebrated living walls, which defend the frontiers against the Turks and their allies, this nation of soldiers who inhabit an extent of country more than a hundred German miles in length, these martial husbandmen, who formed a permanent cordon from the Save to the Danube, are but little known even to the well-informed Hungarian. Mr. Schwartzner describes them with a laudable partiality.

In time of war, they receive the same pay as other regiments; in peace, they live on the fruits of the land which is given them, and which they cultivate.

Before the present war, the population of this body amounted to 420,000 souls, and the prince likewise possessed a standing army of 84,000 men, in seventeen regiments. They cost him nothing in time of peace; and they are robust and skilful in arms, undaunted, inured to constant fatigue, and, being less delicate than other troops, they are less liable to disease, whilst their attachment to the soil and to their families prevents them from ever deserting. The greater part of them profess the Greek religion.

With regard to the article of *finances*, Mr. Schwartzner estimates the gross revenues of the state, from documents which he asserts to be highly authentic, to yield an annual product of fifteen to sixteen millions of florins; from which, after deducting all expences, the remaining net profit does not exceed 1,002,296 florins.

The last section of this work treats of public instruction, schools, general literature, and the state of the hierarchy in this country. In the sixteenth century, the Protestants and Jesuits gave some impulse to the mind of the inhabitants.

Mr. Schwartzner is, however, very much dissatisfied with the education that the

children receive in the Catholic schools, where, according to him, they waste five years in studying Latin very ill, which they seldom understand at last.

Schools for public instruction are established in Presburg, Kaschau, Groswarden, Funfkirchen, and Agram. The scholars remain two years for philosophy, and as long for law. The Hungarian language has been taught in them since 1792.

Hungary possesses only one university, that of Pest, which took its origin from the college which the Jesuits established at Turnau. Before the reign of Maria Theresa, the government took no concern in this institution, but, in 1770, the Empress-queen charged Van Swieten with its reformation. In 1777, it was removed to Ofen (or Buda). Joseph II. chose Pest for its seat, founded two Protestant chairs, and his regulation and attention would have much added to its reputation, if, after the death of this Emperor, the younger Van Swieten and M. de Pastory had not been removed from the superintendence of this establishment. The author thinks that it is now given up, but, in 1792 and 1793, there were still 281 students.

The Protestant Schools are much poorer in revenues, in professors, and means of instruction, than the high Catholic.

Mr. Schwartzner gives us but a low opinion of the prosperity of Hungarian literature. Scarcely can there be reckoned more than fifty living authors, including translators, and editors of periodical journals.

The cruelties practised by the inquisition are not known in Hungary but by report; the Catholic churches and monasteries have long ceased to be an asylum for robbers and assassins, and in general the established Catholic religion shews a spirit of mild toleration.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT of MR. WEINLIG, CHIEF ARCHITECT at DRESDEN.

ON the 25th of November, Dresden lost in Mr. Weinlig, who died of a nervous fever, one of its most elegant and instructed artists, and most active and honest men of business. He was of a rich, and in the annals of the capital of Saxony well known, family; his father, burgomaster at Dresden, was a true parent of his then

MONTHLY MAG. NO. 74.

often afflicted city; and his brother, who is still alive, is an esteemed composer. Mr. Weinlig enjoyed the advantages of a learned and liberal education, and instructed himself in his early years by the galleries of paintings, of medals, of prints and copper-plates, with which the fine taste and magnificence of the last Kings of Poland and Electors of Saxony, Augustus II. and III. have enriched and embellished

bellished their capital, and the free use of which was always one of the great advantages of Dresden. The favour, which a magnificent court then shewed more frequently, and in the highest degree, to the elegant arts, made, in his early youth, a lasting impression upon him, and determined him to apply himself to the study of architecture. In this he was most happily seconded by his intimate acquaintance with Mr. *Maner*, then master-mason of the town. It was under his direction that he laid the foundation of his extensive knowledge, and he worked himself for some time as a mason's apprentice at the building of a wing of the Electoral palace. This circumstance deserves to be held up as a model to our present architects and *dilettantis*: The future architect ought always to begin his career with the trade of a mason, and true consummate architects can only come from the workshop of the stone-cutter. To Weinlig, this school was the foundation of all his subsequent progress, and *Le Roi*, with whom he got acquainted at Paris, esteemed him particularly on account of his mathematically just knowledge of the mason's and stone-cutter's business. In the year 1766, Weinlig set out on an architectonic journey through France and Italy, which, by his theoretical and practical knowledge, was rendered extremely advantageous to him. He would often, in his more advanced age, shake his head at the tours of our modern unwinged *wild-geese*—so he called the young architects, who, without any qualifications, crowd over the Alps—and, as a sworn enemy to all boasting and parade, would give a free vent to his satirical humour, particularly on the new fashioned decoration-men. At Paris he had, in the house of the celebrated author of the work on the Architecture of the Greeks, the most desirable opportunity of seeing and instructing himself by many not yet published drawings of the most beautiful ruins of classical antiquity. He copied, with great eagerness and skill, many of the plans and views recently imported from Greece and Sicily, and preserved these copies with the utmost care. Many of the original drawings being brought to the King's wardrobe, have never appeared in print, and as they are, in all appearance, lost for ever, these copies, which must still exist in the port-folio of the deceased, are of the highest value. *Calgrin* was then building the new opera-house, which likewise became a very instructive school to him. Thence he went by Lombardy to Rome, where he stayed almost two years, except

the time spent in a trip to Naples, and could only by the most urgent domestic circumstances, be prevailed upon to return. He communicated the fruits of this journey to his native country, in a work, *Letters on Rome, &c.* of which nine numbers or three volumes in quarto have appeared at Dresden, from 1781—87. He gives in it no hacknied common places, but his own remarks on the principal remains of ancient architecture at Rome and Naples, and presents many new ideas and views; for instance, on the Theatres of the Ancients; on the little Rotunda, commonly taken for a Temple of Bacchus, which, however, seems rather to have been a Baptisterion of Constantine; on the Porticoes of Octavia, which he thinks to be a Propylæum; and in general on the construction of columns and pillars. He often praised the friendly instruction which, during his stay at Rome, he had received from Winkelman, without suffering himself thereby to follow blindly the judgment of his friend. His Letters contain many convincing proofs of his impartiality. In the 24th Letter, for instance, he refutes, with a candour and solidity peculiar to himself, Winkelman's opinion, that the good things to be found on the Triumphal Arch of Constantine, were taken from the Triumphal Arch of Trajan. He had begun already at Rome to write down his Remarks on Winkelman's *Annotations upon the History of Architecture*, which would certainly have furnished many a valuable addition to *Fea's Corrections*, in his edition of the *Storia delle Arti*, tom. iii. if his laborious occupations had given him sufficient leisure. His distinguished merits were not regarded with indifference after his return to his native country, and he received, in the year 1773, the important, but very troublesome, post of treasurer of the commission for public buildings. He dedicated the leisure, which this office only sparingly allowed him, to his architectonic studies, the fruits of which were two numbers of *Œuvres d'Architecture*, published in 1784—85. He partook willingly in each well-concerted undertaking for the improvement of the arts, and a farther extension of taste; and seconded Baron *Racknitz*, in his *Representations of the Taste of different Nations* (a very splendid and valuable work, which was finished last year, with the fourth number), by some very interesting treatises, of which there is one in the last number, respecting the Gothic taste, which Weinlig had already defended in his Letters on Rome, an *Historical Description of the Cathedral at Meissen*.

Meissen. It is worth observing, that *Weinlig*, by his architectonic work concerning the interior ornamenting of rooms (of which four numbers in folio have been published at the expence of the author himself), has given the first example in Germany of employing the Arabesques, for which he had pleaded already in his Letters, and other architectonic ornaments in the interior decoration of rooms, and has instilled, even into such as are not versed in architecture, a relish for things of this kind, by neatly coloured models. But *Weinlig* not only invented and composed such decorations on paper, he likewise knew how to execute them on a larger scale, of which every one will be convinced, by viewing his decorations of the Hall and the Belvedere in Prince Maximilian's summer-palace at the suburbs of Dresden. The Elector of Saxony, fully sensible of these merits, entrusted him with the confidential place of Chief Architect of the whole country (Ober-Land-Banmeister), and his premature death has been deplored, not only in Saxony, but in all Germany. He was a great artist, an amiable friend, an interesting companion, and a loyal subject. He never encumbered the earth with heavy stone masses and clumsy edifices; therefore our common mother will not be burthensome to him.—“*Sit illi terra levis.*”

MEMOIRS of BARON DIMSDALE.

THOMAS DIMSDALE, Baron of the Russian Empire, was the son of John and Susanna Dimsdale, and was born in the parish of Thoydon Garnon, near Epping, in the county of Essex, on the 29th of May, 1712. His mother was daughter of Thomas Bowyer, of Albury Hall, in the parish of Albury, in the county of Hertford. His grandfather, Robert Dimsdale, accompanied William Penn to America, in 1684, and took with him his two sons, John and William; but returning, after a residence of a few years, he again fixed himself at Thoydon Garnon; and his eldest son John succeeded to him there in the practice of physic, to which profession he had been educated: his second son William was established in the same line, at Bishop Stortford, in the county of Hertford.

His father, John Dimsdale, had eight children, four of whom, Mary, John, William, and Calvert died very young; Susanna and Robert lived to a more advanced age; but Thomas, who was the sixth, and Joseph, who was the seventh child, were the only part of the family who lived to a late period; Joseph dying,

after a short illness, on the 26th of April, 1779.

Thomas, the subject of these Memoirs, having passed through his school-education, returned to improve himself a few years under his father; and was sent afterwards to St. Thomas's Hospital, in the Borough of Southwark, to be instructed as a surgeon. He was first placed under Mr. Symonds, who dying, he continued the remainder of his time under Mr. Girdle. He was greatly respected by both of those gentlemen, for his close application in the prosecution of his studies; and he commenced the practice of his profession at Hertford, about the year 1734. In 1739, he married the only daughter of Nathaniel Brassey, of Roxford, near Hertford, who was an eminent banker in London; and was elected member for that borough in four successive parliaments.

He continued diligently to pursue his profession with increasing reputation. In 1744, he had the misfortune to lose his wife, who died, not leaving any children.

In the following year, 1745, to relieve himself under this weighty affliction, his active mind, and his zeal for the success of the army, commanded at that time in the North by the Duke of Cumberland, led him to offer his services as a volunteer, and at his own expence to assist the physicians and surgeons of the army, wherever he could be most usefully employed; and he received letters of recommendation to the Duke and others: he continued with that army until after the surrender of Carlisle, then in possession of the rebels; after which he again took up his residence at Hertford, and he received the Duke's thanks for those services.

In 1746, he married Anne Iles, a relation to his former wife. The ample fortune he already possessed, with the addition he acquired by this marriage, and by the death of Lady Dimsdale, widow of Sir John Dimsdale, of Hertford, induced him to retire from the practice of his profession for some years: however, as his family became numerous, having had ten children, seven of whom were still living, he felt it a duty towards them, to return again to more active life, and he took his degree as a physician in 1761.

In a few years, he heard, with others, of the extraordinary success of what was called the new method of treating persons ill of the small-pox, more particularly of patients under inoculation; and with great assiduity he made inquiry into the truth of the many improbable reports that were

then circulated. He had already long practised inoculation with success; but without carrying his opinions to the extent that the improved method was said to justify: he soon found that it allowed of exposing patients, more particularly during the eruptive fever, to a greater degree of open air and cold than had been before considered either safe or prudent; and he was impatient to communicate to the world at large the certain success with which he became daily more convinced this practice was attended: yet before he committed his sentiments to writing, he was determined to be clear and correct in an inquiry so new that no objections, from authorities the most respectable, should be able to invalidate his assertions. He therefore continued to pursue his object with close attention and accurate observations; and in 1776 he published his treatise, on "The present Method of inoculating for the Small pox."

No book was ever received with more expectation or satisfaction by the public. It was soon circulated on the Continent, and translated into the German, French, Italian, and lastly, into the Russian language; and it is but justice to add, that the observation of the Author at the end of the chapter, intitled the *Conclusion*, when he says, "That although the whole process may have some share in the success, it in my opinion consists chiefly in the method of inoculating with recent fluid matter, and the management of the patients at the time of eruption," is a lasting proof of his foresight and discernment.

From the reputation he had acquired by this treatise, from his respectability of character and professional merit, it is probable, that an important event soon took place which is particularly detailed in a work, published by him in 1781, intitled, "*Treats on Inoculation*," in which an account is given of an invitation to attend on the Court of Russia, to inoculate her Imperial Majesty, Catherine, and her son, the Grand Duke; and his consequent journey to St. Petersburg, 1768, accompanied by his second son, Nathaniel, for that purpose.

It may suffice here to add, that both these distinguished personages passed thro' the small-pox, with the greatest success, and he had the satisfaction of receiving assurances from them at different times of their enjoying better health since that event.

Immediately after their recovery, a nobleman of the first distinction acquainted him with the honourable and generous

manner in which her Imperial Majesty proposed to reward his services; particularly, that he should be appointed an actual Counsellor of State, and Physician to her Imperial Majesty, with an annuity of 500l. sterling; that he should be promoted to the honour and dignity of a Baron of the Russian Empire; and that the eldest of his lawful descendants should bear and inherit the same title for ever, in perpetual succession; that he should receive immediately 10,000l. sterling, and 2000l. for the expences of his journey to and from St. Petersburg, and that he should be presented with miniature pictures of the Empress and of the Grand Duke. Her Imperial Majesty was also graciously pleased to express her approbation of his son's attention and good conduct, by conferring the same title upon him, to the same extent; and the Grand Duke presented him with a superb gold snuff-box, richly set with diamonds, as a testimony of his regard.

There was further granted to them and their lawful descendants, leave and permission to take, use, and add, to their present arms, a black wing of the spread eagle of the Imperial Russian Arms, in a gold shield placed in the middle, with the customary helmet over the shield, adorned with the Baron's coronet.

After their recovery, a considerable number of persons of the first respectability were inoculated with success at St. Petersburg; and the satisfaction this event afforded, induced her Imperial Majesty humanely to request of him to undertake a journey to Moscow for the same useful purpose: this step was immediately adopted, and there also many of the nobility and of the principal inhabitants availed themselves of the maternal attention of the Empress to inoculate their children.

The great munificence of the Empress on this occasion was unprecedented; but its value was materially enhanced by the unbounded confidence she was pleased to place in him. She invited him strongly to continue to reside as her Physician in Russia, assuring him that every circumstance of accommodation that he could wish for his family and himself should be fully complied with. His anxiety to return made him decline these very honourable offers: and on his journey he was much distinguished by the attentions he received. When he passed through Berlin, the late Frederick the Third invited him, by his Prime Minister, to an audience at Potsdam; accordingly on the following day he and his son went thither, and were received

received in private at the Palace of Sans Souci with the greatest condescension. He also, at this time, received invitations to inoculate several distinguished personages on the Continent, but he preferred returning immediately to England, and resumed the practice of his profession at Hertford.

In 1779 he lost his wife, with whom he had lived with great happiness and domestic comfort for 33 years: she left him seven children: he afterwards married Elizabeth Dimdale, daughter of William Dimdale, of Bishop's Stortford, who is still living. In 1780 he was chosen a Representative in Parliament for the borough of Hertford; soon after which election he declined the practice of his profession; but he at no time withheld his advice and assistance from the poor and helpless.

In 1781 he received the commands of the Empress of Russia to attend again at St. Petersburg, to inoculate the two sons of the Grand Duke, the Princes Alexander and Constantine: he accordingly set out immediately, accompanied by the Baroness. On his journey, as he passed through Brussels, the late Emperor of Germany, Joseph, who was then there, expressed a desire to see him, and he accordingly waited on his Imperial Majesty, who received him in private, with the greatest assurances of his regard, and gave him a convincing proof of his confidence, by writing a letter in his presence, which he entrusted to his care, to be delivered to the Empress of Russia on his arrival.

He was received at St. Petersburg by the Empress and the Grand Duke with every testimony of kindness and esteem: he happily succeeded in both these inoculations, and was again most liberally rewarded by the extreme bounty of her Imperial Majesty. The Baroness was also presented with a superb snuff-box in gold, set with diamonds.

In 1784 he was re-elected Representa-

tive for the borough of Hertford:—in the year 1790 he retired from that respectable situation, and his son Baron Nathaniel Dimdale was elected to succeed him.

After this time he made Bath the place of his winter-residence for some years, but of late he had retired to Hertford altogether, where he lived in the midst of his family and friends; and expired at the advanced age of 89 years, on the 30th of December, 1800, after an illness of about three weeks.

About 17 years ago, after having for a few years been sensible of the loss of the sight of one of his eyes, the strength of both of which had been remarkable in his youth; he had the additional misfortune to feel the other eye considerably impaired, and he very rapidly lost the sight of that altogether: he had the operation for extracting the cataract performed by Baron Wenzell with great success, and enjoyed his sight to the day of his death.

From what has been already stated, it will be scarcely necessary to add, that he was a person of great activity, both of body and mind. He was happy in possessing a placid, mild, and even disposition, and ever felt interested in promoting the peace and welfare of society, and in cultivating a friendly good understanding with all mankind: but, above all, it may be said of him, that, through a long life, he bore and merited the character of an *honest man*; and as such was respected and regretted by a very numerous acquaintance of all ranks in society. He was a Member of the Royal Society, and a Vice-president of the Bath Agricultural Society.

His remains were deposited on the 6th day of January, 1801, in the burial-ground of friends (the Quakers), at Bishop Stortford, in the county of Hertford, in which society he had been educated, and where his ancestors were buried.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

To JOHN AIKIN, M. D.

NEXT to that first of comforts to the soul,
The plaudit of a conscience self-approv'd,
AIKIN! I deem the gratulation sweet
Of sympathizing friendship, and a Muse
Terse, uncorrupt, ingenuous, bold and free;
A Muse from whom nor titled grandeur bribes,
Nor pamper'd wealth, a sacrificial strain.
Hence with sensations bland of conscious pride
I feel the manna of thy tuneful tongue

Drop medicinal influence on my breast,
Ruffled, not torn, by Persecution's blast.
Thus, after chilling frost, morn's genial ray
Invigorates, cheers, expands, the shrivell'd
flower:
Thus the broad mountain flings his cooling
shade
O'er the faint pilgrim in a thirsty land.
Oh! may thy friend, as in the noon of life,
Responsive to the calls of truth and Man,

Self

Self in benevolence absorb'd and lost,
Thro' the short remnant of his closing day.
With brave defiance, or with calm disdain,
Front the grim visage of despotic power,
Lawless, self-will'd, fierce, merciless, corrupt;
Nor, 'midst the applauses of the wise and good,
Lose the fond greetings of a Muse like thine!

GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

Hackney, June 19, 1801,

The FUGITIVE; a BALLAD: Or, the
BARON of COTEHELE.

WHO views the hand of spring
With buds adorn the trees,
But loves the beauties of the moon,
The whispers of the breeze?
To taste these vernal sweets,
A Baron, bold and brave,
With pleasure walked his green-wood paths,
That wind by Tamar's wave.

To every rural sound
He lends a willing ear,
While scenes of early youth revive,
And wake the silent tear.

The swarming village stirs
Its murmurs, in the vale,
And awful flows the waterfall,
Sonorous in the gale.

The lev'et starts with fear,
Above the springing corn;
And blackbirds whistle to their mates,
Imbow'ed in snow-white-thorn.

The veil of night extends
Its shadows far and wide;
And dewy beams of star-light dance
On Tamar's placid tide.

Within this still recess
He shuns the blood-stained car,
To change for woodnotes wild of peace
The brazen din of war.

Then Lancaster and York
In kindred slaughter bled,
Ere yet intwin'd their banners bloom'd,
In roses white and red.

But hark! a bugle-horn,
With note portentous sounds,
And echo, with the warlike blast,
From rock to rock rebounds.

A hostile troop assail
The Baron's lonely towers,
And, eager to detect their foe,
Explore his sylvan bowers.

As lions for their prey,
The green retreats they rove,
And chase their noble fugitive
Through Cotehele's mazy grove.

Till from a rock they spy
His bonnet in the wave,
With moon-light shining; whence they
judge,
He found a watery grave.

Triumphant they recede,
With shout and martial sound
Of trump and bugle-horn, that shake
The wilderness around.

Conceal'd beneath a rock
That beetles o'er the flood,
He threw his bonnet, to delude
The foes that fought his blood.

With glowing heart, he breath'd
To Heaven a solemn vow,
That with a temple he would crown
That rock's impendent brow.

Now on its sacred wall
The Baron is pourtray'd,
As kneeling, at the throne of God,
His homage he repaid.

Though Time his towers dissolve,
And temple in the wood;—
The grove and streams for ever praise
The Father of the good. W. EVANS.

STANZAS TO A VALLEY.

From the GERMAN of J. G. VON SALIS.

*Ne giammai vidi valle av si 'pessi
Luoghi da sospirar riposo e fidì.*

PETRARCA.

SWEET valley, bounded by these pine-clad
hills,
Ye meads, just seen thro' yonder op'ning
glade;
Ye darksome groves, ye softly murmur'ing
rills,
Thou cot, conceal'd beneath yon' walnut's
shade;

From the high summit of this mount, blest
scene,
With transport does a wand'rer hail thy
charms;

Mid' Nature's beauties, tranquil and serene,
He seeks a refuge from the world's alarms.

Oh bid him welcome then, ye verdant
steeps!

Oh bid him welcome then, ye flow'ry
brakes!—

Lull'd in your bosom ev'ry sorrow sleeps,
While only mild and calm reflection wakes:

My life's career is to contracted bounds
Confin'd, as thine, oh! seat of soft de-
light!—

And, as the end of yon' meandering rounds,
Its close is veil'd in darkness from my
sight.

Ambition's vessel, on a faithful shore
Here rests in peace, her anchor sweet con-
tent;

Here curiosity is seen no more,
With prying eye exploring each event.

Malignity aims not her venom here
Against mild innocence' unguarded breast;
Nor mid' the aspens that are rustling near
Does hissing scorn erect her serpent's crest.

Care seeks not, with o'erclouding brow and mind,

To pry into the future's dreary waste;
No place of rest can pallid envy find;
Of vain remorse no footsteps can be trac'd.

But o'er the grassy meads the Muses rove,
Or by yon' stream that thro' the valley strays;

While inspiration whispers thro' the grove,
And sportive fancy mid' the foliage plays.

From the white village church, amid those trees,

Ne'er does the midnight clang of terror sound;

Nor o'er this Tempe does the balmy breeze
E'er waft heart-rending notes of discord round.

The fearful din of clashing weapons ne'er
The echo of that ivy'd cavern wakes;

But, while the herdsman's horn sounds free from care,

To the sweet shepherd's pipe the morning breaks.

In the soft meads the lowing herds repose,
The wild-goats browse upon the steepy rocks;

While from the mould'ring tow'rat evening's close,

The screech-owl hoots amid the falling blocks.

The silver poplars in the Zephyrs play,
Their leaves presenting still a varying hue;

The mill that stops yon' streamlet's gentle way

At pauses strikes, to measur'd time still true.

On the tall trees the thrush her wild-notes sings,

While the meek grasshopper still chirps below;

The mower's scythe thro' all the valley rings,

And the bees hum as laden homè they go.

Oh! blest the man, who from his heart can hail

These tranquil scenes, here study nature's page—

As Petrarch, in his rock-encompas'd vale,
And in Scillonte's shades the Grecian sage.*

And ye, who've long repented that your choice

Once led ye to pursue the worldling's course,

Fly, fly the storm; obey mild nature's voice,
And peaceful rest from the rude tempest's force.

Here may the heart, too oft by man betray'd,
Form round himself a world where guilt's unknown;

The injur'd lover, the forsaken maid,
Their foul's deep wrongs in silence may bemoan.

And thou, mild seraph, who, thro' passing years,

Hast watch'd my steps, thy guardian cares may cease;

Encircled round with golden hope appears,
The future-now, as here I rest in ea.pè

While here, as at the brink of heav'nly joy
I fix my seat, abjuring worldly dreams;

Resolv'd ambition's tune shall ne'er decoy
My heart again, to taste her troubled streams.*

Love's wants are few, a garden, plough, and field,

An arbour by his fair-one's fingers dress'd,
A straw-roof'd cot from curious eyes conceal'd,

A spot where two united urns may rest.

Far as a shepherd, in fair Enna's dale,

The distant roaring of the billows hears,

So distant now the sons of history's tale,
In low and broken sounds, assails mine ears.

Nor shall ambition's votaries e'er a note

Of admiration from my bosom gain;

Those who for liberty their lives devote,

Alone can from my hands a crown obtain.

Too proud to serve, where rank or pay invites,

No more a hireling to another's laws;

Yet ne'er will I desert man's genuine rights,
But gladly perish in fair Freedom's cause.

And when at last I rest from mortal strife,

O'er my cold clay let silver roses bloom;
And ah! may those who shar'd my love thro' life,

Shed drops of fond affection o'er my tomb.

ANNE PLUMPTRE.

VERSES for the ANNIVERSARY of the LITERARY FUND, 1801. By I. D'ISRAËLI, ESQ.

SERAPH of Earth! lov'd Charity appears,
And drops on human griefs celestial tears;

O come! thine eyes of dewy light-unfold,

And wave thy tresses of ethereal gold!

Mark the warm blush upon her forehead sent,
Her hand outstretch'd, her listening head just bent!

Hung round her knees a graceful group is seen;

She comes, and Famine's blasted heath looks green!

* Xenophon, who, banished from his native country, retired to Scillote, in Peloponnesus, not far from Olympia, where he devoted his latter years to hunting and agriculture.

* The author was for several years an officer in the Swiss Brigade, in the service of the French Monarchy, but had quitted it before these Stanzas were written.

Her blest abodes each little village grace,
And restless vagrants find a resting-place;
See where Philanthropy her labour aids,
And opes to felon youths his schools and trades!

Lucina there, a splendid palace rears,
To calm the future mother's modest fears.

Sweet CHARITY! like Venus 'mid the waves,

Thou walk'st in beauty o'er the watery graves,

And, teaching Man a Promethéan art,
Bring'st fire from Heav'n—or wak'st it in his heart!

Within his grate, sits meagre Worth oppressed,

Nor feels the sunshine playing on his breast;
Gently thy hand the little debt shall lend,

And give the social hearth a Father, Husband, Friend!

All, all, have felt the public's anxious care,

And every Briton had a brother's share;
All but the letter'd few—the Bard, the Sage,

Those great contemp'rarics of every age!
Who can forgive the present, while they trust

To the late justice of some gem, or bust;
Obscurely beaming, like their midnight oil,

They sink, with slow decay, in silent toil.

Yes! while th' immortal page their genius spread,

Ev'n then they faintcd for a little bread;

Yes! in our country (Freedom's ancient choice!)

Want strangl'd oft the Patriot's feeble voice;

And loud Renown has told of many a name,

The child, at once, of Famine and of Fame!

Ah! on the Press we muse with dread delight,

If they must perish who were born to WRITE!

Bards, in whose breasts, with inspiration gay,

The Muses warble, and the Graces play,

Those gifted spirits of Aonian birth,

Crouch to the hand of Trade, and bend to Earth!

Or, blushless, dare the venal censor hold,

And barter glory (wretched men!) for gold!

Or bid their Muse still flaunt about the town,

The dirty Prostitute of half-a-crown!

Shall British Genius mourn so long, and hide

The Sage's dignity, the Poet's pride?

Ah, better break the unregarded sigh,
With Butler languish, and with Otway die;
With Chatterton, in fullen vengeance brood;
With Collins, rage in Phrenzy's ireful mood.

From ills like these to save the virtuous man,

Patrons of Genius! is your rising plan!

Ah! sure the Artists of each finer grace;

The lov'd Preceptors of the human race;

All that dear train, whose studious hours im-

part

Th' illumin'd spirit, and the moral heart,

Claim from the public hand their mod'rate share;

Yes, 'tis their due!—THEY MADE US WHAT

WE ARE!

And in a British audience still we see

Their hands are liberal, as their hearts are free;

Long, long endure, by generous spirits grac'd,

This Festival of CHARITY and TASTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SONNET.

Composed at Dunkeld.

YE hills sublime that o'er the landscape wild

Frown in terrific grandeur wide and drear;

Thou chrysal Tay that roll'st in cadence mild;

I come to soothe my childish sorrows here,

Tho' here secluded from the temperate ray

Of friendship form'd in youth's delicious reign,

Bright Genius gilds the genial summer day,

And bids me hail the sweet and simple strain*

That charms the woodland and romantic glade;

And bids me mark with plastic touch the scene,

Where gleams of streaming light o'er mountains fall,

Obscur'd in shadow's dim and dubious hue;

Or where it gilds the abbey's ivy'd wall,

Here rising o'er the stream of clearest blue.

From the tall woods that stretch their beauties wide,

The yellow tints of gaudy daylight fade,

And grey appears the clear and chrysal tide.

R. CARLYLE.

* The music of Neil Gow.

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

SIR, 4th May, 1705.

I RETURN you many thanks for the constant accounts you send me of the occurrences at your Court, and for the co-

pies of your relations to the Secretary, which are very instructive.

Yesterday I had a letter by Estafette, from Prince Louis, of the 30th post, setting forth the ill-condition of his troops, and how little able he should be to second our

our designs; upon which, I would lose no time in having it represented to the King of the Romans, and to that end have writ what you will find here enclosed, both to the Counte Sinzendorff, and Counte Wratislaw; I must likewise desire you will take all opportunities of representing what the consequences of these neglects must be, if some speedy remedy be not applied on Vienna, and pray let me know what notion the King and the Court have of those matters, and of their army which is to serve under the Prince Louis.

I am now on the water between Leyden and Utrecht, making what hast I can to Mastricht: I shall be going from thence for Coblenz the 14th, and then shall make a visit to Prince Louis, so that it will be the 23d or 24th, before I shall be able to reach Treves; the troops will be there within three or four days after me. I am, with truth, Sir,

Your most faithful and humble servant,
(*Mr. Stepney.*) MARLBOROUGH.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF THE EARL
PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

AFTER my hearty commendations. Whereas it hath pleased the King's Most Excellent Majesty, to resolve upon a royall journey to Yorke, and there to bee attended upon by all his sworn servants, of which number yourself beeing one I am therefore to signifye unto you his Majesty's royall pleasure, that all occasions sett apart, in person you bee in readiness by the first day of Aprill next, at the city of Yorke, with a horse and ruffett arms, with gilded nayles, or rudds, after the fashion of a Curaffier, for yourself, and white armes as a Harqubolner for your servant or servants that you shall bring along with you, in befitting equipage, there to act and doe such duties and services as may bee expected from, or shall bee required of you. Which, not doubting but you will most carefully observe, as also give mee a speedy accompt of the doings hereof, I rest

Your very loveing friend and cousen,
PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY.

Whitehall, 3d of Feb. 1638.

To my loveing Cousen, Sir Henry Herbert, Knt. one of the Gentlemen of his Ma's most bon'ble Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

ELOCUTION.

VIRGIL pronounced his own verses with such an enticing sweetness and enchanting grace, that Julius Montanus, a poet, who had often heard him, used to say, that "he could steal Virgil's Verses, if he could steal his voice, expression, and ges-

MONTHLY MAG. No. 74.

ture; for the same verses that sounded so rapturously when he read them, were not always excellent in the mouth of another."

HOOKE read some speeches of his Roman History to Onslow, the Speaker (who piqued himself too upon reading); and begged him to give his opinion of the work. The Speaker answered, as if in a passion, "he could not tell what to think of it; it might be nonsense for ought he knew; for that his manner of reading had bewitched him." This must have been the case with the celebrated finger, Senefino; for those who had no knowledge of the Italian language, nor the least relish for music, were fascinated with his recitations, his modulated tones, and his expressive gestures.

Mrs. OLDFIELD used to say, "the best school she had ever known, was only hearing ROWE read her part in his tragedies." The late ISAAC HAWKINS BROWNE had never felt the charms of Milton, till he heard Sheridan pronounce his exordium.

BOOTH, the actor, told a friend that he had acted the Ghost when BETTERTON played Hamlet; and that the first time he attempted it, Betterton's look at him struck him with a dread and horror which totally disconcerted him from acting the part.

BOISROBERT, famous in his day as a story-teller, and who had so happy a talent this way, as to become the favourite of Cardinal Richelieu, when his friends advised him to publish, assured them that they would find nothing of that engaging agreeableness on paper, that he had the happy skill to spread over his living chat; and that it was a mere cheat put upon their ears.

En recitant, de vrai je fais merveilles;
Je suis, mon amis, un grand dupeur
d'oreilles.

Such a Siren is pronunciation! united with the tone, the expression, and the gesture. Pliny, the younger, writing to a friend, who entreated him carefully to examine his poem, if it was worthy to be published, says, before he opens it, that he can decide already that it is beautiful, and ought not to be suppressed, by what he had heard him read, "if your pronunciation hath not imposed upon me; for you do, indeed, read with exquisite sweetness and art; yet I trust I am not so far led aside by my ears, that the charming cadence has entirely blunted the edge of my judgment."

GOLD.

The earliest account we have of gold
3 X being

being coined into money in England, is in the reign of Henry the Third. In a manuscript preserved in the Chamberlain's office, at Guildhall, London, is this passage: "*Hoc anno (1257) creavit Rex monetam auream denar' ponder' duor' sterlingor' de auro purissimo, et voluit ut ille aureus curreret precio vicingti st'lingor'.*"

A SEAT OF WAR.

Extracts from a scarce Pamphlet, entitled, "Russian Humanity Exemplified." Published in the Year 1759, and written by a Lutheran Clergyman, who resided on the Scene of Action.

"During this time,* Field-marshal Fermor had besieged Custrin, with 70,000 men. The commandant of that fortress had committed a great fault in not burning the suburbs; for behind the houses, Field-marshal Fermor had erected his batteries. On the 15th, in the morning, he threw from three of them, a large quantity of bombs and fire-balls into the fortress, which, by nine o'clock in the forenoon, was consumed to ashes. Many of the richest people have by this lost all they had, and have been reduced to misery.—I, myself, have lost every thing! but I cannot think on my poor old sick parents without the greatest sorrow and anguish of heart:—they have saved nothing, nothing in the world! for two bombs fell, one just after the other, into their house, so that they had hardly time to save my poor mother, who has been bed-ridden these three years; out of the flames. These my poor parents must now lie, night and day, in great hunger and cold, upon nothing but straw, in a dark vault. What makes mine and their misery most deplorable is, that I cannot help them, for all my things, my linen, cloaths, and two hundred rix-dollars have shared the common fate; and I have now but one thin coat and two shirts left in the world.

"The other poor inhabitants lay scattered about under the ramparts, in great misery. But God at last, regarded our misery, and sent us our King, who had marched the whole night, from the 24th to the 25th of August, with an army of forty or fifty thousand men. His people could scarcely stand through fatigue and want of strength; but when they saw the enemy near Zorndorff, and all the villages round in flames, but one spirit animated the whole army—they all burnt

with the greatest desire to be revenged on their cruel enemies.

"In the morning, at half an hour after eight, we heard a terrible cannonading; the houses trembled that were 20 miles off; and a farmer told us, that he had yesterday seen the King with his whole army; upon that, our inhabitants desired me to set apart an hour for prayer. I shall never forget this devotion in my life—All fell upon their knees—Our children, even those of three years, lay round the altar, and with the old people, wept bitterly. When I looked upon the children, I was so much moved, that for several minutes I could not speak.—Even old sick people were, by their desire, brought into the church.—How sacred at that time was the house of our God!

"At one the cannonading ceased, and I went on foot to Soldin, being full of anxiety to know to whose advantage the battle had turned out. Towards the evening the Russian fugitives came to Soldin, seven hundred at once: a pitiful fight, indeed! Some holding up their hands, cursing and swearing, others praying—without hats, without cloaths; some on foot, others two on a horse, with their heads and arms, &c. tied up; some dragging themselves along by the stirrups, others by the horses tails.—Thus they all came into the city, and among them Prince Charles of Saxony, (that incendiary who had so great a share in the burning of Custrin and Zittau) the Saxon General Dortleben, and the Austrian General St. André, without their baggage.

"At three o'clock in the morning, the 26th, the Russians quitted the city in great hurry, and took the rout to Landsberg. They pillaged all the villages they passed through; and the minister of Brugge, Mr. Weinholtz, and of the Neuenburg, Mr. Schmidt, have been most cruelly used.—This day the cannonading was as brisk as the day before, but after twenty-four hours the battle was decisive, and victory was shouted in the Prussian army.—General Fermor retired to Landsberg, after having ruined the country hereabouts, so that it is no more to be known. In 20 villages, is neither man nor beast, and nothing is to be seen but dreadful desolations, ruined houses, churches that have been profaned and destroyed, barns that have been broken down, and waste lands; and God knows whether they will ever be built and cultivated again, for the inhabitants are partly dragged away, and partly massacred.

"The 26th, in the afternoon, about eleven o'clock, I ventured to go, by myself,

* The writer had been describing particular instances of the barbarities committed by the Russian army.

self, to the place where the cannonading was, which had come remarkably nearer. After walking ten miles, a Cossack's horse came running full speed against me; I mounted him, and followed the report of the distant cannon. One may now imagine all the misery of human life to be here united.—For seven miles and a half on this side the field of battle, I found the dead and wounded lying on the ground, sadly cut in pieces. The farther I advanced, the more these poor creatures lay heaped one upon another. This scene I shall never forget.—The Cossacks, as soon as they saw me, cried out, O! water, water! water!—Righteous God, what a sight! men, women, children, Russians, and Prussians, horses, oxen, powder-chests, baggage-waggons, and carriages, all lying in one heap, over this immense space, to the height of a man!—Seven of the most opulent and finest villages in this neighbourhood all on fire, and the inhabitants either massacred or thrown into the flames.

“The wounded still fired at each other in the greatest exasperation, and I was in no little danger of my life among them.—The field of battle was a fine plain, almost two miles and a half long; and this whole plain was so covered with the dead and wounded, that there was not room for me to set my foot without treading on some of them.—Several brooks were so filled up with the Russians, that I can affirm with truth, they lay heaped up one upon another as high as two men, and appeared like hills.—I could scarcely recover myself from the fright occasioned by the great and miserable out-cry of the dying.—A noble Prussian officer, who

had both his legs shot off, cried out to me, “Sir, you are a Priest, and preach mercy; pray shew that compassion to me, which God has not for me, and dispatch me at once.” This so touched my heart, that I rode off as fast as possible.

“I count the loss of the Russian army to be twenty thousand killed; and in all, thirty-six thousand. The fire from the cannon has done the greatest slaughter, since it was no otherwise than as if for four hours running one had heard but a continued thunder-clap.—Our whole loss does not exceed nine thousand.”

ABRIDGMENT OF THE BREVIARY, BY THE JESUITS.

It is well known that the Romish church enjoins her priests daily to recite the *breviary*, consisting of a long collection of prayers and psalms, and legends, &c. &c. called matins, lauds, vespers, &c. But to ease them of this burthen, the following substitute was found out, which does honour to the inventive genius of the contriver. It is copied from a loose printed leaf in an old breviary, formerly belonging to the Jesuits.

Ritus brevissimus recitandi Breviarium.

Primum dicatur Pater et Ave, deinde

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. w. x. y. z.

V. per hoc alphabetum totum. Alleluja.

R. compositum Breviarium totum. Alleluja.

Oremus. Deus, qui ex viginti quatuor litteris totam Sacram Scripturam et Breviarium istud componi voluisti, junge, disjunge, fac, dispone, accipe ex his viginti quatuor litteris Matutinum cum Laudibus, Primam, Sextam, Nonam, Vesperas et Completorium. Per Christum Dominum nostrum.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

NOTICE of the LABOURS of the CLASS of LITERATURE and FINE ARTS, during the FIRST QUARTERLY SITTING of the YEAR NINE; by F. J. G. LA PORTE DU THIEL.

THERE had hitherto remained to Europeans a considerable void in the annals of Western Asia; Citizen LANGLES has attempted to fill up this void, by presenting us with a *Chronological Abridgement* of the History of the Khans of the Crimea. It was in the year 1237 that this country passed under the domina-

tion of the Moghols, commanded then by the too famous Djingugz Khan. It continued under the obedience of that conqueror and his descendants, till the time wherein one of the princes of his race, Mengheli-Guërai, assisted by the Sultan Mohammed, established himself in the Crimea, and formed it into a particular state under the immediate protection of the Sovereign Othoman, who reserved to himself the right of naming and of deposing the Khan of Little Tartary. After numerous and bloody revolutions, of which Citizen Langles traces out a syllabus and remarks the authentic dates, the Crimea, which the Czars of Russia had ha-

bitually sustained against the despotical pretensions of the Porte, was united to their empire in 1783, and recovered its ancient name of *Taurica Chersonesus*. From the year 1237, to 1783, Citizen Langley enumerates 63 Khans, on each of whom he gives notices more or less ample. The dates which he assigns for most of the events, and which are not found in any of the Asiatic Histories published in Europe, have been computed and collected from different Turkish, Arabian, and Persian manuscripts, in the National Library.

Citizen MONGEZ has read a Memoir on the Public Orations, handed down to us by historians, and on the means which are supposed to have been employed by the ancients, to augment the effects of the voice in the theatres.

Citizen CAMUS communicated to the Class Observations on the State of the Characters hitherto employed in the Greek editions; he adduces powerful considerations, which artists that are desirous to change or perfect the characters, should never lose out of sight. To judge of the real merit or probable success of the invention and introduction of new forms, we ought previously to be acquainted with whatever exists in the same kind. Thus Citizen Camus has preceded his observations by an enquiry into the form of the Greek characters in manuscripts, on the first attempts of the artists who printed Greek, and on the epochs at which they began, in different cities to print works composed in that language. The finest manuscripts, the rarest and most famous editions, have passed under his examination. He has not failed to celebrate the success of the Alduses, in the invention of many bodies of Greek characters; the expertness of Garamond in the art of engraving them, after the models of the famous calligraph, Ange Vergece; the talent, the taste, and the superior intelligence of the Stephanuses, in the manner of employing them. These beautiful characters, for which we are indebted to Garamond, form a valuable part of the depot of the printing office of the Republic. The excellent use which is daily made of this rich store, proves how advantageous it is to study habitually, and to continue to imitate the *chef d'œuvres* of the Stephanuses. The *Enquiries* and the *Observations* of Citizen Camus, will form a chapter in his *History of Printing*, in which he is now incessantly occupied.

Citizen TRAULLE, of Abbeville, had submitted to the judgment of the Institute his manuscript dissertation on certain

antiques lately discovered in the Valley of Somme. These monuments consist of 1. A crescent, which according to the author, who believes it to be an antique in its kind, and made of pit-coal, of Lincoln, in England, was made use of by the Druids, in the exercise of their religious worship. 2. A bronze, of very beautiful workmanship, which Citizen Traullé takes to have been a *bearded Mars*. And 3. an instrument of war fabricated of copper. Citizens LE BLOND and MONGEZ, in a report on these objects, have done justice to the zeal and taste of Citizen Traullé in the research of antique monuments; but this has not prevented them from impugning his ideas, in respect to the two first pieces. As to the last, they have pointed out the method that must be taken, in order to draw a useful truth from it. Compared with other similar pieces, described by able antiquarians, this last contributes to prove how far copper, habitually employed by the Ancients in the fabrication of a multitude of utensils, has the advantage over iron, which we too often make use of in preference.

The Ambassador of Spain to the Helvetic Republic, M. le Comte de NORONHA had made a present to the class of two volumes, containing Spanish poems, of his own composition. Citizen CAILHAVA, by a detailed notice and even by translations, some literal, others more free, of different pieces of this collection, has made us acquainted with the merits of it.

Citizen AMEILHON gave notice of a manuscript Greek commentary of Synesius on the Treatise of Chymistry attributed to Democritus.

Citizen C. COLLIN HARLEVILLE presented his new piece of poetry, entitled, *La Campagne et les Vers*, (*the Country and the Worms*); he proposes, at the end of the session, to recite it, himself.

An artist, whose compositions in painting are no less esteemed by the connoisseurs, than they are relished by the amateurs, Citizen P. H. VALENCIENNES, had laid before the Class, a work, very considerable for size, and the title of which announces a high importance, namely, his *Elements of Practical Perspective for the Use of Artists*. A commission, composed of the Citizens MOITTE, PEYRE, and VINCENT, have carefully examined this production, interesting under more than one relation, and which, in despite of all treatises composed on the same subject, appears to have been a *desideratum* in the schools of painting. In reality, the young artists seldom proceed from the schools,

suf-

sufficiently instructed in the science of perspective, which, however, is indispensably necessary for them; more rarely still do we see them conquer their aversion for the profound investigation of it. It is possible that the elementary books which treat of it, containing scarcely any thing but geometrical demonstrations and formulæ, require, in order to be understood by a young artist, some previous acquisitions which are not always readily within his reach. Perhaps also, in those same books, the physical causes, which the mathematical demonstrations explain, determine and appreciate the effects of, not being explicitly handled in the proem, the mathematical theory, altho' exact, remains liable to be misapplied in practice, and of course becomes itself a source of errors. Hence it comes that a painter versed in the science of perspective, and instructed by long practise in the art, knowing better than the most skillful mathematicians the degree of intelligence, the wants, the habitudes, and the particular language of the artists, would succeed, perhaps, more easily than the latter, in giving instructions on the theory of the science, and above all, the manner of applying it. However this may be, the *Report*, or to call it better, the very extensive and detailed *Memoir*, read by Citizen Vincent, in the name of the Commission, accurately delineates the object and the progress of Citizen Valenciennes, the plan and the division of his work. The first part treats: 1. Of linear perspective, and of the application of that part of the science to painting. 2. Of aerial perspective, and of the effects of perspective at the theatre, in optical machines, and in gardens. On this part, the Commissaries have made a number of observations. Without suffering themselves to be too advantageously prepossessed by a multitude of sensible precepts and excellent examples, which present themselves at almost every page in the book of Citizen Valenciennes, they have freely marked the passages wherein they think they can spy errors and a defect of perspicuity. The last part, in which the author describes the method of study, which he conceives to be the best to follow, both of painting in general, and of landscape in particular, has been no less scrupulously examined. According to the eulogiums, always founded, and sometimes mixed with criticism or refutations, contained in the Report made in the name of the Commission; it is reasonable to think that the Elements of Practical Perspective of Citizen Valenciennes will be

very useful to all painters; and principally to those who devote themselves to landscape. This work, it is highly probable, cannot fail, at first, to assist the artist in acquiring a thorough knowledge of the theory of perspective, both lineal and aerial; afterwards to give him generally just ideas on the application of this science to painting; and lastly, to inculcate on his mind the necessity of studying attentively, and observing long before he proceeds to execute.

"It is from the date of this *trimestre*," here exclaims Citizen la Porte du Thiel, "that Paris has seen opened the pompous theatre, in which the *chef-d'œuvres* of the antique are astonished to see themselves fixed amongst us, and shining with a lustre altogether new. Always mute, yet always eloquent; from henceforth they will repeat without ceasing, that nothing was impossible to French valour; and, doubtless, one day, their presence in these places, of itself sufficient to convince incredulous posterity, will force it to believe in almost incredible exploits. All the artists who compose the collective administration of the Museum, have made a common cause of the labours and attentions; let them all be equally paid by the gratitude of the friends of the country. But (he adds,) it is our duty here to indicate what especially the Members of the National Institute have done for the glory of the arts, as well as for the progress of letters. We shall say then, that the figure of Minerva, which adorns the *keystone* of the grand arcade, above the principal portal, is the production of Citizen MOIRTE; and certainly this labour of the French chisel, placed in front of the most famous models, will not cause our age to blush.

"To disengage a multitude of saloons obstructed in all their dimensions, to distribute with *grandiosity* (*avec grandiosité*) a local till then miserably divided, to conduct to their end difficult and even dangerous operations,—such was the task that the architect of the Museum, Citizen RAYMOND, had to perform; the public voice adds, and such is the task that he every where has performed. We have seen the wall demolished, which formerly contracted the new spacious hall of Laocoon:—already some had begun to regret the painting in fresco, which represented on this wall, *Abasuerus encouraging Esther intimidated*, the work of Romanelli, a composition full of grace and refinement: but this fresco shall be assuredly transmitted to our posterity. The portion

of the wall which it decorated, transported with all its sculpture to a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ metres, (about 17 feet) still exhibits in an eligible situation, the picture which so highly interested us. Sure combinations have preserved it from the slightest alteration; the most piercing eye will not perceive in it either accidents, fissures, or flaws."

"The Secretary concludes with this apostrophe: Greeks and Romans, industrious and powerful nations, during too many ages the exclusive favourites of

history! How would you have applauded, in times less fertile than ours in miracles, those skilful and preservative means, which, it seems, were unknown to you: Perhaps they might have handed down even to us some of those productions so celebrated of your Apelleses and of your Protogeneses; but, perhaps, even then, after an exact comparison, after a just estimation, Raphael and Guido, not being able to brook superiority, would have been for ever privileged from paying you homage!

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

AGRICULTURE.

A Treatise on the culture of Potatoes, a matter of national importance, is.

Vernor and Hood.

ARCHITECTURE.

A Dissertation on the construction and properties of Arches, by G. Atwood, Esq. F.R.S. with seven plates, quarto, 7s. 6d.

Lunn and Egerton.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of General Bonaparte, from his first introduction into public notice to the present time, 3s.

Ridgway.

DRAMA.

Adelmorn, the Outlaw; a Romantic Drama, with Songs, &c. as originally written by M. G. Lewis, Esq. and first performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, May 4, 1801, with a Preface, by the Author, 2s. 6d. Bell.

EDUCATION.

The Accomplished Tutor; or, Complete System of Liberal Education, by Thomas Hodson, No. 1, (to be completed in seventeen Monthly Numbers), is. Vernor and Hood.

LAW.

The Laws respecting Commons and Commoners, with an Appendix, shewing the Mode and Expence of obtaining Acts of Parliament for inclosing Commons, &c. 8vo. 3s.

Clarke and Sons.

Enquiries into the Nature of Leasehold Property, in which the relative Situations of Lessor and Lessee, Landlord and Tenant, are fairly considered, by a Gentleman of the Temple, is. 6d.

Bickerstaff.

Decisions in the High Court of Admiralty, during the Time of Sir George Hay and Sir James Marriott, late Judges of that Court. Vol. 1. (Michaelmas Term, 1776, to Hilary Term, 1779) 8vo. 9s. boards.

Bickerstaff.

MUSIC.

A Dictionary of Music; to which is prefixed, a familiar Introduction to the Science of Harmony, by Thomas Busby, L. L. D. 8vo. 6s. boards.

Phillips.

MEDICAL.

A Practical Treatise on Diet, and on the most salutary Means of supporting Health by

Aliment and Regimen, adapted to the various Circumstances of Age, Constitution, and Climate; and including the Application of modern Chemistry to the culinary Preparation of Food; by William Nesbit, M. D. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Phillips.

An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of that Swelling in the lower Extremities which sometimes happens to lying-in-women; by Charles White, F. R. S. Part II. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Mawman.

The Family Physician; or, Domestic Medical Friend, containing plain and practical Instructions for the Prevention and Cure of Diseases, according to the newest Improvements and Discoveries; with a Series of Chapters on Collateral Subjects, comprising every thing relative to the Theory and Principles of the Medical Art necessary to be known by the private Practitioner; the whole adapted to the use of those who have not had a Medical Education. By Alexander Thomson, M. D. Author of a Treatise on Nervous Disorders, and other Productions. 12mo. 6s. boards.

Phillips.

The Medical and Physical Journal, containing the earliest Information on Subjects of Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and Natural History; and a Critical Analysis of all new Books in those Departments of Literature. Conducted by T. Bradley, M. D.; R. Batty, M. D. of London; and by A. A. Noehden, M. D. of Gottinghen, vol. 5. (from January to June, 1801), 12s. boards.

Phillips.

The Institutions of the Practice of Medicine, by Joseph Baptist Burferius, of Kanifeld, translated from the Latin, by William Cullen Brown, vol. 2. 8s. boards.

Cadell and Davies.

Annals of Insanity; comprising select Cases on the different Species of Insanity, Lunacy, or Madness, with the Modes of Practice as adopted in the Treatment of each. By William Perfect, M. D. Second edition, considerably enlarged, 8vo. Murray and Highley.

The London Medical Review, by a society of Physicians and Surgeons, including five Monthly Numbers, from February to July, 1801. Volume VI, 10s. 6d. boards.

Phillips.

MISCEL-

MISCELLANIES.

Lloyd's Monthly List of the Commercial Shipping belonging or trading to Great Britain and Ireland, containing the following interesting Particulars respecting every Ship: viz. her Name, Tonnage, Class, or Condition and Age; her Captain, Owners, and Brokers names; present Trade or Employment, Station, Situation, and other recent Information concerning her; the port where built or registered, and her number of Guns; with miscellaneous observations, &c. In the above Description, nearly 12,000 Vessels are included. To which is added, a correct List of the Royal Navy of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, with the first Lieutenants, and the Agents of the Captains. 2s. 6d. Hurst.

Rural Recreations; or, the Gardener, Farmer, and Gentleman's Instructor. No. 1, (to be continued) 2s. Vernor and Hood.

A New Edition of the Royal Kalendar for the year 1801. Debrett, &c.

A List of Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England, on the 1st of October, 1800. Published by Order of the Directors, 10s. 6d. H. D. Symonds.

The School for Fashion, by Mrs. Thic-kness. In which are interspersed original Anecdotes of Persons in High Life; with the Writer's Remarks on the Depravity of the present Race of Females with respect to their attire, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Robinsons.

Suggestions respecting a Plan of National Education; with Conjectures on the probable Consequences of Non-descript Methodism and Sunday Schools, by the Rev. William Shaw, 1s. Robinsons.

An Essay on Contraband, being a Continuation of the Treatise on the relative Rights and Duties of Belligerent and Neutral Nations, in Maritime Affairs, by Robert Ward, Barrister at Law, 3s. Wright.

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A Comparative View of the Public Finances at the Beginning and the Close of the late Administration, by William Morgan, F. R. S. 2s. 6d. Debrett.

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Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland, during the Years 1799 and 1800, by J. Stoddart, L. L. B. 2 vols. super-royal, 8vo. with Maps and Engravings, 2l. 2s. boards. Miller.

The Case of Kidd Wake; being a Narrative of his Sufferings during five Years Confinement in Gloucester Penitentiary House, for hooting, hissing, and calling out No War, as the King was passing to the House of

Peers on the 29th of October, 1795, written by himself, 6d. Jordan.

An Essay, intended to establish an Universal System of Short Hand Writing, by Samuel Taylor, the 3d edition. To which is now added, a Plate of all the Terminations at one View, 6s. in boards, or 7s. bound. W. Baynes.

MILITARY.

The Duties of an Officer in the Field, and principally of Light Troops, whether Cavalry or Infantry, by Baron Gros, Field Officer of the Dutch Brigade in His Majesty's Service, 4s. boards. Egerton.

An Explanation of the Duties of the several Etat Majors in the French Army. Translated from the Manuel des Adjutans Généraux et des Adjoints employés dans les Etat Majors Divisionaires des Armées, par Paul Thiebault, Adjutant Général, 4s. boards. Egerton.

NAVAL.

The Young Midshipman's Instructor, with Hints to Parents of Sea Youth, and to Captains and Schoolmasters in the Royal Navy, by David Morrice, late Clerk and Schoolmaster of His Majesty's Ship Hussar, 3s. 6d. boards. Egerton.

NOVELS.

A marvellous pleasant Love Story, 2 vols. 8vo. 12s. boards. Lane.

Belinda, by Maria Edgeworth, 3 vols. 16s. 6d. boards. Johnson.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

A Second Address to the Proprietors of Bank of England Stock, by Alexander Al-lardyce, M. P. one of the Proprietors; with an Appendix, containing an Account of the Value of Exports for five Years, ending January 5, 1801; of Bank Notes in circulation at same time; of Money advanced by the Bank for the Public Service; of the National Debt; on the Duties and Powers of the Court of Directors, Court of Proprietors, and of the Proprietors individually, &c. &c. 4s. 6d. boards. Richardson.

The Fifteenth Report of the Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor, containing Accounts of the Poor at Edinburgh, &c. &c. 1s. Hatchard.

POLITICAL.

Substance of Lord Temple's Speech, May 4, 1801, on the Subject of John Horn Tooke's Eligibility to a Seat in Parliament, 2s. Wright.

POETRY.

Tales of the Devil, with a Portrait of the Author, and other Engravings, from Sketches, by H. W. Bunbury, Esq. 4to. 4s. 6d. Egerton.

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The

The Sorrows of Switzerland, a Poem, by the Rev. William Lisle Bowles, 4to. 3s.

Cadell and Davies.

The Rural Philosopher, or French Georgics, a Didactic Poem, translated from the Original of the Abbe de Lille, entitled, *L'Homme des Champs*, by John Maunde, 8vo. 6s. boards, or large paper, 10s. 6d. boards. Kearsley.

The Day of Judgment, a Poetical Essay, which gained the Seatonian Prize at Cambridge, 1757, by Robert Clynne, M. D. Fellow of King's College, 12mo. a new edition, 6d. Lunn.

Poems, translated from the French, of Madam Guion, by the late W. Cowper, Esq. To which are added, some Original Poems not in his Works, 18mo. 3s. Williams.

Poverty, a Poem, with several others on various Subjects, chiefly religious and moral, by C. A. Allnatt. Matthews.

Dr. Watts's Psalms and Hymns, abridged, with Corrections, by R. Little & others, 12mo. common paper, 2s.—fine, 2s. 6d. Williams.

PAINTING.

Lectures on Painting, delivered at the Royal Academy, March, 1801, by Henry Fuseli, P. P. with Observations and Notes, 4to. 12s. boards. Johnson.

PHILOLOGY.

A Grammar of the pure and mixed East Indian Dialects; with Dialogues methodically arranged at Calcutta, according to the true Brahmenian System of the Sanscrit Language, by Heraclim Lebedeff, 4to. 1l. 1s. bds. Debrett.

Excerpta à Scripturis Quædam in Usum Tironum: containing the First Chapter of St. John's Gospel, &c. and the Catechism, rendered closely into English, with Latin and French Translations, for the Use of Beginners in the Greek Language, 8vo. 3s. boards. Lunn.

Medullæ seu Radices Insigniores Linguae Græcæ, ordine Grammatico; or, The principal Greek Primitives, grammatically arranged, with a copious Latin and English Interpretation, by the Rev. John Booth, 4to. Hurst.

Thoughts, occasioned by a Perusal of Dr. Parr's Spital Sermon, preached at Christ Church, April 15, 1800; being a Reply to the Attacks of Dr. Parr, Mr. Mackintosh, the Author of an Essay on Population, and others, by Wm. Godwin. Robinsons.

Sermons on various Subjects, by Thomas Rennell, D. D. Master of the Temple, 8vo. 8s. boards. Rivingtons.

A Catalogue of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History, English and Foreign, containing upwards of 5000 Volumes, among which are all the Works of our most esteemed Divines, and many scarce Pieces. Ogle.

A Charge delivered at the Easter Visitation, 1801, by R. Shepherd, D. D. Arch-deacon of Bedford. Mawman.

Village Dialogues, between Farmer Littleworth and Thomas New-man, Rev. Mr. Lovegood, Parson Dolittle, and others, by Rowland Hill, A. M. 1s. Williams.

The Evangelical Clergyman; or, a Vindication of the Religious Principles and Conduct of a Minister of the Gospel, by S. Hodson, 8vo. 1s. Williams.

The Qualifications and Call of Missionaries, A Sermon, preached before the Edinburgh Missionary Society, by the Rev. J. Dick, 1s. Ogle.

Sermons on different Practical Subjects, by the late Rev. A. Shanks, of Jedburgh, 6s. Ogle.

Discourses on various Subjects, by some of the most eminent Divines of the United States, being a 2d vol. selected by Dr. John Erskine, 7s. boards. Ogle.

An Inquiry into the Obligations of Religious Covenants upon Posterity, by the Rev. G. Paxton, 1s. 6d. Ogle.

Discourses on Personal Religion, by the late Rev. Samuel Stennet, D. D. a new edition, 2 vols. 12mo. 6s. or 1 vol. 8vo. 7s. Ogle.

Discourses, by the Rev. Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, 7s. boards. Ogle.

An Essay on the Way to promote and perpetuate Peace, Good Order, and Prosperity to the Nations, by Bryce Johnston, D. D. Minister of Holywood, 4s. boards. Ogle.

Sermons, by the Rev. John Wight Wicke, A. M. 8vo. 8s. Carpenters.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Antiquities in Nottinghamshire, and the adjacent Counties, Part the first, comprising the Histories of Southwell and of Newark, interspersed with Biographical Sketches, by William Dickenson, Esq. with numerous Engravings, 4to. 14s. boards. Cadell and Davies.

Kearsley's Travellers' Entertaining Guide through Great Britain; or, A Description of the Great, and principal Cross-roads; with a concise Topographical History of the Cities, Towns, chief Villages, Antiquities, Seats, &c. with Map, &c. 6s. boards. Kearsley.

VETERINARY ART.

The Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse's Foot described, with Practical Observations on Shoeing; and the Symptoms of, and Remedies for, the Diseases of Horses, by James Whyte, Veterinary Surgeon to the First Regiment of Dragoons, with Plates, 4s. Chapman.

A New Compendious System on several Diseases incident to Cattle, with Medicines for every Stage and Symptom thereof. An Essay on the Diseases incident to Calves, and their curative Indications. And Observations on the Diseases peculiar to Horses, and their proper method of treatment, by Thomas Topham; 8vo. 6s. boards. Scatcherd.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

* * * *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE are sorry to announce that Dr. GARNETT has at last vacated his situation of Professor of Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, owing, as he modestly intimated when he took leave of his generous, respectable and applauding audience, to insupportable ill usage from a quarter whence he had reason to expect very different treatment. We confine ourselves to these general terms; because the Doctor, on the same occasion, signified his intention of submitting to the proprietors, and of course in some degree to the public, his reasons for retiring from a situation which, he said, he could no longer hold with credit to himself or advantage to the Institution.

Our Readers will observe with pleasure, by the advertisement upon our blue cover, that the African Education Society has been found to answer the intended purpose, and that twenty-one African boys and five girls will be likely soon to carry back to their native country a knowledge of the arts and policy of Europe.

We learn from the first Annual Report of the Vaccine Pock Institution, that it is already supported by two hundred subscribers; that of sixty thousand persons who have already been inoculated, it is doubtful whether four have died of the inoculation; and that of ten thousand who have been re-inoculated with the small-pox not a single well-attested case has been produced of this disease having taken.

Mr. Wm. SMITH, Land Surveyor, and Member of the Bath Agricultural Society, has in the press a work, intitled, "Accurate Delineations of the Natural Order of the Various Strata to be found in different Parts of England and Wales; with Practical Observations." This work will be comprised in one volume quarto, will contain a correct map of the various strata, accompanied with a general section, descriptive of their various proportions and relations, all in their proper colours, so as to present a faithful representation of nature.

The Rev. Mr. ESTLIN, of Bristol, has in the press a Discourse on the Patriarchal and Jewish Sabbath, and the Religious Observation of Sunday.

Mr. G. DYER is preparing for the Press, MONTHLY MAG. No. 74.

an improved edition of his Dissertation on the Theory and Practice of Benevolence, in which will be interspersed some Observations on Dr. PARR's Spital Sermon on the same subject.

Mr. FREDERIC ACCUM, Experimental Operator at the Royal Institution, proposes speedily to publish, by subscription, (printed on superfine paper, *made of Straw only*) a System of Experimental Chemistry, comprehending a series of entertaining and striking Experiments, systematically arranged, and calculated to teach, in a pleasing and familiar manner the Science of Chemistry, according to its present State of Improvement.

Mr. BROWNE, who was the first that undertook, since the time of *Alexander* the Great, to search for the famous Temple of *Jupiter Ammon* in Africa, has again set out for the East.

A splendid edition of MOORE's Odes of Anacreon is in the press and will be published in December next.

LLOYD's expected Shipping List, including also the Royal Navy, makes its appearance on the 1st day of July.

The *Investigator*, at *Sheerness*, waits only for the necessary passports, to convey painters, astronomers, and botanists to the south-western coast of New Holland at present unknown, and to bring new plants, new animals, and other curiosities back to Europe.

A Prospectus has been circulated for publishing by subscription a Selection of the most interesting and celebrated Causes, &c. &c. which have occurred in Courts of Judicature, &c. and particularly such as relate to Life, Personal Liberty, Character, &c. &c. divested of such legal repetitions, and other matter, as lengthen and confuse, without adding to information. These causes will be occasionally illustrated by, and contrasted with, such criminal and civil cases in foreign tribunals, as may be deemed worthy of a place in this Selection: interspersed with such curious anecdotes, as are calculated to expand the human mind, to extend the sphere of judicial knowledge, and to introduce a new and rational species of amusement, in which a greater variety of character will be more faithfully exhibited than in any other work.

The numerous patrons of foreign literature will be pleased to learn that the valuable and extensive stock of foreign books belonging to Mr. REMNANT has been purchased by Mr. VAUGHAN GRIFFITHS, and removed to No 1, in Paternoster-row, where the Foreign Book Trade will be carried on with spirit, and orders executed with punctuality.

Mr. HALEY of Wimpole street, who has long been distinguished by the accuracy of his Time-keepers, has lately accomplished an improvement in the construction of those machines, which is simple and efficient, and promises to bring them to that degree of perfection, beyond which the imperfections of matter never can proceed. A model and a description of this curious machine are preparing by the artist.

Among other consequences which are likely to result from the present increased price of books, the opening of a considerable number of new Reading-rooms in various parts of the kingdom is probably not the least important to general literature. Influenced by this consideration, the trustees of the LONDON LIBRARY, which formerly occupied Reading-rooms on Ludgate-hill, have removed their Library to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR'S in Hatton-garden, near Holborn, where it will be re-opened for the advantage of the public, on the 1st day of July, on the same terms as before. This Society was established in 1785, and has to boast of many names celebrated in the annals of literature, as its founders and patrons.

A gold medal was lately presented by the Medical Officers of the Navy to Dr. JENNER, Promulgator of the Vaccine Mode of Inoculation. The medal represents Apollo, as the God of Physic, introducing a young seaman recovered from the small pox by the new inoculation, to Britannia, who, in return, extends a civic crown, on which is written JENNER. Above appears "*Alba nautis stella refulsit.*" Below "1801." On the reverse is seen an anchor; over it, "*Georgio Tertio Rege;*" and under it, "*Spencer Duce*" expressing the naval administration of Earl Spencer in the reign of George III. Near a hundred names of surgeons, on the home-station, accompany the physicians' address on presenting this well-timed compliment to one of the greatest benefactors of the human race.

Mr. EVANS, of Radnorshire, has in the press a splendid work intitled, "*The Cambrian Itinerary,*" It is intended to contain a complete history and description

of the Antiquities and Beauties of Wales; arranged according to its modern division into counties; including a delineation of the British, Roman, Saxon and Norman camps and ruins.

A book is to be opened at the *British Museum*, in which every person may enter the works wanted in that famous collection, that they may be procured. It were to be wished that the old practice of asking for books by writing for them were changed; and that at least one of the Librarians were expected to be present, as in other public libraries.

Mr. ROSSEL, a Frenchman, is employed at London in arranging the Journal of his Voyage round the World with Mr. d'Entrecasteaux, who went in search of La Peyrouse, but died in his voyage. Mr. Lagrandiere, another officer belonging to the same expedition, has also a Journal which, as Mr. Lalande says, he has communicated to the British government.

The change of colour which HARRY MOSS underwent from black to white, has been published so often, that few persons are ignorant of it. In the town of Northampton a similar phenomenon is now to be seen. A negro, named MAURICE, aged 35 years, began about seven years ago to lose his native colour. A white spot appeared on the right side of his belly, which is now about as large as the palms of two hands. Another white spot has appeared on his breast, and several more on his arms and other parts, and the sable cloud is plainly disappearing on his shoulder. The skin of these fair spots is not surpassed by the European complexion. His general health is and has been good, and he has suffered no scalding ulceration, scabbiness, or other local disease. The change is not to the dead white of the Albinos, but to the good wholesome carnation hue.

The 18th century, observes DE LANDE, has furnished us with at least twelve points as important in astronomy as any of those of the preceding century. A new superior planet and eight satellites discovered—the periodical return of comets known and demonstrated—sixty-eight new comets observed and determined—the aberration and nutation of the stars—the transit of Venus, and the true distance of the sun and all the planets—the figure of the earth and its irregularities—calculations of the inequalities produced by attraction, and above all in respect to Jupiter and Saturn—correct tables of all the planets and their satellites—tables of the moon, carried to a precision

of a quarter of a minute—and lastly the places of 50,000 stars accurately determined.

The first edition of Livy, printed by Vindelin de Spire, in the year 1470, was lately sold at Elliot's for fifty pounds!

The French traveller LE VAILLANT is about to undertake a new Journey into the Interior Parts of Africa by the commission of a society of French Merchants, mostly of *Marseilles*. Towards this expedition, which is entirely founded on commercial and colonial speculations, they are said to have already collected a fund of three millions of livres. They have in view, in the first instance, an establishment on the eastern coast of Africa.

In the same style as the *Chinese* dresses and customs are represented in England, Mr. BAUMGARTNER, Bookseller at *Leipsic*, has undertaken to publish the different dresses and costumes of the nations belonging to the extensive empire of *Russia*. The drawings are performed by Mr. GEISLER, the painter who accompanied PALLAS.

The circum-navigator BOUGAINVILLE, at Paris, has presented a Memoir to the French Government, in which he endeavours to demonstrate, that the *North Pole* may be approached much nearer, than it has been by *Phipps* and others.

Mr. BODE, at Berlin, has published the fourth number of his large and beautiful *Celestial Atlas*; he announces that the fifth and last will appear in the course of four months, with a catalogue of 17,000 stars. This *Atlas* consists of twenty large charts.

Dr. HAYDN of Vienna has composed another grand musical piece, called *The Four Seasons*, which was performed for the first time on the 23d of May, and we trust will soon be introduced in England. The text has been again composed by the same BARON SWIETEN, (son of the famous physician) who wrote the *Creation*.

The King of Prussia has granted 20,000 livres to the observatory of Berlin, where Mr. Bode, the Royal Astronomer, was in want of many important articles.

Kotzebue is still at St. Petersburg, and has obtained from the new Emperor the title of Counsellor, by which he ranks equal to a Colonel in the army. The German theatre continues in the capital of Prussia, as it was under the late Emperor, but Kotzebue has not the direction of it.

A Dutch professor, M. VROLK, has lately directed his studies to consider of the use of the whickers of cats, rabbits, and other animals of that description. He formed for this purpose a sort of labyrinth made up

of books laid on the floor of his library. He then blindfolded a rabbit, which, however, made its way through the mazes without difficulty. Having cut off the whickers of the same rabbit, the animal, divested of these tentacula, was no longer able to feel his way.

Prof. GMELIN of Göttingen has given the analysis of a fossil, found in the river Marekanka, near Ochoza in Siberia, which he therefore calls the Marekania stone. It occurs in round or oval pieces of different size; its colour is greyish-white, sometimes a little bluish: its surface is smooth and shining. The stone is half transparent, and possesses a considerable degree of hardness. Its specific weight is 350 : 1000. Professor SEVERGIN considers it as a zeolithus. A hundred parts of this stone contain after GMELIN's experiments the following substances:

Siliceous earth	80
Aluminous earth	14,645
Magnesia	,125
Iron, probably with manganese	2,375
Water of crystallization	1

98,145
1,865

100

Mr. LOWITZ, who has also analyzed this stone, found in 100 parts of it, 74 siliceous earth, 12 aluminous earth, 7 calcareous earth, 3 magnesia, and 1 iron.

Mr. HOFF, of Berlin, makes a sort of rice (as he calls it) from potatoes, by granulating them on a machine, invented by him, thro' which the potatoes, after being boiled, and the skin taken off, are pressed. The grains that are thus prepared want only some broth, to make a very nutritive soup. They keep for a long time, and may be preserved in magazines. Of 10 pounds of this potatoe meal, and 10 pounds of wheat flour, 30 pounds of bread may be baked.

By letters just received from Citizen MARTYN, Director of the National Museum at Cayenne, it appears that he has had the satisfaction to see flourish this year one of the first sprigs of the bread fruit tree, which has only produced male flowers. In examining these flowers with a microscope, he could not distinguish on them any traces of seminal dust, and he thinks that their arteries have proved abortive. The female flowers will shortly appear with their fruits.

The German pharmacist Lukas pretends that he has arrived, after many experiments, at the means of rendering sa-

lutary and potable the most corrupted and infectious water; and that he can preserve ordinary water for many years in its state of natural purity. This discovery is so much the more valuable, as the charges of the process are very moderate.

A German Physician in the *Universal Gazette* (a journal of great merit) recommends to persons occupied in sedentary labours, to live as much as possible, on leguminous food, and to add to it, in winter, a little meat with much bread, but he advises those who are employed in fatiguing bodily labours, to substitute cake (*pâte de farine*) for bread.

M. HUFELAND had established in his *Macrobiotica*, that the least mortality was in the proportion of one to sixty, which likewise, according to him, could only take place here and there, in country-places. The Curate of Vördalen in Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim, has just published, that in his parish, peopled with 3360 inhabitants, the mortality, during the last ten years, has only been as one to seventy four; with the exception of two years of an epidemic disorder, wherein it was from one to sixty-one. He makes no doubt that many other parts of Norway offer the same result, and the same may probably be said of certain cantons of Sweden and Russia.

There never was so considerable a number of books sent to Leipzig, the general mart of European literature, as at the last Easter fair, among which were enumerated 2894 new works; and if St. Michael's fair adds another 1000, as there is reason to presume, notwithstanding the diminution of merchandize, which it annually experiences, the total will form an entire amount of 4000, without including the gazettes, journals, books of devotion, and the ordinances and other acts of different governments. The republic of letters in Germany is formed of not less than 15000 authors.

M. Assessor RAFFN has just published in Danish, at Copenhagen, the first and second volumes of the *Flora* of Denmark and Holstein. This work, which has been crowned, is the result of a labour of six years, revised and corrected by the most skilful professors of that capital. A foreigner will be astonished to learn, that in a language so little used, and so little propagated, there should be found so great a number of denominations of plants, that almost every plant has its specific term.

Colonel SKIÖLDEBRAND, is publishing in French, at Stockholm, by subscription, a Picturesque Journey to the

North Cape by Lapland, &c. to form 60 views in *plans lavés gr.* in folio.

The canal of Trolhättan having been lately finished, there has just appeared in Sweden, through the zealous care of M. AKREL, a chart which represents the sluices, &c.

In consequence of the abolition of the religious houses in France, the mode of education has undergone a great change, and private seminaries are every where established. Mr. Duriez, member of several learned societies, has instituted one at Lille, in which he follows in some degree the old plan of the fraternity called *à Barbité*. He distinguishes his seminary into three classes, the first for young persons from ten to fourteen years of age, in which are taught drawing, natural history, Greek, Latin, the French language, cosmography, geography, and a preparatory course of natural history. The second class, from fourteen to sixteen, is occupied in the mathematics and natural philosophy. The third class, above sixteen years of age, studies universal grammar, a course of legislation, the belles-lettres, history, and the principles of commerce. Attention is also paid to their amusement, and models of every kind are constantly placed before their eyes. The modern languages, music, dancing, and fencing, are paid separate, and each boarder brings with him a bed, two pair of sheets, a drinking-glass, and six towels. Terms are 500 livres a year for children from eight to fifteen, and 600 for persons from fifteen to eighteen years of age, to be paid each quarter in advance.

There have been lately found in Sweden, in the sands near the high road which leads to Söderköping, a number of pieces of antient silver coin, and of bracteates; they bear the impression of Björn Jernsida, of Philip Håltansson, and most of them date from the time of St. Elric; which establishes the right of prior antiquities of these monies over all those of the country. Some among them have neither been described by Brenner nor by Ziervogel.

A Swedish agriculturist has lately communicated to *Le Nord Littéraire*, the following process which he has employed successfully for some years past to protect his fruit trees from the first frosts of spring. As soon as it begins to grow cold in autumn, he pours large quantities of water about the trunks of his trees, that the roots may receive an early impression of the cold; in spring he accumulates snow around them, which retards vegetation, and prevents the trees from blossoming

ing too soon. By this means the huds do not shoot forth until they have no longer any thing to fear from the attacks of the frost, so frequent during the nights of spring.

We find in the journal of the celebrated HUFELAND, who discharges at present one of the most honourable functions at Berlin, the result of certain experiments made by M. MOLWITZ with metallic brushes, stated to be equal to the needles of Dr. PERKINS.

The specific against fever, lately proposed by Dr. REICH, having undergone the examination of a commission named by his Majesty the King of Prussia, has been published by his order, with the observations of the faculty of medicine of Berlin. We shall quote a paragraph of it, leaving to the medical world the care of appreciating its worth: "A cure of the fever can only be obtained by introducing and distributing equally into the blood a sufficiency of acid to re-establish the equilibrium in the different constituent parts of the body, which equilibrium is disturbed by the fever."

J. VON MEERMAN, of the Hague, intends publishing an important and never before printed work of the celebrated HUGO GROTIUS, the MS. of which has lately come into his possession. To the original Latin will be added a Dutch translation. The work contains a "Comparison of the Manners and Character of the Athenians, Romans, and Dutch."

The Aërostatic School which was erected at Meudon by the *ci-devant* Committee of Public Safety in France, has been suppressed.

From the Report of the Minister of the Interior in France it appears, that the expenditure for public instruction amounts to ten millions of francs; the central schools require five millions; the communal schools three millions; the special schools 1,306,600; the national institute 266,000.

The number of students at the University of Abo, in Sweden, in the first half of last year was 214. When the King visited that place, he laid the first stone of a new edifice for the university.

The King of Prussia has granted 800 rix-dollars towards augmenting the Royal Library at Berlin.

The Russian Counsellor of State, VON ROMOWSKY, of whom we published a biographical memoir in a preceding volume of our Magazine, has been appointed Vice-president of the Petersburg Academy

of Sciences, with a salary of 1000 rubles.

In consequence of a decree, enacting that every public institution in France should have an administrator to superintend the revenues, expenditure, &c. the following learned men and artists were appointed to that office, viz. Ameilhon, Administrator of the Library of the Arsenal; Leblond, of the Library des Quatre-nations; Cotte, of the Library of the Pantheon; Capperonier, of the National Library; Sage, of the Cabinet of Minerals in the Mint; De Lambre, of the Board of Longitude; Thouret, of the Ecole de Médecine; Jussieu, of the Museum of Natural History; Foubert, of the Central Museum of the Arts; Gibelin, of the Museum of the Ecole Française, at Versailles; Sarrète, of the Conservatory of Music; Le Comte, of the School of Painting; Molard, of the Conservatory of the Arts; Broignard, of the Manufacture of Seves; Guillaumot, of the Manufacture of the Gobelins; Duviver, of the Soap-manufacture; Dambreville, of the Literary Dépôt at the Cordeliers; and Le Fevre Gineau, of the Collège de France.

Cit. CROUZET, Director of the National College at Compiègne, has presented to the Chief Consul of France an allegorical drawing. In the middle of it is a medallion, on which the French Government is represented personified as Minerva. To the left of the goddess are seen the tombs of the great men who have fallen in the defence of their country; on the right stands the Temple of Fame, to which Minerva leads a boy, who, in a martial attitude, swears upon the grave of his father to emulate the deeds of his ancestors. Branches of oak, laurel, and palm, intermixed with those of the cypress, are wound in the form of a civic crown around the medallion. Below is a bust of Bonaparte in profile, and at the bottom of it the following inscription:—*Les Elèves du Collège du Compiègne au Consul Bonaparte*
Nos pères ne font plus: du sein de leurs tombeaux

Croît, parmi les cypres, le laurier de la gloire:
C'est le seul bien qui reste aux enfans des héros,
Et nous venons l'offrir au fils de la Victoire.

The *Phoca*, that singular amphibious animal, which seems to be the model according to which the ancients represented the Tritons, the Syrens, &c. is only common in the Northern seas, and is very rarely

rarely seen in the Southern seas, and especially in the Mediterranean. The fact we are going to relate, must be, therefore, interesting to naturalists. A woodcutter, was at his labour, in the month of last Pluviose, in the environs of Bastia, discovered on the shore an animal which he did not know, and the sight of which excited in him a small degree of trepidation. It was a *phoca*, which lay asleep on the sand. The woodcutter called some neighbours; the animal was taken, and put in a large tub full of water.—The following is a description of it. It was about four feet long, had a round head, which was about 6 inches in diameter, and pretty much like that of a calf; but in lieu of ears nothing was to be seen but very narrow apertures, almost entirely concealed by hairs. Its skin, very thick and hard, was also covered with a smooth, short and oily hair. It was a female. Its eyes were pretty like those of an ox; it had a confident look, and yet an air of mistrust. From its flat nostrils there ran down without ceasing, especially when it was out of the water, a mucus of the most fetid odour. The neck was big, but much less than the head. Very near the neck issued out the arms or rather membranous hands, very close to the body. Each claw had four phalanges, the nails were near six lines in length. At the first view these hands appeared without hair; but the hair was only shorter on them than on the other parts. The hind legs, which were nearly a foot in length, in a manner touched one another, and were laid in the direction of the tail. This tail terminated in a round point, and might be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 12 or 14 lines in width. It proceeded from the middle of the two feet or hind fins. Such was nearly the figure of this animal, which they could only keep four and twenty days, although sufficient care was taken of it. But it would not eat. Its appetite failed it as soon as it came into the hands of men. It refused small fish, fresh meat, fresh grass, bread, wine, &c. The sixth day they gave it a preparation of treacle in cow's milk. It swallowed it very heartily, but refused a second dose. They then thought of letting it plunge into the sea, after securing it by a collar to which a long cord was attached. It plunged very deep, and remained a long time buried under the water. It was not without some trouble that they forced it to mount again to the top. There is reason to think, that in these immersions, which they repeated

pretty often, because it appeared to desire them, that it fed on certain fish. It was endowed with a tolerable degree of intelligence. For example, it took a pleasure in being caressed near the neck, and testified its gratitude by small cries and by the winking of its eyes. When the man, to the keeping of whom it was intrusted, and who had given him the name of Moro, said, "Give me your hand, poor Moro," it raised the forepart, stretched out its hand, and bending the phalanges, really interlocked it with the hand presented to it. Although its conformation did not permit it to be very agile, it walked or rather crept with some degree of celerity. One day that its keeper, thinking it asleep, had left the door of its chamber open, the animal got out, and descended seven or eight steps to find again its keeper who was taking the air on an esplanade. It was remarked that it had not deviated a line, (the 12th part of an inch) from the way by which the person it was seeking had passed more than an hour before. We should have some difficulty to believe these facts, say the authors of the *Decade Philosophique*, if they did not make part of a relation sent by the prefect of Golo, who was himself occasionally a witness of it: it was in contemplation to send it to Paris, but it was not long before it was found to be wasting away. The diet to which it was restrained, was, perhaps, less the cause than a wound it had received on the right foot, it was not known how, and which every day grew worse and worse.

New Telegraph. Among the varieties of the telegraph in form and construction which have been given by ingenious artists, that of Cit. DEPELLON in the French artillery appears to unite great simplicity with ingenuity and effect. A full description of this machine would be intelligible without reference to the plates, but the following is the general plan. An upright pole or mast is erected, upon the top of which a single arm is fixed by a pin, and turns round like the hand of a dial-plate. It is moved by a pulley placed on the centre pin, round which an endless cord passes, which runs in a similar pulley at the bottom of the mast, which last is turned by a small handle pointing in the same direction with the telegraphic arm above. This single arm is capable of eight distinct positions, 2 vertical, two horizontal, and 4 at an angle of 45° with the mast. As however the two vertical positions might be confounded, only one is to be reckoned, which leaves therefore seven distinct

distinct varieties. When a second arm is placed on the mast a little below the first, and moved in a manner precisely similar to the first, the same positions will take place here as before; but to avoid confusion and indistinctness, the vertical positions of the second are entirely omitted, leaving therefore 6 positions for the second arm. As however it will be difficult to distinguish at a distance which of the arms is in motion when only one of them is employed, the six signals of the lower arm are not used *alone*, but only in conjunction with the upper one. These two will therefore give 43 *distinct* signals (those that are likely to be mistaken being omitted). By adding more arms, the number of signals will be amazingly increased; for three arms will furnish 301 distinct signals (42 being omitted as indistinct), and four arms will give 1849 (omitting 582). Thus a four-armed telegraph thus constructed will give nearly as many signals as there are words in the language, and yet will not require much difficulty to be worked. Independently of these, the inventor adds another variety, which is to raise or depress by a suitable apparatus the middle arm, where three only

are employed, so as to place it very near the upper or the lower one; and this inequality of distance between the three arms will be visible as far as the arms themselves, and serve as a basis for a fresh series of signals. This will give 252 new combinations for the elevation of the middle arm, and the same number for its depression, which will add a total of 504 to the 301 abovementioned, whereby a three-armed telegraph with this variety of structure, will command 805 distinct positions. The inventor likewise adapts this for night service, by suspending swinging lanterns to the arms by an ingenious apparatus. He calculates that a mast about 26 or 28 feet high will allow the signals to be seen at a moderate distance. By dividing it in two pieces, it may be carried on a light cart with ease, as the weight will not exceed 4 or 500 pounds, and it will thus become readily portable, and will not require more than a quarter of an hour to be set up or taken down. The inventor likewise adds, that when an army enters an enemy's country, it would be advisable to have escorts of portable telegraphs to convey a speedily intelligence from head-quarters to Paris.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILDE, *for a HARROW on a NEW CONSTRUCTION.*

THE use of the common harrow is often attended with some inconveniences, of which the chief are, that in rough or very sloping land the work is apt to be done unequally, owing to a greater bearing on one part of the harrow than another, and likewise the harrows are liable to work unsteadily, and thereby the *tines* often follow each other's track, instead of keeping a separate direction.

The invention of the Patentee is intended to obviate these inconveniences, and from the ingenuity and simplicity of the construction it appears to deserve the attention of farmers. The set of harrows, when put together for work, consists of four, of the usual construction, and with the usual number of tines. They stand nearly parallel to each other, but not entirely; they are fastened together by three iron links, moveable where they join on to the harrow, and of these three,

the nearest the horses and the furthest are set straight, but the middle one is set very obliquely, and is longer than the other two. The links are set loosely, that there may be a little play between the harrows when joined together, but too much motion is prevented by the position of the middle link. Much pains is taken likewise in joining the harrow to the bearing-bar to which the traces are fastened. This is done by an iron pin fixed on the chain-hook which passes through holes in the bar made at different distances, so as exactly to give the requisite direction to the course of the harrow. By these and other methods the equal course of the harrow is secured, and the work is done more equally and regularly.

The Patentee makes the harrows for five-yard lands (not including the furrows); but they may be made to any size that may be wanted. Likewise, the horses may be set either to pull abreast, or else to go in a line in the furrow when the land is very wet and heavy, and the treading of the horses

horses on the land is to be avoided. The Patentee also calculates on a great saving both in feed and in the labour of horses (of which last he asserts that one in four is saved); and the harrow may also be used as a rake, or for any other similar purpose.

DR. ANDERSON *for a* HOT-HOUSE.

WE extract from the Monthly Agricultural Miscellany of the ingenious writer who is the inventor of this improved hot-house, the following account of its construction:—

The Patentee first points out the defects in the present construction of these houses, owing to which the heat of the sun is not turned to all the advantage of which it is capable. In the houses now in use, the roof-glasses of hot-houses are almost universally laid into the frames, by lapping one pane over the other leaving an open space between each pane, through which the air may freely pass and repass, whilst the panes in front are closely puttied all round. It is this communication with the open air at the *upper part* of the house, that is its chief defect, for, as the effect of heat upon any quantity of air (and indeed on fluids in general) is to make the mass of air thus heated to rise in a body to the upper part of the vessel in which the air is contained; so it is in a hot-house. As soon as the sun's rays penetrate through the glasses, the air within the house becomes heated, and, rising to the top of the house, it passes out into the open air, and continues to do so for several hours before the lower part of the house is sensibly warmed. Thus the effect of the morning sun is lost for some hours, and in the evening, when the warm air within the house begins to cool, and to contract in bulk, the cold air from without finds its way through the top glasses, and cools the house in the most expeditious manner possible. To remedy these inconveniences Dr. Anderson proposes the following construction for houses to force vines, or such as require a similar temperature. The house is to be made of the usual dimensions, but with a glass roof entirely flat; and, as it never requires to be opened, all the seams and junctures must be closely pasted up. Over this flat roof another sloping roof is to be thrown, which last also is better made of glass, but may be built of slate. A chamber, in the form of a common garret, is thus made above the hot-house, which is to serve as a reservoir for the heated air. The upper

chamber has communication with the open air only at its lower part, that is, just over the roof of the lower house. It communicates with the lower house by a pipe, which passes through the glass roof of this house, and is prolonged nearly to the ground below, and to the top of the upper chamber above. By this construction, as soon as the morning-sun begins to warm the air of the lower house, it rises to the roof, and, not finding any opening there, it accumulates in that part, whilst the cool air is forced through the pipe into the upper chamber. Thus the stratum of warmer air is constantly increasing downwards from the roof till the whole of the lower house is warmed. After this the air ascends warm through the communicating pipe into the upper chamber, or reservoir for heated air; and here too, as below, it ascends to the top of the ceiling, forcing out the cooler air contained in the upper chamber, which passes away thro' the openings which are left above the floor of this chamber, or the roof of the lower room.

During the whole of this heating process, the vines which are trained all along under the glass roof of the lower chamber are immersed in warm air on every side. In the evening, when the sun is off, the warm air contracts by cooling, and the outer air rushes in through the only communication which the house has without; that is, through the openings just over the glass-roof into the upper chamber. As this outer cold air is heavier than any part of the air within either chamber, it can only gradually enter in proportion as the inner air recedes, and the current through the chambers is exactly reversed, whilst the lower chamber receives all the store of heated air from the reservoir before the cooler air can reach it, and the roof of the lower room on which the vines are trained, must be the last place in the whole building that can be cooled.

The Patentee is fully of opinion, that in moderately fine weather the warmth of a few hours of sun would be felt in the part on which the grapes are trained, at least till the return of the next-day's sun, and thus a permanent heat might be kept up without any artificial heat whatever from fuel, sufficient to ripen grapes always with certainty, and much earlier than in the open air.

Dr. Anderson likewise suggests, that the upper house might serve as a hot-house of inferior rank, and particularly well for a green-house or conservatory.

We apprehend that this ingenious application of a few well-known principles will merit the attention of all gardeners; and there appears to be no fallacy in the principles of this construction, allowing, perhaps, for accidental irregularities in

the transmission of heat, which cannot always be contrived to follow exactly the track here assigned to it, owing to circumstances which will immediately strike every one acquainted with the subject.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications, and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

Adoration.—Painted by Sir William Beechey, R. A. Portrait-painter to Her Majesty. Engraved by Caroline Watson, Engraver to Her Majesty; and published May 1, 1801, by R. Ackermann, Repository of Arts, No. 101, Strand. Price 6s. Proofs, 7s. 6d. Colours, 12s.

THE history of portrait-painting in this country would furnish curious matter for the man who reflects upon the progress of society, and the progression of the human mind. When we consider the manner in which they were painted by Vandyke, it excites astonishment that the art could sink so low as it was at the accession of his present Majesty. Sir Peter Lely had powers nearly equal to Vandyke, and perhaps superior taste. His heads, as well as those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, are sometimes painted in an exquisitely delicate style. But on his death, Sir Godfrey having no competitor to excite his emulation, committed the management, and trusted the painting of all but the faces, to a set of journeymen; for Kneller had a picture-manufactory, established upon as regular principles as the fabrication of carpets at Kidderminster. We have not room to enumerate his immediate and generally speaking, insignificant successors. At one time Wotton's portraits of hounds and horses, grooms and squires, with a distant view of the dog-kennel and stable in the back-ground; and Hudson's heads of gentlemen in great riding-coats and jockey-caps, decorated the drawing-rooms of our people of fashion. These and similar Gothic delineations disgraced our national taste until the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds. *He waw'd his magic pencil*, and they vanished—but *not into air—into thin air*,—for they were usually banished to Harp alley, and their places supplied by pictures of a very different quality.

To make the mere map of a face, however accurately, is intitled to no very high praise. To have judgment to select the leading trait which distinguishes the man,

and taste enough to place it in such a characteristic point of view as gives to the portrait the merit of an historical painting, is the great and leading excellence of the art; and that merit Sir Joshua possessed in a degree that entitles him to the first rank in his profession. We have long considered Sir William Beechey as his regular successor; for, without servilely copying his original, he is actuated by a similar spirit, and views nature through a similar medium. Sir Joshua, in one of his portraits, transferred Holbein's swaggering and colossal haughtiness of Henry VIII. to the boyish jollity of Master Crewe. Sir William, in this beautiful and fascinating little picture, which must have been marked by many of our readers at the Royal Academy, has given the portrait of Lady Georgiana Bathurst in the character of ADORATION; and with this character, the features, air, attitude, and expression, most happily accord. The whole figure beams with elegant simplicity and true taste; and the manner in which it is transferred to the copper, by Caroline Watson, does high honour to the talents of this fair artist. The style is exquisitely soft and delicate, and the character perfectly conceived and accurately expressed.

Clytiea. Painted by Maria Cosway, and engraved by Emma Smith.

Clytie no more.—By Phœbus' friendly power,
Her drooping form is changed into a flower;
But still the flower her former passion bears,
And turns its beauties where the sun appears.

A Persian. (The Companion Print.)

When the bright sun displays its early ray,
And tells the glories of the coming day,
The Persian to the rising splendour bows,
And hails the sacred object of her vows.

This is painted and engraved by the same Artists as the preceding, and the Pair are published by Ackermann, No. 101, Strand. Price 15s. Proofs, 21s. Coloured, 30s.

These prints are engraved by a young artist

artist of very uncommon abilities, who is only seventeen years of age. She is the daughter of Mr. Smith, an engraver; she draws the figures with great taste and accuracy; paints in miniature and oil; plays the piano-forte and harp; and speaks and writes the French language in perfection. As an artist she gives marks of much promise; these two engravings are in a good style; the lights and shadows are broad, forcible, and well understood, and the manner of the painter well preserved.

The Dairy Farm. Painted and Engraved by J. Ward.

The Mail-coach, (its Companion). G. Morland pinx. P. W. Reynolds sculp. Published by Ackermann, 101, Strand. Price 1l. 10s. the Pair. Proofs, 2l. 2s. In Colours, 3l. 3s.

The first is a view of a country farm-yard, and forms a pleasant rural scene. The fore-ground is broken with a good effect; the distance is well contrived; the dogs, horse, and cows, are correctly drawn, though we think that which the woman is milking, is too lank in head as well as body for our English breed. The men and women are easy and natural in their air, but the females are rather more elegant than belongs to their situation. *The Mail-coach* is exhibited in a storm, and displays a terrific scene, though the whole is much more in the style of Louthembourg than Morland.

Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Princess Charlotte. Maria Cosway pinx. S. W. Reynolds sculp. Published for Ackermann, Strand. Price 1l. 1s. Proofs, 2l. 2s. Colours, 2l. 2s.

Mrs. Cosway has here quitted the beaten track of portrait, and ascended the region of allegory. 'Tis a noble daring, and to have failed where Rubens, and other artists who soared with eagles' wings, have sometimes mounted so high that they could not be seen, would have been no great disgrace. On the sinister side of the print is seated a colossal figure of Britannia, with a recumbent lion placed a little before her shield. The Princess of Wales, who must be supposed to sit on the same seat, leans her left elbow on the knee of the figure, and in her right hand holds that of the Princess Charlotte, who stretches out the other in a parallel line, and rests it on the shield; while one of her little feet rests on the mane of the lion. In the distance is a view of the City of London, where the majestic dome of St. Paul's, towering above all that surround it, has a good effect. The print is very well engraved, and the figure of Britan-

nia is thrown into shadow in a clear and masterly manner. The faces of the two Princesses are resemblances, but the arms of both are faulty.

In the course of this month Mr. Ackermann will publish a print, representing the Victory obtained over the whole of the Danish Flotilla in Copenhagen roads on the 2d of April, 1801, by the Fleet under the command of Vice-Admiral Lord Nelson. The size of the print $30\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $20\frac{1}{2}$. Prints, 1l. 6s.—Proofs, 2l. 2s.—In Colours, 2l. 12s. 6d. The delineation of this memorable victory is probably peculiarly accurate, for the drawing is made by Mr. Pococke, from a sketch taken on the spot by Robinson Kittoe, esq. Secretary to the Rear-Admiral. It has also the singular sanction of being published under the immediate patronage, and is, by permission, dedicated to Lord Viscount Nelson, and Sir Thomas Graves, the other Flag-officer employed, and, with Lord Nelson, so much distinguished on that memorable occasion.

Mr. Ackermann will also publish, some time in August, a work that has been long wanted for cabinet-makers, architects, and builders; containing about thirty plates of plans and sections for apartments, such as a dining-room, drawing-room, breakfast-room, two bed-rooms, bath, library, boudoir, hall, stair-case, &c. as also, all sorts of furniture. The whole to be accurately aqua-tinted, and printed upon elephant vellum-paper, in large quarto, with descriptive letter-press in French and English, price 1l. 11s. 6d. plain—3l. 3s. colours.

The engraving from the celebrated picture of the Battle of the Nile, painted by Louthembourg, and engraved by James Fittler, A. R. A. Marine Engraver to the King, is now in a very forward state. The etching is proved, and promises to equal, if not surpass, the companion-print of Lord Duncan's Victory, noticed in our last retrospect; but the price was omitted, it is 3l. 3s. A few proofs are taken, and will be sold at five guineas each; a price which, considering the merit of the masters, and that the expence of the two engravings will be between three and four thousand pounds, may be considered as reasonable.

Messrs. Boydell will, in the course of a few days, publish their print from Miller's picture of *The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen*. It is extremely well engraved, and the great number of portraits it contains must render it highly interesting to the gentlemen of the city particularly; and the likenesses are in general so strong, that

that any one who knows the parties may point out their portraits. During the time the picture was exhibited in the Shakspeare Gallery, the late George Stevens, who said as good things as most men, being one day looking at it; a gentleman who was with him observed, that the varnish was chilled, and it was a pity so good a picture should not have a fresh coat—"But pray tell me," added he, "what is the best varnish to bring out the figures?"—"Turtle soup, without question," replied Mr. Stevens.

Mr. J. R. Smith, of King-street, Covent-garden, has invented a method of making impressions *from his own plates*, so to resemble OIL PAINTINGS, as to be with difficulty distinguished, even by Connoisseurs, possessing that sort of brightness which is

so much admired in Venetian pictures.—This important and useful invention saves the expence of glass, *so dear and frangible*, and will stand exactly like paintings in oil, being executed in the same manner. Any soil or dirt may be taken off with a sponge and water, which also restores the brightness.

Mr. Skelton's Picture of *The Irish House of Commons* continues to attract. It is a singular coincidence, that the House of Commons in Dublin is now turned into an exhibition-room, and the Members who sat in it are exhibiting in Bond-street. The print which is to be engraved from it, will be peculiarly interesting, not only from containing the portraits of those Members, but from containing also portraits of many of the Irish ladies most distinguished for rank and beauty.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Virginia*," a Comic Opera in Three Acts, as performed at the Theatre-royal Drury Lane. The Music entirely new, composed by Mrs. Frances Plowden. 12s.
Clementi, Banger, Hyde, Collard, and Davis.

THE music of this opera, which is in some respect the joint production of Mrs. Plowden and Dr. Arnold, does much credit to that lady and gentleman. The melodies are in general conceived with novelty, feeling, and truth of character, and the harmonic adjustments conducted with that taste and judgment which have so long distinguished Dr. Arnold's operatical compositions. The air, "Nor Wealth nor Birth," sung by Mr. Kelly, is elegantly imagined; and the duet, sung by Mrs. Mountain and Miss Stevens, is a charming piece of harmony. With the beautiful simplicity of "In this Dilemma," sung by Miss Biggs, we are particularly pleased, as also with the purity of style in which "What's this fearful Agitation" is conceived. These and many similar features of excellence rank the music of *Virginia* in our judgment above that of the generality of modern operas, and place Mrs. Plowden's fancy, taste and judgment, in musical composition in a very flattering point of view. How so much genuine talent could meet such treatment from the theatre, as that of which the fair authoress complains in her preface to the opera, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. That neither the claims of her sex nor her genius should have been felt by persons whose very profession leads them to the constant contemplation of liberality and refinement of sentiment, argues a callosity of heart and stubborn-

ness of resistance to the appeals of justice, generosity, and humanity, of which only those have any idea who are dead to all the true and finer feelings of nature.

"*The Blind Girl; or, a Receipt for Beauty*," a Comic Opera, as performed at the Theatre-royal, Covent-Garden. Composed by Mazzinghi and Reeve. 10s. 6d.
Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.

Though we do not meet with any thing particularly original or striking in the music of the *Blind Girl*, yet we must acknowledge that there are some melodies which for their ease, smoothness, and characteristic propriety, at least, challenge our approbation. The overture, we are obliged to say, is common-place and vulgar; but the air by which it is succeeded "Go to my dying Sister's Bed," is pathetic and graceful. The march to which the chorus, "Day of Joy," is sung, is novel and pleasing; and the air, "If this delicious grateful Flow'r," is tenderly and affectingly set. The Slow-march in the second act is regular and connected, but its best passage is borrowed from the late Mr. Linley. "The ireful Battle rages" is conceived with a tolerable mixture of spirit and pathos, and the application of the last movement of the overture to the words of the finale is *appropos*, and forms an agreeable close to the piece.

"*Adelmorn the Outlaw*," a grand Romantic Drama, as performed at the Theatre-royal Drury-Lane. Written by M. G. Lewis, Esq. The Overture and Music composed by M. Kelly. 10s. 6d. Sold by the Composer.
The music of this opera, to the words

of which the coldness of its public reception has done strict justice, is, for the most part, worthy of the subject upon which it has been bestowed. A triteness and insipidity, conformable to the style of the poetry, constitute the prominent character of the melodies in general, and seem not only to have seduced the composer's attention from the beauties of harmony and modulation, but to have rendered him remiss in the observance of some of the most common laws of counterpoint. The readers of our Musical Critiques must have been too long convinced of our promptitude to acknowledge the claims of genius and science, not to give us full credit when we say, that we cannot trace in this drama a single air of first-rate excellence; or that in any respect calculated to promote the sale of the tasteless and flimsy materials of which the work in general is composed.

"One Morning very Early," a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by John Cambridge. Mus. Doc. 1s. 6d. Broderip and Wilkinson.

This glee, which is comprised in three stanzas, and set as a ballad for three voices, possesses considerable claims to our commendations. The harmony is well adjusted, the melody is conceived with much fancy and variety, and the sense of the words is every where happily consulted. The expression given to "Her Chains she rattled on her Hands," is peculiarly proper and judicious, and the relief afforded by the change at "I love my Love, because I know my Love loves me," is both striking and interesting.

Four Sonatas and Two Duets for the Piano-Forte. Composed and dedicated to the Miss Lambs, by Samuel Wesley. 7s. 6d. Lavenue.

This fifth work of Mr. S. Wesley, though written in a familiar style, and evidently but a slight effort of his genius, evinces in every page the real master. The subjects are for the most part novel and engaging, and the digressive matter is judiciously conducted. The duets are happily constructed for effect, and, like the sonatas, possess a variety of passages, particularly calculated to display and to improve the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

"Why do the Heathen vainly Rage," a favourite Hymn for Four Voices. Sung at Surry-Chapel. Composed and dedicated to the Rev. Rowland Hill, by B. Jacobs, Organist of Surry-chapel. 2s. 6d. Skillern.

Though we trace in this hymn some

few marks of a young composer, yet we find much to commend, and have the pleasure to say, that it announces much *real* genius, and no inconsiderable portion of science. The parts are put together with a propriety and decorum not common to the masters of the present day, and the modulation is ingeniously varied.

"The Eve of Departure." Set to Music with an Accompaniment for the Piano Forte. 1s. Skillern.

We find some pleasing passages in the melody of this song, but cannot say that the whole is sufficiently connected to form any distinct character. An insipid, watery sweetness that leaves no impression upon the ear, is the principal quality of the air, and the bass is not always the best that might have been chosen.

Two admired Airs, Composed with variations for the Piano Forte, by P. Haydn. 3s. Preston.

These airs, with the variations added to them, form one of the most useful publications for the piano-forte-practitioner that we have had to notice for a long time. The passages are not only particularly engaging to the ear, but lie remarkably well for performance, and, if properly practised, cannot fail to advance the execution of the finger.

A Waltz. Composed and dedicated to Lady Mary Bentinck, by Maria Hester Park. 1s. 6d. Birchall.

This is an ingenious little publication. The waltz is introduced by a movement of much taste and expression, and possesses in itself some well-conceived passages, at once calculated to display the science of the composer and the skill of the performer.

An admired Air of Dr. Cook's with variations for the Piano-Forte, by L. C. Nielson. 1s. Goulding, and Co.

Mr. Nielson has applied five very pleasing variations to this air. Their chief merit, however, consists in their being progressive in point of execution, and forming an improving exercise for the instrument for which they are written.

Madame Parisot's favourite Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-Forte, by A. Betts. 1s. Rolfe.

Madame Parisot's hornpipe, as here arranged and variegated by Mr. Betts, forms a pleasing and improving little exercise for the piano-forte; but had we been at his elbow while he was putting the composition in its present form, we should

should have recommended something more for the left hand than mere arpeggio passages. This, however, we remark without meaning to detract from its claims to our general commendation.

*"The True Lover's Knot," a favourite Song.
Sung by Miss Gray, at the Royalty-Theatre.
Written by John Gretton, Esq. Set to Music by
T. Powell. Is. Goulding, and Co.*

The words of this little ballad are written in that pleasant, free, and easy style, which distinguishes the sportful efforts of Mr. Gretton's muse; and Mr. Powell, by the fanciful and natural cast of his melody, has done justice to his theme.

We have to apologize to our musical Readers for the accidental omission of our remarks last month on Dr. Busby's late grand performance at the Theatre-Royal, in the Hay-market. The bill of

fare consisted of his admired oratorio of the Prophecy, Naval Glory, a New Thanksgiving Ode, from the pen of Mrs. Crespigny, and a New Coronation Anthem, written for the occasion by the Poet Laureat, the only one set to music in this country since the time of Handel. The new pieces displayed all that science and taste expected from the composer of the Prophecy, Britannia, and Ocean, and the whole was received with the highest approbation and applause. Among the vocal performers, Madame Dufick, Miss Richardson, and Mr. Chard particularly distinguished themselves. Mr. Ramondì led the band with judgment and spirit, and Mr. S. Wesley, at the organ, supported a numerous and well-appointed orchestra, with a power and skill which at once delighted the audience and gave a new *eclat* to the Doctor's oratorical compositions.

LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of May to the 20th of June, 1801.

ACUTE DISEASES.

	No. of Cases.
TYPHUS - - -	20
Peripneumonia - - -	3
Acute Rheumatism - - -	5
Ophthalmia - - -	2

CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough - - -	15
Dyspnoea - - -	12
Cough and Dyspnoea - - -	10
Hæmoptoe - - -	3
Phthisis Pulmonalis - - -	2
Anasarca - - -	3
Ascites - - -	2
Hydrothorax - - -	2
Cephalalgia - - -	5
Vertigo - - -	3
Epistaxis - - -	1
Amenorrhœa - - -	4
Chlorosis - - -	3
Fluor Albus - - -	5
Diarrhœa - - -	10
Dysentery - - -	2
Hæmorrhoids - - -	4
Jaundice - - -	3
Hypochondriasis - - -	5
Chronic Rheumatism - - -	7

PUERPERAL DISEASES.

Ephamera - - -	3
Menorrhagia Lochialis - - -	4

INFANTILE DISEASES.

Aphthæ - - -	3
Herpetic Eruptions - - -	7
Whooping Cough - - -	3
Vermes - - -	4
Dentition - - -	2

We had the pleasure of reporting, a few weeks since, that the fever, which had engaged so much of the attention of the medical practitioner for a considerable time, appeared to be on the decline, and that it was hoped it would soon cease to make so conspicuous a figure on our list. During the last two or three weeks, however, it has appeared again, and has been attended, in a number of instances, with symptoms equally violent and alarming with those which have been formerly described. In some cases, after a considerable abatement of symptoms, and when the patient appeared to be in a state of convalescence, the disease has returned with an increased violence, and a fatal termination has taken place.

The very great change in the temperature of the air, for several days, during the prevalence of the north and north-westerly winds, has been productive of colds and coughs, and of an aggravated state of symptoms in some pneumonic complaints. The extreme degree of heat which was felt for a few preceding days had produced a change of cloathing, which rendered the frame more sensible to the effects produced by this change of the weather.

Disorders of the bowels, in some cases connected with fever, and in others independent of it, have been very frequent. These may probably be attributed to the change in the temperature in the air just mentioned.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between the 20th of May and the 20th of June extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

ANDERSON, G. Bury St. Edmunds, innkeeper. (Wilson, Castle street, Holborn.)
Ainslie, J. and W. Taylor, Oxford, corn-dealers. (Inge and Carter, Coventry.)
Andrews, J. Kent road, victualler. (Taylor, Gray's inn.)
Aikew, C. Kendal, merchant. (Chambre, Serjeant's inn.)
Allen, J. Birmingham, corn-dealer. (Egerton, Gray's inn.)
Antrape, R. New Bond street, ironmonger. (Dawson, Warwick street.)
Bedford, T. Sutton, paper-maker. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)
Barker, W. S. Field, and A. Field, Leeds, woollaplers. (Batty, Chancery lane.)
Blyth, B. Birmingham, woollen-draper. (Alexander, Bedford row.)
Barton, J. Davies street, dealer in horses. (Moore, Woodstock street.)
Brookhurst, B. and J. Cookson, Walfall, coal-merchants. (Clarke, Gray's inn.)
Brett, W. Bath, coach-maker. (Cruftwell, Bath.)
Bland, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry.)
Blount, J. Ludgate street, dealer. (West, Upper Thames street.)
Brydon, J. Charing-cross, printfeller. (Ellison and Dawson, Crane court.)
Bartram, G. Clifton, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.)
Cook, W. Warley, corn-chandler. (Smith, Robert street, Adelphi.)
Clerk, the Rev. Sir W. H. Bart. miller. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.)
Carruth, G. Birmingham, grocer. (Fox, Parliament street.)
Collier, J. Strand, oilman. (Neeld, Norfolk street.)
Douglon, P. Liverpool, linen draper. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings.)
Danson, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Dowbiggin and Baldwin, Lancaster.)
Dawson, R. Edward street, milliner. (Saxon, Temple.)
Deanoy, W. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Wiat and Forrest, Liverpool.)
Eades, W. Deretend, silver-plater. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn.)
Ewins, W. and W. James, Birmingham, composition ornament-manufacturers. (Bouthower, New North street.)
Findley, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Buxton lane.)
Fish, J. Newcastle soapmaker. (Shelton, Sessions House, London.)
Fitch, G. Piccadilly, dealer. (Bearn, Union street, Bishopsgate street.)
Gregory, A. Tavistock street, Covent Garden, tailor. (Harvey, Currier street.)
Gibson, J. H. Widdowson, cloth-manufacturer. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's inn.)
Gannett, M. H. Taunton, draper. (Berry, Meard's street.)
Hoodson, J. Bristol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.)
Harris, G. Bristol, grocer. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.)
Hewlett, W. and W. Pember, Bristol, dealers. (Lewis and James, Gray's inn.)
Holland, T. Bedfordbury, woollen draper. (Berry, Meard's street.)
Houlding, B. and J. dealers, Preston. (Welch, Aldergate street.)
Healey, J. Bishopgate street, dealer. (Pullens, Fore street.)
Hitchen, A. Warrington, miller. (Lee, Temple.)
Hitchen, W. Batherton, corn-dealer. (Lee, Tanfield court.)
Jones, J. Wigmore street, coach-maker. (Foulkes, Southampton street.)
Knight, S. Aldergate street, cork cutter. (Sherwood and Williams, Bank street.)
Littals, L. Walworth, merchant. (Rogers, Manchester buildings.)
Lloyd, T. Dudley, grocer. (Spark, Gray's inn.)
Lumb, S. Richworth, cotton-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Farnival's inn.)
Lawington, H. Andover, innholder. (Johnson and Caskell, Queen's square.)
Lingard, J. Osborn street, scrivener. (Hill, Clement's inn.)
Lilly, John and James, Stayley Bridge, merchants and woollen-clothiers. (Edge, Manchester.)
Long, W. Stone house, Harter. (Taylor, Old Street-road.)
Miles, R. Birmingham, maltster. (Kinderley and Long, Symonds inn.)
Meek, J. Newport, Salop, linen and woollen-draper. (Bembow, Lincoln inn.)
Nightingale, J. Crown street, perfumer. (Yeates, Walworth.)
O'Neil, T. Albion street, merchant. (Palmer and Tomlinsons, Warwick court.)

Parker, J. Jun. Great Bolton, iron-founder. (Meddowcroft, Gray's inn.)
Rilk, J. Drury lane, currier. (Bousfield, Bouverie street.)
Robinson, E. Dudley, currier. (Fellows, Dudley.)
Richardson, P. Portica, bookfeller. (Constable, Symonds inn.)
Shaw, J. Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings.)
Shaw, G. Whiteliff Factory, linen-manufacturer. (Frank, Stockton.)
Sanders, E. Hambleton, blanket-manufacturer. (Price, Lincoln's inn.)
Smith, J. St. Martin's lane, baker. (Fitzgerald, Lemon street.)
Stone, W. Queen street, Cheapside, merchant. (Wilson and Broad, Union street.)
Stone, W. Bristol, grocer. (Tarrant, Chancery lane.)
Saunders, A. West Smithfield, dealer. (Cokayne and Taylor, Lyon's inn.)
Spittle, P. Wednesbury, gunlock-maker. (Hunt, Castle street, Holborn.)
Tharratt, W. Plymouth Dock, shopkeeper. (Sudlow and Richardson, Monument-yard.)
Whittle, H. Reading, coach-maker. (Jenkins and James, New inn.)
Warren, J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Ellis, Curfitor street.)
Whittington, W. Bradford, clothier. (Netherfole, Essex street.)
Witton, S. Oldswinford, glass-manufacturer. (Brettell, Stourbridge.)
Ward, W. Birmingham, grocer. (Sanderford, Palsgrave place.)
Williams, H. St. Mary, Newington, scrivener. (Johnston, Southampton court.)
Wardle, T. Trump street, warehouse-man. (Willis, Warrford court.)
Walker, T. Hopton, baker. (Wright, Duke street, Manchester-square.)
Wallock, W. Oakley street, Lambeth, dealer. (Isaacs, Bury street.)
Yates, T. Stockport, muslin-manufacturer. (Edge, Temple.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abraham, J. Houndsditch, warehouse-men, June 7
Andrews, J. Little East cheap, victualler, June 15
Ansell, J. Wickham, victualler, July 1
Adamson, J. Cateaton street, linen-draper, June 30
Brasbridge, J. Fleet street, silverfinnith, July 4
Bals, B. Leeds, linen-draper, June 20
Barnes, H. Falcon square, hardware-man, July 20
Barter, J. Gerrard street, woollen-draper, July 20
Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, July 20
Birchall, J. Moore, dealer in felt, June 25
Barrow, E. and J. Norwich, warehouse-men, June 8
Bethman, S. M. Turnwheel-lane, merchant, June 30
Butler, W. Whitecross street, brazier, July 11
Bedford, C. Bristol, linen-draper, August 27
Bacon, J. and T. Anthony, Size lane, taylor, July 25
Clutterbuck, P. Petty France, brewer, July 4
Cove, D. senior and junior, Mark-lane, brandy-merchants, June 20
Child, E. South street, St. Luke's, dealer, July 4
Charles, J. and T. Loft, Friday street, warehouse-men, July
Cox, J. Cockermouth, tanner, July 7
Cheap, A. and A. Loughman, New court, merchants, June 30
Carr, W. P. Kingston, Surrey, shopkeeper, June 27
Cooper, J. Chorley, cotton-manufacturer, July 6
Clayton, J. Kirkford, jobber in cattle, July 15
Cook, T. shrewsbury, jeweller, July 6
Colins, J. and J. Reilly, Meard's court, taylor, July 11 (final)
Durant, G. North Tawton, serge-maker, June 18
Dunry, T. and R. Gilbert, Broad street, ribbon-weavers, July 21
Edwards, R. Morgan lane, brandy-merchant, July 7
Farrar, J. Birchworth, tanner, June 16
Friedberg, J. and B. Sun street, merchants, June 30
Fisher, S. Sheffield, scrivener, June 30
Pearson, H. St. Mary-axe, factor, July 4
Folter, C. London, bookfeller, July 7 (final)
Falkner, J. Brownedge, Ivory-comb-maker, July 7
Fisher, W. wine, and F. Fisher, Wyton, dealers, July 16
Garnier, J. Bermondsey Spa-road, wool-comber, June 26
Gregory, J. Red Cross street, carpenter, July 4
Greaves, J. ten, Walworth, insurance-broker, June 27
Griffiths, V. Paternoster-row, printer, June 30
Gandell, J. Tiverton, vintner, July 11 (final)
Gill, R. Exeter, timber-merchant, July 18
Hair, J. Spur street, merchant, June 27
Hague, E. Ferchurh street, merchant, June 30
Holmes, R. Little Bampton, dealer, June 16
Hinton, W. Old Bailey, engraver, May 10
Harrison, T. and A. and J. Keeder, Croydon, calico-printers, June 27
Harris, S. and J. Clarke, Wormwood street, ironmongers, June 30

Newatt,

Hewett, J. G. Bideford, merchant, June 30
 Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, June 16 (final)
 Hunter, P. Collier place, merchant, July 4
 Holland, J. Nottingham, butcher, July 1 (final)
 Holland, E. Loez lane, brandy-merchant, July 15
 Hughes, T. Thompson street, merchant, July 14
 Hawkins, J. Curry street, carpenter, July 14
 Haigh, J. Kane street, stage-miller, July 11
 Hawkins, J. Senior and junior, Rotherhithe-wall, boat-builders, July 7
 Hare, M. Kington on Hull, grocer and tallow-chandler, July 10
 Humble, T. and J. Henderson, Strand, cabinet-makers, July 7
 Holland, T. New South-end, builder, July 25
 James, J. Truel, chandler, June 18
 Johnson, N. Kenfield, shopkeeper, July 6
 Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, July 1
 Luard, P. R. London, merchant, June 16
 Lockett, T. York, grocer, June 10
 Longman, J. and F. F. Broderip, Chesapeake, musical instrument-makers, June 20
 Ludlow, S. H. Chipping-Sodbury, banker, June 2
 Lane, J. T. Frater, and T. Boylston, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 16
 Le Lieve, A. Finch lane, merchant, July 7
 Marrell, M. Newton-upon-Avon, dealer, June 10
 Mallett, R. North Tawton, shopkeeper, July 1
 Molyneux, W. Halifax, hardware-merchant, July 6 (final)
 Milne, A. Hatton Garden, merchant, July 11
 Millwood, S. Upper Skitlington, merchant, July 13 (final)
 Parkinson, T. Beverley, miller, July 4
 Parkinson, T. and J. Lazarus, Marybone street, mercers, June 30
 Parr, J. O. London, insurance-broker, August 1
 Perry, H. Mark lane, builder, June 27
 Richardson, J. Chesterfield, liquor-merchant, June 27
 Roberts, J. Bishopgate street, upholsterer, June 26
 Reith, C. Holborn Hill, linen-draper, June 20
 Richards, J. Gosport, baker, July 1
 Riding, J. Runcorn, Chester, June 29
 Robertson, J. Fleet street, oilman, July 11
 Sargeant, G. E. Porfusa, Hopseller, May 26
 Shaw, J. Tongwist-Haugh, W. Shaw, and J. Boyes, Manchester, dealers, June 22
 Stevens, T. Lisle street, wine-merchant, June 16
 Sheldon, T. Burflem, grocer, June 23
 Sidebotham, W. Ashton-under-Line, shopkeeper, July 7
 Smith, R. Hedge Nook, drover, July 10
 Southan, T. Worcester, linen-draper, June 30
 Sergeant, W. Valton-le-Dale, liquor-merchant, July 7
 Sutton, G. Fen Crucie, corn factor, July 10
 Sampson, T. Benningham-Grange, dealer, July 13
 Treach, F. Liverpock, merchant, June 23
 Thompson, J. and C. Mc Adam, Liverpool, merchants, June 29
 Twycroft, C. Thavies inn, scrivener, June 27
 Turner, J. St. James s street, silversmith, June 24
 Taylor, W. Erleighthelme, wine-merchant, July 16
 Tate, W. Senior and junior, Findon, timber-merchants, July 11
 Waddreim, C. B. Manchester, cotton-manufacturer, June 13
 Whittaker, P. Manchester, machine-maker, June 16
 Ward, C. Thame s street, warehouse-man, June 27
 Whittaker, J. Senior, and W. Whittaker, Stockport, and J. Whittaker, junior, Edgeley, cotton-manufacturers, July 1
 Wright, T. Canterbury, shopkeeper, July 7
 Wadon, R. Oxford, grocer, July 18
 Ware, R. and P. Francis, Lawrence lane, grocers, July 26
 Williams, H. Bath, linen-draper, August 1 (final)

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In June, 1801.

FRANCE.

THERE never perhaps was a period when the different cabinets of Europe were in a state of greater commotion and perplexity than at the present moment; all is bustle, activity, and intrigue; new plans are projecting, new questions arising, new alliances forming; and, at the expiration of nine years of almost universal war, when every state seemed to be completely exhausted, and sinking into the bosom of peace from actual imbecility—it is now impossible to determine whether all this agitation may not again rekindle, throughout the world at large, the blaze of war; while at the same time it is equally impossible to determine who will be friends and who will be enemies.

From Paris it was reported the 27th of May, that French troops to the amount of 4000, and 900 French sailors, were on their march through Barcelona to Carthage in Spain, where transports are ready to receive them; but their destination is a profound secret—and that a number of troops are also on their march through Bayonne for the frontiers of Portugal—that a body of 8000 picked troops were ready for embarkation at Cherburgh. Then follows an account of the affairs of Egypt up to the 31st of March, published in the *Moniteur* of the 27th of May, founded on the deposition of an officer, chief of Squadron in the 14th regiment of dragoons, who arrived in the *Apollo*, an English flag of

truce, from Aboukir Bay, which he left on the 31st of March. He deposes, that the French army, at the battle of the 21st, which was fought a league from Alexandria, consisted of 7000 men, horse and foot, commanded by Menou in person, opposed to the English army of about 14,000—that there was a dreadful carnage on both sides—that both armies after this affair preserved their positions—and that the rest of the French army was waiting for the Grand Vizier at the entrance of the desert. He says that Alexandria is in so formidable a state of defence, that it defies the attacks of the whole English army. He states, that on the 29th of March six Turkish sail of the line, four frigates, and twenty transports arrived in Aboukir Bay, having 6 or 7000 troops on board, under the Captain Pacha; and that ten English sail of the line were there at the time, with several frigates and transports, the guns of which were taken out and sent to the army—that twelve transports, escorted by two 64 gun ships, with 2000 troops on board, were sent from Malta on the 28th of April, to reinforce the English army in Egypt. He declares there were more than 3000 English killed in the affair of the 21st; and finally, that the inhabitants are entirely attached to Menou and the French interest.

From the Paris Journals of the 9th of June we learn, that the French armies have

have entirely evacuated the enemy's territory. All the troops have returned to the left bank of the Rhine. The imperial army lately, on the Radnitz has on its part returned to Bohemia, Swabia, and Franconia; and in general the countries situated between Bohemia, the Hereditary States, and the Rhine, have been restored to the Princes of the Empire to whom they belong. A regiment of cavalry and a demi-brigade of infantry still occupy the Brisgau, until the agents of the Duke of Modena, to whom that country is to be given up, shall arrive to take possession of it. As the Duke of Modena has as yet no troops of his own, it has been agreed that an Austrian regiment, to be acknowledged by both powers, shall serve as auxiliary troops to the Duke of Modena. The fortifications of Dusseldorf, Ehrenbreitstein, Cassel, and Kehl, have been demolished, conformably to an article of the treaty of Luneville. These fortresses are to remain in the same state in which they were when evacuated by the French. Several commanders had evacuated the right bank of the Rhine without drawing up a statement of the condition in which they left the fortifications of those places. The depot of war having required such statements, the Commanders at Dusseldorf and several other points have been obliged to pass over to the right bank, to draw up statements of the condition of the fortresses, and to cause them to be signed by the Syndics of the different cities. This business was accomplished in 24 hours.

In Italy all the right bank of the Adige is occupied by the French army. Differences had arisen as to the points of Torbole, Mori, and Riva, but they have been removed in concert by the two powers. Such of those points as formerly belonged to the Republic of Venice, will form a part of the Cisalpine Republic; and those which belonged to the Tyrol will continue to form part of the bishoprick of Trent.

Some differences also took place between the Pope and the Cisalpine Republic, respecting the boundaries on the side of Romagna. It has been decided that the treaty of Tolentino shall be the umpire upon this occasion. Consequently the countries which the Cisalpine government has occupied, without forming part of the ancient territory of Romagna, must have been evacuated, the Pope having ceded by the treaty of Tolentino the legations only of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna. The greatest harmony subsists between the troops occupying the peninsula of Otranto, under the command of General Suitt, and the

people of that country, as well as the Neapolitan government. Eighty pieces of artillery are by this time mounted on batteries to defend the superb roadstead of Tarento.

In Tuscany the Presidis have been put into the hands of the French army. The French troops have occupied Orbistello where they found some excellent artillery. The part of the Isle of Elba that belonged to the King of Naples, is occupied by the French. Porto Longone is sufficiently supplied with provisions. Porto Ferrajo has not shewn a disposition to surrender. The council of state is engaged in discussing the proper means of removing the sequestration in Belgium. This important business will be speedily decided.

The authorities of Liguria have discussed different constitutional plans without coming to any determination. It appears however, that the plan they have under consideration is more conformable to their manners than those which were formerly submitted to them. This state is therefore on the point of obtaining its definitive organization.

With respect to the indemnities which are to be given to the Grand-Duke of Tuscany, to the *ci-devant* Stadtholder, and the princes who had formerly possessions on the left bank of the Rhine—they are the constant object of the cares and discussions of the diet of Ratisbon. The *conclusum* of the diet has but very recently reached Vienna, and with a little concession and moderation on the part of the great powers, it will be easy to conciliate every interest.

The army destined to act against Portugal, is to be reinforced by twelve demi-brigades. General Moreau, in a late conference with the First Consul, at Malmaison, declared, it is said, that the grand plan of an invasion of England and Ireland was impracticable. The Count of Leghorn is very unwilling to assume his new title of King of Etruria before a general pacification.

Peace or war seems much to depend on the result of Duroc's mission to Petersburg, where he is to learn all the wishes and proposals of the Russian cabinet relative to the system of indemnities to be adopted in consequence of the treaty of Luneville. Mons. de Kalitscheff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, interested himself so strongly in favour of Count St. Marfan, the Sardinian Envoy, that when the latter received a hint to quit Paris, Mons. de Kalitscheff declared, that should Count Marfan be ordered away, he would also quit France, since the French government had

had pledged itself to the Emperor, his sovereign, to treat with an envoy of the King of Sardinia.

M. Otto, we learn, received no less than three communications in the course of twenty-four hours between the 18th and 20th of June. Bonaparte, if he be not honest in these transactions and protestations, is at least politic; he has taken the coolest and the wisest step to allay the spirit of domestic irritation, and should the negotiations ultimately fail, which we have reason to believe are still advancing between England and France, he will have the advantage of attributing the failure to the British Ministry.

PORTUGAL

The invasion of this country has at length commenced. It appears by the French Journals, that the left wing of the Spanish army has entered the Portuguese territory without experiencing any effective resistance; and that the Spaniards have made themselves masters of Olivenza and Monte Major, two frontier towns of feeble fortifications. Eloas, a town surrounded by works projected by the celebrated La Linne, and about a hundred miles from Lisbon, is also besieged; but it is justly suspected, that from the unwearlike spirit of the people, this mass of defensible outworks is not likely to make any very strenuous or durable opposition against a formidable attack. The entrance of the Spaniards, under the command of the Prince of Peace, is to be succeeded by that of the French; the first division of whose army, destined to this enterprize, and consisting of 1250 men, had arrived from Perpignan, and been received in Catalonia with every demonstration of joy. It is stated moreover, that M. de Pinto had reached Paris upon an extraordinary embassy, and that he was furnished with full powers either for an armistice or a definitive peace. The preliminary demand on the part of the French Government was, it seems, an embargo on all English vessels, and that the Portuguese ports should be shut against this country. The full powers of M. de Pinto do not appear, however, to have extended quite so far as to such a proposition, for he has returned to Lisbon for additional instructions. In the mean while the Spanish army is advancing towards the Portuguese capital, and that of the French is approximating its borders, if it has not already entered upon them.

RUSSIA.

We are happy to find, that from the pacific disposition or the political system of the Emperor Alexander, the dispute with

the Northern nations is on the point of being put into a train of adjustment; and that the embargo upon British ships in the different ports of Russia, has been recalled as a prelude to so desirable an event. Every thing of a doubtful nature at the Court of Petersburg seems to be adjusted, excepting the Emperor's intention of adhering to the principle of his grandmother's maritime code, that free bottoms should make free goods; and we have still reason to believe, notwithstanding the amicable appearance of the moment, that he is as resolutely determined to adhere to this principle as ever. It may perhaps be modified in its application, and assented to upon such modification by Great Britain, in consequence of the liberality of the Emperor's present conduct, but we have no idea that its basis will be relinquished, or even essentially departed from. Situated, however, as Russia is at present, be the motive of the Emperor what it may, he could not possibly have acted a wiser part. To have detained and sequestered the private property of a few British merchants, could have been but of little real service to the empire in the case of actual hostilities, and he has only resigned gratuitously what, from his own present imbecility and the strength of the British fleet in the Baltic, it was obvious he must have resigned by force, if he had rashly trusted to the fate of war. All we can advance upon this important subject at the moment is, that it exhibits a favourable omen; but the explanations about to ensue will constitute an arduous task to whomsoever engages in them; and unless a more firm and indubitable basis be established than was laid down in our prior dispute with Denmark, it will have been unfortunate for us that we accepted of the armistice now offered. In consequence of the polite demeanour of the cabinet at Petersburg, the embargo upon all Russian and Danish ships in the ports of Great Britain has been removed as indefinitely.

Count de Woronzow, we understand also, having received new letters of credence, reintating him with the character of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Emperor of Russia, had a private audience of his Majesty on the 4th of June, to deliver his credentials. To which he was introduced by the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal circumstance which has occurred in our parliament is the Act of Indemnity passed in favor of the late ministers. An act which we cannot approve,

as we recollect the very ground and reason on which those Ministers obtained the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act was, that no innocent person be debarred from a legal remedy for false and unjust imprisonment. It may be said, that no persons of this description have been arrested; but of what use then is an Act of Indemnity? Those who are really criminal would no more obtain redress from a Jury, than those who are innocent would claim it in vain; hence we may conceive what enormities have been committed under the Suspension Act; since the perpetrators dare not abide the judgment of their peers. Let a wretch devoid of all principle, accuse his friend, his protector, the man on whose bounty he subsists, the villain will continue his intimacy unsuspected on one side, and be applauded on the other. Generosity is always open; he will torture every thing that has been said into a guilty construction, and add all that is necessary to fashion it to the wishes of his employers.

Official statements have been received from Gen. Hutchinson, dated Camp before Alexandria, April 20th, which announce the success of the Turks and British, under the command of Colonel Spencer. They were ordered from the camp before Alexandria about ten days previous for the purpose of forcing the enemy from the town and castle of Rosetta, which command the navigation of the Nile. This operation has perfectly succeeded. The English are now masters of the Western branch of that river, and, of course, have opened a communication with the Delta, from which they will derive all necessary supplies, as the French have scarcely any troops there, and none capable of making a serious resistance. The French had about 800 men at Rosetta when they were attacked. They made but a feeble resistance and retired to the right bank of the Nile, leaving a few men killed and prisoners. They left a garrison in the fort, against which the English batteries opened on the 16th, and it surrendered on the 19th inst. The conditions are the same as were granted to the Castle of Aboukir.

Official letters have also been received from Lord Elgin, dated Constantinople, May 9, which announce that the French remained in their strong position upon the heights near the eastern walls of Alexandria; their number about 6000 men. They were still in anxious expectation of receiving reinforcements, particularly that which had been announced to them as

coming from Admiral Gantheaume. The loss of the French in the action of the 21st of March according to the numerous reports which had been collected, certainly exceeds 3000 men, and a great proportion of officers; four Generals are known to have been killed. Among other things they were taught to expect no quarter from the British. Rahmanieh was still in the hands of the French; they had fortified it with a view to secure their communications from the upper part of the Delta, and Upper Egypt, whence they received their provisions. General Hutchinson was to transfer his head quarters to Rosetta on the 23d of April, to which place he had already sent forward a strong detachment, amounting to about 4000 British, including Col. Spencer's corps; and he was immediately to proceed from thence, with nearly an equal number of the Captain Pacha's troops, against Rahmanieh, where the French were understood to have assembled 3000 men. Lord Elgin says the utmost degree of unanimity prevails between the British and Turkish troops.

The following is a summary of the principal business of the Imperial Parliament since our last number. The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means on the 20th of May, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it would be recollected by the Committee, that a Right Honourable Gentleman who had proposed the Ways and Means of the year, had included a tax upon pepper exported, and a tax on printed cottons, &c. These taxes it had been thought advisable to abandon; the former in consequence of a strong representation made upon the subject by the East-India Company, and the latter in consequence of a representation made by a great number of the manufacturers of printed goods. The estimated produce of the duty on printed goods, was 140,000l.; that of pepper, 100,000l. from which, deducting 8000l. arising from the duty on pepper for home consumption which was not to be abandoned, there remained 92,000l. The whole sum therefore to be provided for, amounted to 232,000l. To make good this sum, he proposed, in the first place, a tax on all probates of wills, where the property bequeathed amounted to 600l. and upwards, increasing in proportion to the amount of the property. At present he said the duty on probates was the same from 10,000l. upwards. He proposed to lay a small additional duty upon those from 600l. to 10,000l. and a proportionally increasing

increasing duty from 10,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* which seemed to him to be perfectly equitable and just. He did not mean to propose any additional duty where the property amounted to less than 600*l.* Where the property amounted to 600*l.* and from thence to 1000*l.* he proposed an additional duty of 3*l.* which he estimated would produce 5,379*l.* From 1000*l.* to 2000*l.* an additional duty of 10*l.* estimated at 14,950*l.* From 2000*l.* to 5000*l.* an additional duty of 20*l.* estimated at 25,250*l.* From 5000*l.* to 10,000*l.* an additional duty of 30*l.* estimated at 14,307*l.* From 10,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* an additional duty of 50*l.* estimated at 9,000*l.* And so on in proportion from 15,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* upon which he proposed a duty of 90*l.* estimated together at 55,553*l.* amounting in the whole to 124,449*l.* which he would take at 120,000*l.* The next tax he had to propose was a duty of 2*s.* upon deeds, in addition to that which had been already made a part of the ways and means of the year. The produce of this he estimated at 62,000*l.* An additional duty of 10*s.* 6*d.* each on ale licences, on which he observed, no additional tax had been imposed since the year 1784; he estimated this at 32,000*l.* An additional duty of 6*d.* per pack on cards, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pair on dice, he estimated at 20,000*l.* The whole of these sums amounted to 234,000*l.* The several resolutions passed the committee, and the report was ordered to be received on the morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Addington, on the 21st of May, the House resolved itself into a committee, to consider of his Majesty's message, relative to the annuity of 2000*l.* on the Baronets of Abercromby, and the two next heirs male in succession of the late General Sir Ralph Abercromby, who shall inherit the title. The message being read, Mr. Addington moved that the annual sum of 2000*l.* be granted out of the consolidated fund to his Majesty for the purposes mentioned in his Majesty's message, and proposed to fill up the blank, for the date of its commencement, with the words 21st of March 1801, being satisfied it is the wish of every one, that it takes place from the day on which the country was deprived of the services of that gallant officer. Mr. Addington then proposed two resolutions to that effect, which were unanimously agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

Mr. Attorney-General moved on the 27th of May, to bring in "A Bill to indemnify such persons as had since the 1st of February 1793, been instrumental

in apprehending and detaining or causing to be detained in prison, in Great Britain, any persons on suspicions of High treason, or otherwise." The motion was agreed to without a division, and the Bill ordered accordingly.

The fifth day of June, the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on the above Bill. Sir Francis Burdett presented petitions from Jasper Moore and four other persons, who suffered grievous hardships in different prisons under that suspension, as did likewise Mr. Jekyll from one other person under similar circumstances; which being ordered to lie on the table, the Attorney General moved, that the Speaker do leave the chair. Mr. Jekyll opposed the motion, and went into a variety of arguments to shew the unconstitutional tendency, impolicy, and inexpediency of the measure, in which he was ably supported by Mr. Grey, Mr. Tierney, Sir William Pulteney, Mr. Horne Tooke, and many other Members. Mr. Windham, for the motion, contended that the measure was wise, just, and constitutional; in which he was followed by Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Sir William Elford, and other Members, when the House divided on the question, "that the Speaker do leave the Chair," Ayes 172—Noes 38—Majority 134.

The Secretary at War (Mr. Yorke) having moved, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee of Supply on the 8th of June, and the Speaker, in course, having left the chair, said, "it was his duty to call the attention of the Committee to the measure recommended by his Majesty's message on Friday." He then went into a copious display of the national advantages to be derived from so salutary an institution, as a Royal College for military instruction, consisting of a senior and junior departments; the first composed of thirty officers, to be instructed in the duties of the general staff of the army; the second to consist of three hundred students, from fourteen to sixteen years of age; fifty of whom to be cadets of the East India Company; one hundred, the sons of noblemen and gentlemen; one hundred, the sons of officers in actual service; and fifty, the sons of officers dead or disabled in the service, who were left in pecuniary distress. He concluded by moving his first resolution, that a sum of 30,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty towards the expences of the same. He then moved his second resolution, that 8427*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* be granted, in addition to 25,000*l.* voted

two years back, for a Royal Military Asylum for Soldier's Children, at Chelsea, thereby to enable them to double the original number, which was five hundred. After some observations from various Members, the resolutions were severally agreed to.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, on the 10th of June, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose and stated the extreme reluctance he felt upon the present occasion, to apply to the House for a Vote of Credit, by Exchequer Bills, to such an amount as 2,000,000*l.* He enumerated the many causes that obliged him thereto; particularly the Northern Confederacy, and the consequent additional expence in the naval department and other contingencies. As far as he was able to ascertain an estimate, the account would stand thus: viz. For the victualling service, 694,480*l.*; transport 222,271*l.*; navy, 769,920*l.*; making in the whole, a total of 1,686,671*l.* The House would therefore see the necessity of making up the grant of two millions. Mr. Jones observed, that the misconduct of the late Administration had involved the country in these manifold difficulties. Mr. Tierney felt himself highly pleased with the candour and parliamentary manner in which this Vote of Credit was moved for, but complained that several items of expenditure were omitted. This brought on a long and tedious conversation upon the discretionary power Ministers obtained by general Votes of Credit, instead of specific estimates, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Steele, Mr. Tierney, and Mr. Grey bore their parts; at length Mr. Addington proceeded to move the following articles of Supply: commissioners for liquidating the national debt, 200,000*l.*; British Museum, 3000*l.*; chairman of committees in the House of Lords, 2,500*l.*; Levant company, 5,000*l.*; Exchequer-bills for the service of 1800 and 1801, 9,500,000*l.*; sums voted on addresses, 10,891*l.*; auditing public accounts, 827*l.*; purchase of houses for the new Marshalsea, 528*l.*; to Arthur Young, Esq. for experiments on grass-land, 800*l.*; the Sierra Leone company, 4,000*l.*; extraordinaries of the army, 2,500,000*l.*; and Irish extraordinaries, 600,000*l.* Mr. Addington agreed to postpone the other Articles of Supply, and the Ways and Means till Friday.

The order of the day was read on the 15th of June, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved,

that a variety of accounts relating to the distribution and appropriation of public money, be referred to the said Committee. The Speaker having left the Chair, Mr. Addington proceeded to state that the amount for the Supply for the service of the year, including the 217ths for Ireland, was 43,668,715*l.*; to meet which, the Ways and Means were as follow: Malt, sugar, and tobacco, 2,750,000*l.*; lottery, 201,000*l.*; loan, 2,500,000*l.*; surplus of the consolidated fund, 3,100,000*l.*; unissued grants to the Emperor, 433,000*l.*; ditto to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,000*l.*; vote of credit, 2,000,000*l.*; income-tax, 4,000,000*l.*; exports and imports, 1,200,000*l.* He then went into a variety of calculations, to shew the inadequacy of some estimates and the probable surplusage of others; in which intricate maze he was closely followed by Mr. Tierney, to whom Mr. Steele replied. Mr. Addington then moved, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the sum of four millions, arising from the income-tax, be granted towards the Supply voted to his Majesty, over and above the sum applicable to the payment of the interest of the loan. After some observations from Mr. Tierney, relative to a *bonus* allowed to Ireland under the act of Union, Mr. Addington proposed his resolutions as follow: From the income-tax of the year, 4,000,000*l.*; convoy-tax, 1,200,000*l.*; consolidated fund, 3,100,000*l.*; remaining in the Exchequer, of sums voted to the Emperor of Germany, 433,000*l.*; to the Elector of Bavaria, 65,638*l.*; surplus of grants, 65,000*l.*; interest of the land-tax, to be paid by instalments, 50,000*l.*; remaining in the Exchequer, 4,080*l.*; contributions for lotteries, 8,280*l.*; loan on Exchequer-bills, 2,000,000*l.*; Exchequer-bills, 3,500,000*l.*; ditto, 3,000,000*l.*; ditto, 3,000,000*l.*; which were severally voted. He then proposed, as a part of the Ways and Means, that a duty of 1*l.* 1*s.* per dozen be imposed on playing-cards imported, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per pack on those imported from Ireland. Agreed to, and the resolutions ordered to be reported on Wednesday.

Mr. Tierney rose on the 17th of June, in pursuance of the notice which he had given on a former day, to move certain resolutions respecting the income, debt, and expenditure of the country. He thought them necessary for the information of the country with respect to the state of its finances, and that the public might have a distinct view of the rate of expence likely to be incurred; he would first state the funded

funded and unfunded debt; next he would proceed to shew the total amount of the expenditure of the year, and the probable amount of the peace establishment when peace should ensue.

He then proceeded to state the funded debt, on Feb. 5, 1801, to be 238,233,248l.; unfunded debt to be provided for, 20,945,000l.; exceeding by 12,000,000l. the unfunded debt of last year; stock created 45,000,000l.; capital created 521,000,000l.; amount of the sinking fund, 5th of April, 4,989,000l.; annual charge of permanent debt 10,325,000l.; produce of permanent taxes, 5th of Jan. 1801. 22,000,000l.; the next article, was exports and imports, which, in last year, amounted to 90,000,000l.; the annual expenditure and total expence the last year for Great Britain 68,000,000l.; supposing peace to take place to-morrow, exclusive of the winding up of the war, the peace establishment for the next five years would amount to 90,000,000l.; in addition to this was to be taken the income-tax, which would not be relinquished till the year 1811, at per annum 5,500,000l.

He then proceeded to compliment the excellent plan pursued by the late Minister, by appropriating a million annually towards the sinking fund. It now defrayed annually five millions of national debt, and the sinking fund had the advantage besides, of increasing daily. He however, cautioned the Chancellor of the Exchequer, how he acted on the present extended, unprecedented, and extravagant state of commerce of the country, which he was fearful would not increase in time of peace. The late Minister's solid system of finance he was obliged to abandon, after three years experience. He entreated him to turn his mind to the repeal of the income-tax, and if he did not, he should bring forward a motion to that effect himself. He then moved his first resolution: "That the amount of the public debt on the 5th of Feb. 1801, was 238,235,248l. exclusive of the long and short annuities, &c. &c." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, said, he would pursue the same mode that was adopted last year, he then moved that the debate be adjourned to Monday, which was agreed to.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

The new canal to Paddington, which has proved so valuable a speculation to those who have adventured into it, on the ground of its supplying the west end of the town with water, like the New River, was lately completed, and the water flowed up to its head, at Paddington, where it forms a spacious and noble canal, making a grand appearance from the Edgware road. On the first of June the first barge came up with passengers from Uxbridge.

Married.] Colonel Cunningham, to the youngest daughter of Lord Thurlow.

Mr. E. Belfour of the Navy Office, to Miss C. Greenwell, daughter of J. Greenwell, esq. of the India House.

Mr. Collier, of Carey-street, Chancery-lane, to Miss Hale, of Bush-lane, Cannon-street.

Mr. W. Croshaw, of Blackfriars, to Miss E. Mower, of Chelsea.

W. Cresswell, esq. of Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, to Miss J. Wood, of Store-street, Bedford-square.

Captain A. Drummond, of the Royal navy, to the Right Honorable Lady Charlotte Menzies.

Mr. R. Gillow, of Duke-street, Manchester-square, to Miss E. Stapleton.

Mr. W. Shone, merchant, of Mincing-lane, to Miss E. A. Chamberlayne, eldest

daughter of John Chamberlayne, esq. of Brompton.

D. J. Cameron, esq. of Browning's Lodge, in Suffex, to Miss Kinlock, eldest daughter of the late G. F. Kinlock, esq. merchant, in London.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, N. Wells, esq. to Miss Este, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Este.

B. Wilson, esq. of Crosby-square, to Miss Purrier, of Kingston, Surry.

W. Selwyn jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss L. F. Kynaston, youngest daughter of T. Kynaston, esq. of the Grove, Witham, Essex.

Mr. J. Steele, of Horslydown, to Miss H. Campbell, second daughter of the late W. Campbell, esq. distiller of Dockhead.

T. Tryon, esq. to Miss H. Brereton, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. Brereton, of Cotteshmore, in the county of Rutland.

J. Hammett, esq. M. P. to Miss Woodford, only daughter of Sir R. Woodford, Bart.

At St. Bartholomew's church, Captain J. Bullen, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Scafe, daughter of W. Scafe, esq. barrister.

T. A. Russel, esq. only son of J. R. Russel, esq. of Aldbury-house, Cheshunt, to Miss Cromwell, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, of Cheshunt-park.

The Rev. T. Hooker, of Rottingdean, Suffex,

Suffex, to Miss Greenland, of Manchester-street.

W. Jeffery, esq. to Miss Tucket, eldest daughter of the late W. Tuckett, esq.

Lord John Thynne, to Miss M. A. Master, of Cirencester-abbey.

Major Otley, of Swaffham, in Norfolk, to Miss Styan, of Lombard-street.

C. Claude Clifton, esq. of the Royal Horse Artillery, to Miss Young, now or late of Bush-Hall, Herts.

Lately, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. M. Jones, bookseller, of Paternoster-row, to Miss E. Macklenburgh, daughter of Mr. J. Macklenburgh, of Lowestoft, in Suffolk.

Mr. W. Duckett, of Wedmore, hofer, to Miss S. Fear, of Sutton Farm.

Died.] In Baker-street, M. Bozett, esq.

Mr. J. Richards, of Vauxhall.

In Wimpole-street, in his 70th year, Mr. J. Dobbins.

In Bedford-row, J. Brettel, esq. Secretary of Stamps.

In Little Pulteney-street, in his 39th year, Mr. J. Frears.

In his 75th year, J. Seton, esq.

At West Moulsey, Surry, J. Goff.

In Bermondsey, aged 85, H. Sharp, esq.

At Woolwich, Mr. H. Thomson.

Mr. W. Wilson, youngest son of Mr. J. Wilson, of the Paragon, Kent-road.

At his house, in Middle Scotland-yard, Mr. W. Watson, of the Treasury.

At Camberwell, aged 69, Mrs. M. Thomas, widow.

Mr. W. Treflove, youngest son of T. Treflove, esq. of Brompton; he was drowned, while bathing in the Serpentine-river.

At Tottenham, of an inflammation in the lungs, Mr. T. Davies, salter, in Thames-street.

In New Broad-street, R. Tockwell, esq. merchant.

Mrs. Meredith, widow of the late Rev. T. Meredith, of Harley-street.

At Clapham, aged 77, Mrs. S. Dyer.

Mr. R. Parkinson, late partner with Messrs. J. B. French and Son, St. Swithin's-lane.

The Rev. W. Drake, Rector of Isleworth, whose death we noticed in our last number, was son of the celebrated author of the *Eboracum*, and of the *Parliamentary History*. As an acute antiquary, and profound scholar, his talents have long been known, and highly esteemed by the literary world.

Aged 77, W. Graves esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, a Master in Chancery and elder brother to Admiral Lord Graves.

At Putney, S. Warner, esq.

In his 82d year, J. Crammer, esq. of Mitcham, in Surry.

At West-hill, Wandsworth, Mrs. Tritton.

Mrs. M. Duncan, relict of A. Duncan, esq. late of Camberwell.

At Leatherhead, in Surry, in consequence of the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Harvey, wife of the Rev. R. Harvey, vicar of that parish.

R. Moss, esq. of the Duke of Portland's office, youngest son of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Miss D. Martyr, of Greenwich.

In Mansel-street, Mr. R. Newcombe, brother to the late Primate of Ireland.

At Great Berkhamstead, in her 81st year, Mrs. A. Knowles.

A. Stewart, esq. well recollected as the chief legal agent for the Duke of Hamilton, in the celebrated Douglas cause, which occasioned a duel between him and the present Lord Thurlow, and a series of letters, nearly rivalling those of Junius, to the Earl of Mansfield.

At Parson's-green, Fulham, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Delahay-street, Westminster.

Aged 63, G. Robinson, senior, esq. of Paternoster-row; well known as one of the most eminent and enterprising booksellers in the metropolis. He entered into trade, in early life, with few advantages of fortune or connections. Activity, perseverance, judgment, liberality and the other resources of a shrewd, vigorous mind, gradually raised him to success and distinction in that branch of trade in which he was engaged. During the last thirty years, many of the best works which have enriched British literature, have been published at the shop of him and his partners. *Bruce's Travels*; *The Works of the late Lord Orford*; *The Works of Sir W. Jones*, with various other voluminous and expensive works of great merit, might not perhaps, have appeared, had it not been for the spirit and discernment with which their publications was undertaken by Mr. Robinson. In the course of a considerably long life, he had greatly improved his natural talents, by social intercourse with men of business and men eminent for literature; and, making allowance for some few not uninteresting peculiarities, his conversation was, in his latter years, admirably rich in literary anecdote, and many strongly and justly conceived judgments of books, men and things. He lived in the exercise of a liberal hospitality, and was pleased to see men of talents and agreeable social qualities assembled round his table. He was distinguished in his dealings alike for strict uprightness and spirited generosity. He died much regretted by his family, his relations, and a very numerous and respectable circle of friends and acquaintance.

At his house, in Gloucester-place, on Sunday, June 15, Brigadier General Benedict Arnold. This singular man was a native of New England, and bred, as some say, a surgeon, a profession, however, which he relinquished very soon and followed the sea. He

is known for many years to have been master and supercargo of one of those small vessels which trade between the New England Provinces and the West Indies, carrying lumber, live-stock, &c. from the latter circumstance he has often been called a horse-dealer. In this capacity he more than once visited Quebec, and thereby became acquainted with the situation of that town. Some time before the commencement of the dispute between Great Britain and America, Arnold had settled at New Haven and was then chosen captain of a company of volunteers by the inhabitants, who began to use themselves to arms, and to prepare for the crisis which was then to be expected. When the first contest between the king's troops and the Americans happened at Lexington, a general alarm was given; and as soon as the news reached him, he called his company together and asked them if they would march off with him the next morning for Boston (distant 150-miles.) They agreed, and paraded before a tavern where one of their committees was sitting. He applied to the gentlemen for powder and ball, but they demurred supplying him, as he was not duly authorized. Arnold declared he was determined to have some; and Colonel Wooster remonstrating with him, Arnold exclaimed, *None but God Almighty shall prevent my marching!* The committee yielded, and Arnold and his company set off for head-quarters. This spirited conduct brought him into notice; and we soon find him with the rank of colonel and commanding a body of troops on an expedition to Canada. This exploit, one of the most extraordinary during the war, deserves notice. The whole body of men were about 1100, under the command of Arnold, and marched from Cambridge to Newbury-port, where they embarked on board transports, for Kennebec, which carried them up to Gardener's-town. Here they embarked in batteaux, and proceeded in divisions; short of provisions, deserted by many of their companions, and undergoing inexpressible fatigue, till they reached the banks of the river Chaudiere, where they met with supplies, after having been thirty-one days in a wilderness, without seeing a house. After refreshing his men, he arrived at Point Luis, opposite Quebec: but found the city, which he intended to surprize, had been informed of his coming. This happened by his own imprudence in trusting a letter to an unknown Indian, who carried it to the Lieutenant-governor. Arnold was therefore necessarily obliged to wait here until General Montgomery arrived, whom he joined on the 5th of December, before Quebec. In the attempt to storm that city, Arnold behaved with his usual spirit, but received a wound in his leg, and was carried off to the hospital. He however took the command after Montgomery's death, and drew off the shattered remains of the army, and in June retreated to Crown-point. When General Carlton advanced with the British forces, General Gates appointed Colonel Arnold to

command the American fleet on Lake Champlain, although several complaints of misconduct were made against him. With great industry a naval force of one sloop, three schooners, and five gondolas, was prepared, of which Arnold took the command, and was afterwards reinforced with three galleys and three gondolas; and with this force he engaged a much superior force of the English on the 11th, whom he checked; but on the 13th found himself obliged to fly, and run most of his fleet on shore, to save the men from being prisoners. Arnold here also gained much applause for his bravery, but was censured as having made a bad disposition of his force. With the rank of general, next year, he served at Danburg, and opposed General Tryon, who was sent to destroy provisions and stores at that place. In an action at Redfield he had his horse shot under him, and saved himself from being run through the body with a bayonet, by shooting the English soldier who attempted it. His conduct here was so much applauded, that the congress presented him with another horse in the room of that he lost in the action. This was in 1777, and the same campaign he relieved Fort Schuylers, attacked by Colonel St. Leger and Sir Wm. Johnson. This was the memorable year in which Burgoyne met his disgraceful fate. In the attempt made to storm his intrenchments, Arnold commanded a part of the army; here he again shewed extraordinary courage, and was wounded in the thigh, of which he ever after felt the consequences, having one limb shorter than the other. When the British troops evacuated Philadelphia, in 1778, Arnold was appointed to command the American garrison. Here he lived in a very expensive stile; far beyond his income, and to support it, engaged both in trade and privateering, in both which he was unsuccessful. He then set up a claim against the American Government, which was disallowed by the commissioners appointed to examine it. This led him into intemperate conduct and expressions, for which he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive a reprimand. From this moment he seems to have harboured the design of quitting the American Service. He accordingly opened a correspondence, in 1780, with Sir Henry Clinton, with whom he contracted to deliver up West-point, the place which he commanded. To settle all matters, the unfortunate André was sent up the river, in the Vulture sloop, to confer with Arnold. His detection and fate are well known. Arnold was more fortunate, and finding his scheme detected, got safe on board the Vulture. It was afterwards known, that, as the price of the treason, Arnold was to receive 5000l. and the rank of brigadier-general, and pay of a colonel in the English Service. General Washington wished to save André and exchange him for Arnold, and we cannot help thinking General Clinton ought to have acceded to these terms. Arnold, in his new id-

vice, fought by his activity to render himself acceptable to his new masters, and in 1781 was sent, with 1500 men, and a few light-horse, for the Chesapeake. He landed at Richmond, destroyed all the stores he could meet with, and afterwards proceeded to Portsmouth. A plan was laid by General Washington to catch him and his army, but failed; Arnold was soon after joined by General Phillips, who took the command. Arnold however was still active in the war of havoc and destruction then carried on. When Lord Cornwallis joined, he dispensed with Arnold's presence, who returned to New York, and was fortunately saved from being with the army when it capitulated. We find him engaged in one more piece of active service, which was an enterprize against New London, where he destroyed several vessels, sixty dwelling-houses, and eighty stores. It was a matter of surprize that English officers should stoop to act under the command of such a Renegade, and many attempts have been made to palliate such conduct. After this service, Arnold embarked with his family on board an armed ship, which sprang a leak, and he was obliged to quit her, and go on board an unarmed merchant-ship; in which, however, he had the good fortune to escape capture, although most of the ships were taken. General Arnold was now received at Court, and even admitted into some good company. After the peace, and residence in England of some years, (in which we believe he had interest to procure a pension for his wife, in the event of her surviving him), he embarked for Nova Scotia, to take up a grant of land; and here he remained some years in no very easy situation, and at last quitted it on a charge of perjury being preferred against him. He then went for the West Indies, and was taken by the French, and found means to escape from on board one of their ships in a very extraordinary manner. He is afterwards said to have rendered some important service to Sir Charles Grey, when commanding on that station. He returned once more to England, and seems to have closed a most extraordinary life in peace.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

** * Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

Population of the township of Berwell, in the parish of St. John, Newcastle.—Inhabited houses 192; families 217; uninhabited houses 11; males 492; females 459.—Total number of inhabitants 951.

A bill has been lately brought into the House of Commons, for widening the passage of the bridge over the Tyne, at Newcastle, for improving the harbour, and enabling the Corporation of the Trinity House to licence pilots, &c.

At the late annual tulip-show of the Durham florists, the first prize was adjudged to Mr. J. Harbottle, with Baget's Primo; also the second, with Triumph of Europe; the third, with Vainquer; and the fifth with Primo Baget Lion; and the fourth, to Mr. Waugh, with Glory of Holland.

On May 26, the Members of the Schoolmaster's Association in the Northern Counties, held their annual meeting at Newcastle, and had the satisfaction of finding a prospect opened to them of making a small addition to the benefits, and of gradually approaching nearer, by the assistance of those noblemen and gentlemen, who so liberally patronize the institution, to what their original plan proposed to grant to the widows, orphans, and

superannuated members, dependent on it for their support.

Married.] J. Radford, esq. captain and paymaster in the first regiment of Lancashire Militia, to Miss Harvey, of Newcastle.

At Earsdon, Captain Elliott, of the ship Tagus, to Miss Reed, of Blyth.—Mr. G. Sands, surgeon, of Morpeth, to Miss A. Wilson, of Ulgham.—Mr. J. Bell, shipowner, of North Shields, to Miss Hearn, of Preston.

At Sunderland, Captain Donkin, to Miss Cranston.

At Newcastle, Mr. A. Reed, china-merchant, to Miss M. Smith, niece to Mr. W. Johnson.—Mr. P. Leech, schoolmaster, to Miss Atkinson, sister of Mr. Atkinson, painter.

Capt R. Bowman, of the ship Union, of Newcastle, to Miss Mulcaster, of Laverdale, in Cumberland.

Mr. M. Temperley, of West Brokenheugh, to Miss C. Reed, of Haydonbridge.—Mr. W. Benney, butcher, of North Shields, to Miss E. Clark, of Simonside, near Boldon.

Mr. J. Benson, of Ryehope, to Miss Reed, of Painshaw.—Mr. W. Kirkley, butcher, to Miss Watson, both of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. C. Heron, of Hexham, to Mrs. C. Smith, of Westerhall.

R. Ellison,

At the Quaker's Meeting-house, South Shields, Mr. G. Wright, to Miss C. Horner.

Died.] At Newcastle; in her 88th year, Miss B. Ellison, a maiden lady, daughter of T. Ellison, esq; formerly an alderman of this town.—Aged 50, Mr. G. Patterfon, publican.—Aged 47, Mr. J. Burne, publican.—In her 68th year, Mrs. Jackson, many years mistress of Belgrove, formerly St. Luke's Asylum, near this town.—Aged 53, Mrs. I. Wright, relict of the late Mr. R. Wright, of Milton, in Kent.—Mr. E. J. Parke, linen-draper.—Mrs. Hainch, wife of Mr. Hainch, schoolmaster.

At Gateshead, highly respected by his fellow-workmen, Mr. W. Affleck, from his infancy in the employment of Messrs. Hawkins and Co and serjeant of the Gateshead Volunteers; he was a sober steady man, and a most excellent workman.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Thompson, silversmith.—Mrs. Goodchild, widow of the late Captain Goodchild.—Mr. J. Wright, attorney.—Mr. Nesbitt, brewer and publican.—Much esteemed and greatly lamented, Mr. T. Wake, coal-fitter; his body was found drowned in the river Wear.

At Durham, in his 85th year, Mr. J. Bullock, one of the common-council of the corporation.

At Stockton, aged 39, Mr. J. Anty, flax-dresser.—Mr. J. Strong, a carpenter in the ship-yard; he accidentally fell down the gangway of a large vessel on the stocks, into the hold, and was killed on the spot.

At South Shields, Miss Robson, daughter of Mr. R. Robson, officer of excise.

At North Shields, in the prime of life, Miss E. Chapman.

At Hallinfside Hall, near Lanchester, in his 20th year, Mr. C. Wilkinfon.

At Graystone-lees, Berwickshire, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lyale.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. R. Oliver, of Ryhope.—Mrs. Reed, of Felton.

At Blyth, Mrs Moore, of the Star and Carter Inn.—Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. H. Johnson, of Bywell.

At Bamburgh Castle, Mr. G. Hall, many years employed by the late Lord Crewe's trustees as steward over the works and charitable institution of that place.

At Morpeth, Mr. W. Singleton, inn-keeper.

At Alnwick, aged 29, Miss M. Shields.

At Bishop Wearmouth, aged 86, Mr. T. Pearson.

At Galashiels, in her 91st year, Mrs. Ogilvie, relict of the late Mr. Ogilvie, dissenting-minister in Newcastle.

At Ker mother's house, Eland Hall, Mrs. Himfworth, wife of Mr. Himfworth, surgeon, of Rothbury.

Much respected as a sober industrious man, Mr. J. Atkinson, joiner, of Cleadon, near Sunderland; he suddenly dropped down while at work, and expired immediately.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 74.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Population of Carlisle and its Suburbs.

	houses	fam	males	fem.	total
English-street -	317	520	1091	1233	2324
Scotch-street -	158	274	520	661	1181
Castle-street -	113	182	425	650	1075
Fisher-street -	46	62	111	183	294
Abbey-street -	142	233	240	597	837
Botchergate -	96	230	476	543	1019
Caldegate -	218	460	937	1053	1990
Rickergate -	106	211	350	451	801

Total number of inhabitants 9521.

Population of the underwritten Parishes.

	houses	fam	males	fem.	total
Whitehaven -	1776	2403	3348	5394	8742
Workington -	1160	1375	2453	3263	5716
Mary Port -	516	756	1161	1771	2932
Penrith -	672	898	1697	2104	3801
Wigton -	562	620	1106	1344	2450
Cockermouth -	417	690	1255	1610	2865
Brampton -	339	402	784	898	1682
Longtown -	176	300	624	711	1335

At a meeting of the KENDAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, May 9, there was a very good shew of cattle, which were much superior to those exhibited last year, from whence it appears, that one of the principal objects of the society, viz. the improvement of the breed of cattle has, in some measure, been attained. The premium of a SILVER CUP was adjudged to each of the following gentlemen:—To Mr. C. Taylor, of Middleton Hall, for the best long horned yearling bull; to Mr. J. Harrison, of Lowfields, for the best two-years old long horned bull; to Mr. G. Garnett, of Greenhead, for the best bull; and to Mr. R. Dennison, of Beetham, for the best two years-old long horned heifer. At the preceding meeting, in November last, silver cups were awarded as follows:—To Mr. H. Yeats, of Skelfmergh Hall, for the best acre of turnips; to Mr. W. Ellison, of Sizergh, for the best half acre of turnips; to Mr. J. Harrison, of Lowfields, for the best half acre of barley; to Mr. J. Jackson, of Kendal, for the best managed farm, a silver cup gilt; to Mr. R. Bownels, of Middleron, for the best shearling ram of the fell breed; to Mr. J. Coulthwaite, of Middleton, for the best two shear ram of the fell breed; and to Mr. R. Dennison, of Beetham, for the best shearling ram of the improved Lowland breed. The above society, which was instituted in 1779, appears to have engendered a spirit of emulation among the farmers and landholders, which has already proved highly beneficial to the surrounding country.

The boundaries of the manor of Cumwhint-ing and Coathill were lately rode and perambulated by the lord and lady of the manor, attended by a great concourse of tenants and spectators; and although they had not been ridden before for near one hundred years, yet the boundary stones and marks were distinctly made out, to the entire satisfaction of the te-

nants and commoners of the adjoining manor of Wetherall, who were present. The whole company were regaled with cold beef, bread and cheese, and three barrels of ale.

The growth of *onions* last year, at least in some parts of the adjacent county, exceeded any thing ever known. A gentleman at Broughton, in Furness, had one taken up in his garden, which weighed seventeen ounces and a half; and a string of onions promiscuously taken by his servant, twenty-five in number, was found to weigh fourteen pounds and a half! In flavour they were nearly equal to the Spanish onion.

Among other annual improvements projected by Mr. Harker, of Skinburness, the situation of which has been long admired, his recent addition of warm-baths, for the purpose of *sea-bathing*, will be found very convenient and salutary to numbers who visit the coast. Mr. Harker has contrived to lift the sea-water even at the lowest tides, and convey it into capacious and well adapted baths, within the piazza. The baths have separate rooms appropriated to them; and by communicating with a large boiler in an intermediate one, the water may be heated to any requisite degree, at the same time that the air of the bathing-rooms is kept at a grateful temperature, by stove-pipes passing through them.

A gentleman of Graystoke, in Cumberland, has lately invented a churn upon an entirely new construction, which is stated to be wrought with so much ease, that a boy of twelve years of age can churn half a firkin of butter with it, sooner than the strongest man can do the same quantity with any other hitherto offered to the public.

The depth of rain, which fell in Carlisle last month, was 19.31 inches. The greatest height of the barometer was 30.21; least ditto 29.57. The greatest height of the thermometer was 68°; least ditto 36°.

It is in agitation to apply to Parliament for a bill to inclose Abbey Mask Common, near Appleby. It has been lately surveyed for the purpose, by Mr. Williamson, civil engineer, and found to contain 1280 acres of as good ground as any in the neighbourhood.

It appears from the registers of the Whitehaven Dispensary, lately published in the *Cumberland Packet*, that in the last year, ending June the 9th, there had been patients recommended and registered 1493, of whom 611 had been attended at their own habitations; midwifery cases 107; trivial incidents 3148; children prepared for the small-pox 126; children inoculated for do. 90—Total 4964. Patients remaining upon the books 136. The total number of patients, who have been admitted to the benefits of this charity since its first institution, June 30, 1783, are as follow:—Registered patients 31,493; midwifery objects 1556; trivial cases 29,215. Medical charities, considered in a political point of view, are productive of the most important advantages to society, by

the seasonable relief they administer, and by their extensive use in detecting latent contagion; for, in arresting its progress, they preserve and restore many lives which would otherwise be lost.

The Act of Parliament recently passed for the better maintenance of the parochial poor (see *Cumberland and Westmoreland news*, in the *Monthly Magazine* for May last), is a measure which reflects the highest credit on the humanity of Sir E. Law, the attorney-general, and has given universal satisfaction, and particularly to the inhabitants of Whitehaven.

Population of Keswick.—Houses 290; families 226; males 629; females 721—Total 1350. Of these 51 are employed in agriculture, and 318 in trade. There are eight uninhabited houses.

The subscription for the long-wished for NEW CUT to confine the river Caldew in its course through Dalton Green (which we noticed some months ago in this *Magazine*) has lately commenced, and appears to be going on with great spirit. This undertaking, which is expected to be accomplished in the course of the summer, will add considerably to the convenience of those who have occasion to pass that way, as it will prevent the interruption occasioned by the frequent and sudden swells to which the river is liable. The ground is already staked out, and some allotments for cutting are contracted for.

Married.] Mr. J. Atkinson, master of the brig Robinson, of Harrington, to Miss Thompson, grocer and tea-dealer, of Workington.—Mr. T. Jackson, of Low Hall, near Whitehaven, to Miss Lit, of Bowthorn.

At Lorton, Mr. Woodhouse, iron-merchant, of London, formerly of Newcastle, to Miss Fletcher.—Mr. J. Fawcett, timber-merchant, to Mrs. Miller, both of Mary Port.—R. Addison, esq. son of the Rev. W. T. Addison, of Workington, to Miss Wilson, of Stockwell, in Surry.

At Blacknefs Castle, Mr. P. Potter, gunner there, aged 87, who had the misfortune to lose his former wife about a fortnight before, to Mrs. R. Halwell, widow, aged 88; the reverend couple appeared in high spirits, and youthful gaiety.

Mr. G. Wilkinson, merchant, of Ulverston, to Miss Yowart, of Whitehaven.—W. Calvert, esq. of Keswick, to Miss Mitchinson, second daughter of J. Mitchinson, esq. of Carlisle.

At Wigton, Mr. J. Lightfoot, attorney, to Miss Tiffin.

At Workington, Mr. Dalton, mate of the brig Acorn, to Miss J. Hewitt, of Camerton.—Also, Mr. J. Brown, mate of the brig Eleanor, to Miss M. Moore.—Mr. J. Bayles, master of the brig Industry, to Miss Hargrave.—Captain R. Lewis, of the ship John, to Miss Smith, daughter of the late Mr. Smith, pier-master of the port.

At Caldbeck, Mr. M. Bell, to Miss M. Wilson, both of Parkhead, in Sebergham.

At Torpenhow, Mr. N. James, of Catlands, in Bolton, to Miss Dalton, of Whitebread-brow, near Cockbridge.

At Bongate near Appleby, Mr. J. Thompson, of Southfield, to Miss Harrison, of Bolton.—Mr. T. Sheffield, to Miss E. Fleming, both of Dalton.

At Annan, Mr. J. Scott, merchant, to Miss Skelton, of Skinburness.—Capt. R. Bowman, of the ship Union, of Whitehaven, to Miss Mulcaster, of Laverdale.

At Carlisle, Mr. J. Nelson, guard of the Glasgow mail, to Miss Carruthers.—Mr. J. Lamb, of Kendal, to Miss Fisher, of Kirkland, in Kendal.

At Whitehaven, Captain Watson, of the ship Triton, to Miss Rudd.—Mr. E. Branthwaite, mariner, to Miss J. Janfon.—Captain Barwise, of the ship Duncan, in the West India trade, to Miss Key.

Mr. R. Dalton, of Stoneknow, parish of Scaleby, to Miss Blaylock, of Gill, parish of Kirkclinton.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. Lewthwaite.—Mr. W. Blair, of the White Lion public house.—Aged 93, Mrs. Gilpin, mother of the Rev. W. Gilpin, author of an Essay on Picturesque Beauty, &c.

At Whitehaven, Captain J. Fisher.—Mrs. A. Coulthard.—Aged 24, Mrs. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, shoemaker.—Aged 62, Mr. E. Davis, many years belonging to the harbour-boat.—Captain J. Mackoy, of the ship Sarah and Betty; also, in an advanced age, Mr. J. Hallifax, taylor, his father-in-law.

At Kendal, advanced in years, Mr. G. Benson, a Quaker.—Mr. J. James, master of the workhouse.—Mrs. Brockbank, wife of Mr. Brockbank, druggist.—At his brother's house, the Rev. J. Coward, M. A. master of the free grammar school at Rivington.

At Workington, Mr. T. Patterson, a respectable farmer.—J. C. Curwen, esq.—Aged 48, Capt. J. Brow.—Aged 67, M. H. Bowman, attorney.—In the prime of life, Miss Parkin.

At Cockermouth, in his 19th year, Mr. W. Harrison, clerk to Mr. Steel, attorney.

At Penrith, aged 83, Mrs. Dent.—Mr. T. Sisson, mercer.

At Temple Sowerby, Mr. J. Graham, formerly an officer in the excise.

At Milnthorpe, Mr. R. Dineley, upwards of forty years carrier between that place and Kendal.

At Arthuret, Master Graham, son of the Rev. F. Graham.

At Denton Holme, near Carlisle, Mr. W. Carrick, calico-printer.

At Hewbiggin, in the parishes of Croglin, aged 90, Mrs. Dixon.

At Brow Top, near Kefwick, aged 90, Mrs. G. Dawson, widow.—Aged 70, Mrs. I. Moore, of Overgates, widow.

At Lamb Garths, near Kendal, Mrs. Robinson, a Quaker.

At Wigton, suddenly, Mrs. J. Hendrie, of the coffee-room there.

At Bootle, Mr. T. Parker, late a mercer and draper, of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Murray, of Quebec, near Whitehaven.—Mr. P. Rogers, of Harris Park, near Whitehaven.

At Arncliffe Tower, near Milnthorpe, Mrs. Cowherd.

At Staveley, near Kendal, Mr. H. Hewson, formerly a linen-draper in Kendal.

At Dumfries, Scotland, Miss J. Goldie, youngest daughter of the deceased Mr. A. Goldie, in Shaws of Tinwald.

At Heskett Newmarket, aged 81, Mrs. E. Scott, widow.

In the bloom of youth, and after a long illness, Henry, the youngest son of J. O. Yates, esq. of Skirwith Abbey.

At Cargo, near Carlisle, aged 65, Mr. T. Ivifon.

At Bousfield, near Orton, aged 70, Mr. J. Gibbon.

At Strawberry How, near Cockermouth, aged 28, Mrs. M. Scurr.

At Seaton iron-works, in his 77th year, Mr. T. Lindall; the oldest workman belonging to the place, and one of the most ingenious mechanics belonging to that employ.

At Stang Ends, near Ravenglass, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Johnson, many years servant in the family of R. Wilkinson, esq.

At Burgh by Sands, aged 80, Mrs. Addison.

At Newbiggin, in the parish of Kirkclinton, Mrs. Burtholme.

In Little Pulteney-street, Soho, London, Mr. J. Frears, third son of the late Mr. E. Frears, of Ravenglass, Cumberland.

At Water End, near Kefwick, the seat of Lord W. Gordon, W. Grieve, esq. justice of peace.

YORKSHIRE.

The movement of the clock of York Minster has been lately packed off for London, to be repaired, and to receive some additional improvements, in order to suit the grandeur and venerable appearance of the building, to which it is intended it shall in future, not only be a useful, but an ornamental, appendage. Every addition of beauty and utility that can be added to the noble fabric, is highly meritorious, and the public thanks are undoubtedly due to the Dean and Chapter, for the many beautifying reparations and improvements, which the whole has, within these few years, undergone by their orders; for by such improvements, the pile has become still more the admiration of every visitor of the city; it is pity however that the handy work of the ingenious Hindley, of York, clock-maker, should be obliged to travel so far for an ingenious and able workman, in the arduous business of repairing the waste of time on its wheels, chains, and springs!

A newspaper has been commenced at Halifax, on June 6, for the first time, under the

title of the Halifax Journal and Yorkshire and Lancashire Advertiser. From its situation, in the centre of an opulent and trading country, bordering on the great line of canal-communication between the sea-ports of Liverpool and Hull, and by its commercial importance, extensive population, and other local advantages, it is peculiarly calculated for the publication of a newspaper, which cannot but be highly conducive to the interests of advertisers in both the places above-mentioned, as well as the intermediate country.

A new masonic lodge was opened at Batley, on May 30, denominated the Lodge of *Nelson of the Nile*. The procession to and return from church, consisting of music in front, tylers with swords, two and two, stewards with rods, two and two, junior-masons, master-masons, royal standard, knights templars, grand chaplain, grand-master, &c. was extremely grand, and the whole business was conducted with true masonic solemnity.

Houses occupied	No. of Families	Houses not occupied	Males	Females	Persons employed in Agriculture	In Trade and Manufactures	Persons not in Trade	
683	730	25	1500	1749	15	672	2562	West End
632	663	26	1467	1657	15	768	2511	East End
1317	1393	51	2987	3406	30	1290	5073	

Total Inhabitants 6393.

The above is an accurate Statement of the Number of Inhabitants in Bradford, Yorkshire, taken from the late Account, made out March, 1801.

Population of the East Riding of this County, according to the Returns lately made to the Justices at their respective special Sessions.

	Males	Females	Total
Bainton Beacon -	2765	2563	5328
Buckrose -	3903	3493	7396
Howdenhire -	2767	2729	5496
Holme Beacon -	3396	3138	6534
South Holdernefs	2423	2428	4851
Middle Holdernefs	3793	3449	7242
North Holdernefs	2850	2600	5450
Hursley -	6153	6865	13018
Ouse and Derwent	3083	3112	6195
Witton Beacon -	2556	2404	4960
Dickering -	6156	5941	12097
Beverley cum Membris	2734	2267	5001
	42579	41059	83638

It is intended to apply to Parliament for a bill to cut a navigable canal from Topcliffe to Pievebridge, in the North Riding of this county.

The governor and guardians of the poor of Hull have given public notice, that it has become necessary that the shipping belonging to the port, and the stock in trade of the merchants, shopkeepers, and other trades in the town, should be assised to the poor; the former at the rate of 3d. per ton, register-measurement, and the latter at five per cent. per annum.

It appears, from a report lately delivered by the committee of trustees and governors of

the York County Hospital, that the finances of the hospital are in a better state than they were in at the beginning of the last year. In consequence of the liberal benefactions and subscriptions received since their last report, the shutting up the two upper wards proved but a short and temporary inconvenience, as they were opened again in November last (when most wanted), and still continue open.

Married.] Mr. J. Skircoat, to Miss A. Mackerill, of Halifax.—Mr. W. Drake, to Miss M. Lockwood, both of Sowerby.—Mr. J. Dickens, machine-maker, to Mrs. S. Inchbald, both of Leeds.

At the Quakers Meeting House, at Skipton, in Craven, Mr. D. Binns, grazier, to Miss S. Tattershall, both of Carlton Biggin.—Mr. J. Brayshaw, of Horsforth Mills, to Mrs. Crawthorne, of Addle, both near Leeds.—Mr. J. Pennington, cabinet-maker, of Skipton, to Miss M. Elfworth, of Embsay.—Mr. M. Sagar, watch-maker, of Skipton, to Miss Harper, of Middleham.

Mr. J. Rutherford, to Miss Patter, both of Stamford Bridge.

In London, T. Maude, esq. of Burley House, in this county, to Miss Jemmett, of Ashford, in Kent.

Mr. Spooner, to Miss Foster, both of Doncaster.—Mr. R. Horsfall, cloth-dresser, of Kirkheaton, to Mrs. M. Bath, of Leeds.

At Leeds, G. S. Mackenzie, esq. late of Forreth, captain in the Princess Charlotte's regiment of foot, to Miss C. C. Hemmington, of Thorp Arch.—Mr. Pattison, cloth-dresser, to Miss Summervill.—Mr. Stoney, grocer, to Miss Eyre.—Mr. D. Armytage, swan-down-manufacturer, to Miss S. Crow.—Mr. J. Driver, grocer, to Miss S. Wells, of Batley.

Batley.—Mr. Burton, comedian, of the York Theatre, to Miss S. Clofe, of Northalerton.

At Hull, Mr. Briggs, mercer, to Miss Hewitt.

At Sheffield, Mr. T. Sheldon, to Miss A. Marriott; and Mr. J. White, to Miss E. Marriott; daughters of Mr. J. Marriott, baker.—Mr. J. Bell, Baker, to Miss E. Yelland.—Mr. J. Moore, mason, to Miss A. Whiteley.

At Streatham, in Surry, R. C. Pease, esq. of Kirk Ella, near Hull, to Miss Richardson.

Mr. W. Stead, grocer, to Miss Cook, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Craven, to Miss Midgley, both of Cookridge, near Leeds.

M. J. Davidson, of Halifax, to Miss Robertson, daughter of Capt. Robertson, of Liverpool.

At Wath, near Rotherham, Mr. J. Campfell, butcher, to Mrs. M. Gill.—Also, Mr. W. Mansell, of Belvoir Castle, gamekeeper to the Duke of Rutland, to Miss H. Turner, youngest daughter of Mr. J. Turner.—Mr. Smith, grocer, of Hull, to Miss Chambers, of Hutton Cranwick, near Duffield.

Mr. J. Baker, druggist, of York, to Miss Brogden, of Tockwith.—Mr. T. Shay, wine and brandy-merchant, of Selby, to Miss Cavie, of Haxey, near Gainborough.—Mr. R. Pinkney, grocer, in Sessay, to Miss M. Rawling, of Kilvington.—Mr. J. Smith, hosiery and hatter, to Miss Livesley, both of Wakefield.

Mr. R. Hardey, son of Mr. Hardey, of Barrow, in Lincolnshire, merchant, to Miss A. Wall, of Sandall Parva, near Doncaster.

At Beverley, Mr. T. Aldridge, to Miss Marfingale.—Mr. T. O. Groves, of Pocklington, to Mrs. Bowler, of Hull, widow of the late Captain Bowler, of the royal navy.—Mr. W. Bew, of Scalm Park, near Selby, to Miss A. Brown, of Thorganby.—Mr. Roberts, drysalter, of Broad Oak, near Huddersfield, to Miss Earnshaw, of Wakefield.—C. Des Voeux, esq. eldest son of Sir C. Des Voeux, bart. of India Ville, in the Queen's County, Ireland, to Miss C. Hird, youngest daughter of the late R. Hird, esq. of Bradford.—Mr. T. Chippendale, architect, to Miss R. Neale, both of Otley.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Lancashire, bookseller, to Miss Green.

At York, Mr. R. Allanson, merchant, to Miss Hill.—Mr. J. Dudding, of Wallingfen, to Miss J. Scruton, of Howden.—Mr. J. Dinmore, of Knaresborough, to Miss M. Bushel, daughter of the late Mr. J. Bushel, tobaccoist, of Liverpool.—S. Clowes, jun. esq. of Broughton, to Miss D. Wilkinson, daughter of the late J. Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne.—Mr. T. Potter, of Efton, in Cleveland, to Miss Harrison, daughter of Mr. J. Harrison, late of Little Woodhouse, but

now of York.—Mr. Dodsworth, of the Green Dragon inn, Doncaster, to Mrs. Chester, of Cantley.

Died.] At York, aged 55, Mr. Audibert, teacher of the French language.

To the great regret of a numerous acquaintance, W. Chaloner, esq. a native of Yarm; a father of the fatherless, a friend to the widow, and, generally speaking, a man of enlarged accomplishments.

Aged 19, Mr. R. Thompson, son of Mr. J. Thompson, cabinet-maker.

At Leeds, in her 22d year, Miss Gawthorp; of exemplary fortitude and meekness under an excruciating distemper, by which she was afflicted upwards of three years. Her benevolence to the distressed began to display itself at a very early period, by such proofs as are seldom exhibited even by those who are the most remarkable for philanthropy.

Mr. R. Greaves, merchant.—Mrs. Powell, widow.—Mr. Mallory, butcher.

At Hull, in her 60th year, Mrs. Plowman, wife of Mr. Plowman, painter.—Aged 35, Mr. N. Levett, grocer.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Story, carver and gilder.—Aged 19, Mr. B. Lister, clerk to Mr. Westerdale, ship-builder.

On board the *Defiance*, of the wound he received in the action off Copenhagen, on April 2, Mr. L. Stevenson, jun. of the above ship.—This is the third pilot dead since the action, all of Hull.

Aged 46, Mr. J. Broun, sloopfeller.—Aged 19, Miss E. Appleyard, daughter of Mr. T. Appleyard.—Aged 21, Mrs. A. Clarke.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Milner, bookseller.—Mr. J. Daniel, hatter, or lately so, and formerly of York.—Mr. T. Booth, card-maker.

At Sheffield, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Hounsfield, gent.—Mrs. Frith, a widow lady.—Mr. S. Hall, one of the Sheffield Volunteers.—Mrs. Archard, a Quaker.—Aged 66, Mr. W. Hutchinson, formerly a coach-maker.—Mr. J. Oakes, scissarmith.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the White Bear tavern.—Mr. Hattersley, dancing-master.—Aged 26, Mr. M. Taylor, a dissenting-minister.—Mr. G. Gossling, cabinet-maker.

At Grinkle Park, near Whitby, aged 78, Sir Thomas Heron Middleton, bart.

In Russia, Mr. B. Goodwin, late ship-chandler in Hull.

Mr. Pyemont, of Loft House, near Leeds; he was present at Leeds Market the preceding day, and went home in the evening, apparently, in good health.

Mr. T. Bramley, of Wyton, near Hull, third son of Mr. C. Bramley, of Leeds.

At Narva, in Russia, of an inflammatory fever, Mr. T. Lord, son of Mr. S. Lord, merchant, of Halifax, and captain of the artillery company of Halifax Volunteers.

Mr. Vickerman, of Sledmere, near Malton.—Mr. Clarke, of the Teahouse, near Hestington.

At Rippon, in her 24th year, Miss H. M. Williamson, only daughter of Mr. H. Williamson, of York.

At Wakefield, aged 72, Mr. J. Day, watchmaker and silverfinish.

At Tadcaster, aged 46, Mr. B. Bowser, many years master of the White Swan inn.

At Doncaster, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ward—Aged 26, Mr. J. Battman, hatter.

At Bradford, aged 28, Mr. H. Smith, eldest son of Mr. J. Smith.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Lister, of Bolton, near Bradford, Mrs. Powell, widow, late of Leeds, tea-dealer.

In his 90th year, Mr. W. Parnell, of Maltby, tanner, father to Mrs. Leadley, of Wakefield.

At Rotherham, in his 23d year, Mr. J. Rofs; he was educated for the ministry, and had been a student in the Dissenting Academy at Northampton. On the dissolution of that seminary, in 1799, he removed to Glasgow to finish his studies, at which place he continued till within a few weeks of his death. He had an early propensity for literature, and had acquired an uncommon stock of classical and mathematical knowledge.

Mr. M. Ackworth, of Wath upon Dearne.

At Howden, aged 70, Mr. R. Cressley.

At Brough Hall, in the North Riding, Lady Lawson, wife of Sir J. Lawson, bart.

Among other valuable officers killed in the army of Egypt, Captain Best, second son of the Rev. F. Best, of South Dalton, in the East Riding of this County, was killed on the 21st of March. In the battle of that day he received a severe wound, of which he died in a few days afterwards. He served in the regiment commanded by General Scott, who lately presided over the eastern district of this county, and whose aid-de-camp he then was. He had, on many occasions, distinguished himself highly to his own credit and that of his family, and no young man ever died more justly lamented.

Aged 72, Mrs. Fewson, of Newton Garton, near Hedon.

LANCASHIRE.

Population of Preston—Males, 5415—Females, 6472.—Total, 11,887. It appears by a former census, taken about eight years ago, that there has been an increase, in that time, of upwards of 2000 inhabitants.

At a numerous and respectable meeting lately convened at Prescott, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, within the hundred of West Derby, J. J. Atherton, esq. in the chair, among other resolutions proposed and unanimously agreed to, were the following:—1. "That a Society for encouraging the Agriculture and promoting the Industry of the Hundred of West Derby will be highly beneficial to the community."—2. "That this Meeting do now form itself into a Society for that purpose, under the name of *The Agricultural Society of the Hundred*

of West Derby."—3. "That an annual subscription of any sum not less than one guinea shall entitle a person to be a member, &c."—

—4. "That four General Meetings shall be holden in every year, within the hundred, one of which is to be considered as an anniversary, and which will be held for the ensuing year, at Prescott, on the first Friday in the Month of July, 1802, &c. &c." The Earl of Derby is requested to accept the Presidency of this Society for the ensuing year.

On May 14, at Manchester, the first stone of a Public Corn Mill, erected by subscription, "to restore the Corn-market in the town, and check the progress of monopoly, (according to the inscription on the plate, which was laid upon the stone prepared for the purpose at the east corner of the building) was laid by J. Tetlow, esq. the boroughreeve, attended by a number of the principal inhabitants of the town, subscribers to the institution. Another establishment has recently taken place at Manchester, that of the Society who have established the new fish-market, whereby the town is supplied with fish at little more than half the price it was formerly sold at.

A repository has been lately established at Manchester, under the direction of several ladies, for the reception and sale of works of industry and ingenuity; a scheme which promises, particularly to well-educated but unportioned females, the means of earning a respectable livelihood, without losing the rank they hold in society, or subjecting themselves to the painful circumstances which, to persons in such a situation, attend a state of servitude. It is likewise intended to be a secret or open market for the industry of well-educated boys, who, although destitute of pecuniary provision, may here work for their bread, without sinking from the station they may have occupied before being reduced, in consequence of the deaths of heads of families, or other reverses of fortune. Persons who wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, send shirts, neck-handkerchiefs, articles of wearing apparel, &c. when they have made them, to the warehouse, with the prices affixed, which are then sold, and the money given to the maker.

Married] At Manchester, Mr. W. Cresswell, attorney, to Miss A. Heywood.—Mr. W. Crompton, to Mrs. Kirk.—Mr. J. Seddon, manufacturer, to Miss M. Foy.—Mr. R. Alsop, merchant, to Miss A. Braddock.—Mr. J. Bradbury, to Miss M. Starkie.—J. Walmesley, esq. of Salford, to Miss S. Broadhurst.—Mr. J. Owen, to Miss M. Walker.

E. Smith, esq. of Green Hey, to Miss E. Taylor, of Moston.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Manchester, to Miss M. Oakes, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Oakes, of Wood Green, Cheshire.

At Lancaster, the Rev. E. Outram, of Cambridge, to Miss B. Postlethwaite.—Mr. P. Sykes, to Miss M. Sykes.

F. De la Pryme, esq. of Douglas, to Mrs. Boyes, widow.—Mr. T. Knowles, to Miss L. Preston.

At Warrington, R. Sherratt, esq. to Miss Bancks.—Mr. G. Marsden, of Liverpool, to Miss B. Yates, of Castlepaze, near Chapel-in-le-Frith.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Standish.—In his 49th year, R. Hall, esq. surgeon.—Aged 25, Mr. Cumberlidge, assistant to Mr. Robotham, linen-draper. He expired almost instantaneously, from an internal rupture of a blood-vessel.

Mr. E. Schofield; a man, who in a humble station of life, exhibited an example of steady piety and virtuous conduct in the several relations of husband, father, and servant.

Mrs. Reddish, wife of Mr. J. Reddish, bookseller.—Aged 19, Miss Halliwell.—Mr. R. Hewitson, wine-merchant.—Mr. J. Pick-up, singing-man of the Collegiate-church.

In Salford, Mrs. Wroe, of the Angel-inn. At Ballakillingan, Christ Lezaire, Isle of Man, long the scene of a most benevolent hospitality, after an illness of many years, Dr. Curphey.

CHESHIRE.

The shock of an earthquake was very sensibly felt throughout the whole of the city of Chester, about 2 o'clock on the morning of June 1, attended with a rumbling noise. The windows and furniture in several houses were perceived to shake during its continuance, which was a few seconds. The shock was also felt at Shrewsbury, where a principal house had some windows broken, and another house shook very much about the same time, but there does not appear to have been any damage sustained from this awful visitation of nature. Its direction is supposed to have been from north to south.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. C. S. Colton, of Holme, Nottinghamshire, to Miss Frodsham.—Mr. J. Hope, to Mrs. Maddox.—Mr. Kidd, silversmith, to Mrs. Manning, of Flookerbrooke.

Mr. W. Barnes, of the Hough, to Miss Coathup, of Burton.—Mr. P. Timmis, of Rope, near Nantwich, to Mrs. Warwick, of the Roebuck-public-house, Nantwich.

At Budworth, Mr. T. K. Glazebrook, flint-glass-manufacturer, of Warrington, and son of the Rev. J. Glazebrook, vicar of Belton, Leicestershire, to Miss E. Swanbrook.

DERBYSHIRE.

At Winster, Mr. J. Shaw, of Manchester, to Miss A. Woolley.

At Ilkeston, Mr. Ives, of Heanor, to Miss Smith.—P. Goodwin, esq. captain in the Derbyshire Militia, to Miss Gladwin, eldest daughter of the late General Gladwin, of Stubbing.—Mr. G. Pearson, fadler, to Miss G. Nuttall, both of Wirksworth.—Mr. Jen-

kinson, surgeon, of Sutton, in Ashford, to Miss Woodward, of Southwell.

Died.] At Derby, aged 58, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Simpson, dancing-master.—In her 50th year, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. T. Smith, throwster.

After a long illness, aged 48, J. Walker, esq. of Ashton upon Trent. He served the office of high sheriff for this county in the year 1799.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. Gilbert, to Mrs. Chapman, of the Globe public house.—Mr. P. Lees, joiner, to Miss Martin, of Arnold.—Mr. Wooblerley, hosier, to Mrs. King.

In London, Mr. J. Tipler, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss Pickett.

At East Bridgford, Mr. M. Millington, to Miss Salthouse.—J. Wheatley, esq. of Holm Carr Bridge, to Miss E. M. Edse, of Worksof.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Barker, farrier.—In her 67th year, Mrs. Ireland, wife of Mr. Ireland, needle-maker; also, in the same house, in her 26th year, Mrs. White, daughter of Mr. Ireland.—Mrs. Lawton, wife of Mr. Lawton, hosier.—Miss Sleight.—Mr. Hames, shopkeeper.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Harris, hosier.—Mrs. Goodacre, wife of Mr. Goodacre, schoolmaster.

At Worksof, Mr. Grafton, boat-builder.

At Newark, Mr. Lambe, wharfinger.

In her 16th year, Miss Beetham, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Beetham, vicar of Bunney, near Nottingham.

At Arnold, aged 75, Mr. Allen; he had been clerk of the parish near thirty-four years.

At Winthorpe, near Newark, in her 37th year, Mrs. Carpenter, relict of the late N. Carpenter, esq. of Thornton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Bawle, of Tickhill Morris, to Miss Saundby, of Saundby, near Gainborough; also, Mr. T. Swift, mercer, of Gainborough, to Miss C. Saundby, sister to the above Miss Saundby.—Mr. Esberger, fadler, to Miss Cross, both of Louth.

At Lincoln, Mr. T. Cooling, wholesale brewer, to Mrs. Hill, of the Green Dragon inn.

At Gainborough, Mr. G. Jackson, jun. to Miss E. Watkinson.

Mr. J. Stanley, hatter and hosier, of Lincoln, to Miss Harwood, of Boston.—Mr. J. Fountain, farrier, of Little Hale Fen, to Miss S. Taylor, of Great Hale.—Mr. R. Mumby, of Sutton Marsh, to Miss Garner, of the Bull inn, Long Sutton.—Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss Nottingham, both of Bainton, near Stamford.—Mr. Crackton, to Miss C. Harrison, both of Crowland.—Mr. Atkinson, to Miss Hare, both of Bridge Casterton, near Stamford.

Died.] At Boston, aged 85, Mrs. Hutchinson, a maiden lady; the best of friends, and a most liberal benefactress to the poor.

At

At Grantham, Mrs. Hand, wife of Mr. Hand, painter.

At Louth, Mr. J. Hardy, brother to Mr. W. Hardy, draper.

At Bristol, R. Chambers, esq. captain in the North Lincoln regiment of Militia.

At Willoughton, near Gainsborough, aged 98, Mr. J. Andrew.—Mrs. Hardy, of North Witham.

At Spalding, Mrs. Pawley.—Aged 38, Miss Pearson, daughter of Mr. Pearson, butcher.

At Brampton, near Torksey, Mrs. Raven, widow, late of Messingham.—Aged 21, Mr. G. Cooper, youngest son of the late Mr. C. Cooper, many years apothecary, of Sleaford.

ERRATA in the Remarks relative to Lincolnshire.
—In page 460, column 2, line 20, for *proprietor* seems, read *proprietors seem*; page 460, column 2, line 38, for *degration*, read *degradation*; page 461, column 1, line 3, for *part*, read *port*; page 461, column 1, line 18, for *importor* read *importers*.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The CHAIN BRIDGE, near the town of Harborough, which divides the two counties of Leicestershire and Northampton, on the great road to London, has been, for some time past, in so insecure and ruinous a state, as greatly to endanger the safety of passengers. This circumstance is thus commented on in the Leicestershire Journal—"If the noble Lord, whose arms decorate an useless and cumbrous building in the centre of the town, would permit it to be pulled down, and devoted to the erection of a new bridge, an acknowledged public nuisance would thereby be converted to a general good."

Married.] E. Dawson, esq. of Long Whatton, to Miss M. Phillips, eldest daughter of T. M. Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park.—T. Thorpe, esq. of Burleigh House, near Loughborough, to Mrs. Wilkes, of Overfeal.

In London, Mr. J. Kinton, of Rothley, in this county, to Miss Collings, of Belton-street, London.

At Leicester, Mr. W. Goodrich, to Mrs. Fosbrook.—Mr. Goodrich, fellmonger, of Great Wigstone, to Miss Whiteman, of North Kilworth.

Died.] At Leicester, suddenly, Mrs. Hillier, wife of Mr. Hillier, late cornet in the Roxburgh Fencibles.—Mrs. Robotham, wife of Mr. C. Robotham, watch-maker.

Mr. Hind, sen. of Swithland.

At Hinckley, aged 20, Mr. J. Gainsborough.

At Ailstone, Mr. J. Bunney, of the Marquis of Granby public house.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Deakin, of Stafford, to Miss J. Bould, of Doxey.

Died.] At King's Bromley, aged 73, Mr. J. Reynoldson.

At Walsall, of a decline, Mr. J. Barber, eldest son of Mr. R. Barber, currier.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. L. Moilliet, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Keir, of Hill Top.—Mr. Harrison, jun. of Edgebaston, to Miss Thompson, of Birmingham.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. D. Hunt, buckle-maker.—Mrs. Payton, wife of Mr. Payton, auctioneer.

Mr. J. Richards, of Vauxhall; after every appearance of a happy recovery from a tedious illness, and for a little time appearing to be perfectly re-established in his health, he was suddenly seized with the gout in his stomach, and lay in great agonies several days before his decease.

Mr. J. Wife, a very eminent farmer, of Ward End Hall, near Birmingham.

At Sherburn, near Warwick, Mrs. Watkins, widow, late of Daventry.—Of a decline, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Perrins, jun. of Bedworth; one of the Nuneaton Troop of Cavalry.

SHROPSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for an act for the better paving, watching, lighting, and otherwise improving the town of Shrewsbury; and also for increasing and rendering the supply of conduit water more certain, regular, and convenient, than at present.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, J. Nightingale, hair-dresser, to Miss Bennett, milliner.—Mr. T. Haynes, jun. to Miss A. Davis.

Mr. Richards, of the Lea, to Miss Broxton, of Bing Weston.—Mr. S. Smith, of Shawbury Park, to Miss J. Randells, of High Erroll.—Mr. F. Sparrow, of the Lynches, to Miss Hales, of Wem.—Mr. J. Hiles, of Walcott, to Miss Povall, of Alcott.—Mr. W. Pitchford, of Downton, to Miss Poole, of Ifombridge.—Mr. J. Armson, of Eyton, to Miss Austin, of Long Mill.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Master J. Parry, son of Mr. J. Parry, in consequence of a fall some weeks ago, by which his skull was fractured, and one of his arms broken.—Miss Saxton, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Saxton.—Mr. J. Winnall, apothecary.—Aged 78, Mrs. R. Stanier.

At Bitterley, near Ludlow, T. Matthews, esq.

At Llanidloes, of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Marsh, wife of Mr. T. E. Marsh, attorney.—Aged 20, Miss M. Darby, second daughter of the late Mr. A. Darby, of Colebrooke Dale.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At Worcester, on May 25, a very numerous common-hall of the Mayor, Aldermen, and inhabitants, was held at the Guildhall, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to regulate the sale of all kinds of grain, as well as potatoes and turnips, by one fixed weight only. The draught of a petition to the House of Commons, having been submitted to the consideration of the meeting, was unanimously agreed to, and having been engrossed, and signed

signed with several hundred names, was transmitted to the representatives, to be presented to the House of Commons. The petition purports to shew, that "the present method of selling wheat and other grain by measure, in which no regular standard is used, is productive of great inconvenience and deception, and renders it impossible to ascertain the real price of such wheat and grain, as it is found impracticable, under the existing laws, to guard against the frauds practised in the returns made to the clerk of the market, and consequently the magistrates are unable to fix the assize of bread from those returns, with any correctness, in proportion to the real average price of corn. The petition states further impositions in consequence of the present method of selling potatoes and turnips by measure."

Married.] Mr. Evans, of Hinton-lane, to Miss Pitt, of Hallow.

At Worcester, Mr. J. Morris, millwright, to Mrs. Hampton.

At Upton Magna, Mr. J. Humphreys, to Miss Jebb, both of the Rea.

Died.] Mr. Holyoake, publican, of Lydiate, in Tardebig parish.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Considerable improvements are making in the south end of Wyebridge-street, in the city of Hereford, agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Parliament, called, The Hereford Paving Act. To accomplish the above design, including the purchase of such houses and land as are wanting to complete the plan, the Mayor and Corporation have subscribed 30*l.* Mr. T. Bird 10*l.* 10*s.* and a further subscription is soliciting of the other inhabitants of the city and county in general, towards raising the deficient sum of 121*l.* 10*s.*

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. J. Howells, to Miss E. Lillo.

Died.] At Hereford, Mr. T. Pritchard, of the Flowerpot-public-house.—Of a decline, in his 22d year, Mr. Lingham jun.—In her 52d year, Mrs. Whitney.

In London, Mrs. D. Meredith, relict of the late Rev. T. Meredith, rector of Ross — Mr. T. Payn, draper, of Leominster.—Mrs. Solway, mother of J. Solway, esq. of the Moor.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. J. Lucas, to Miss Powis, milliner.

Died.] At Monmouth, Mrs. Lewis, midwife. She began practising at the age of 15, and by an accurate account she constantly kept, she had attended the birth of 6000 infants!

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] F. R. Holdsworth, esq. Captain of the 15th regiment of foot, to Miss L. C. Lamotte, daughter of J. L. Lamotte, esq. of Redland-house, in this county.

At Stroud, Mr. J. Blanch, of Pagan-hill, in this county, to Miss M. Silby, of Ashton Keynes, Wilts.

At Cheltenham, J. Falls, esq. of Alicant, in Spain, to Miss M. Preston, sister to the Right Hon. Lord Tara, of Belleter, in Ireland.

Died.] At Gloucester, tenderly lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Palin, wife of Mr. Palin, mercer. Her death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, was of that kind which is desirable to those who are in a state of preparation for the great event.

Mrs. Glasse, wife of the Rev. Mr. Glasse, of Pencombe, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] G. D. Murray Keith, esq. to Miss J. Rowden, of Henley-upon-Thames.—Mr. T. Shackel, of Loddon-bridge Farm, to Miss Stevens, of Maple Durham.

At Combe, the Rev. Dr. Tatham, rector of Lincoln College, to Miss Cooke, of Cheltenham.

Died.] At Oxford, in her 16th year, Miss M. Harpur, second daughter of Mr. J. Harpur, tailor.

In Oriel College, E. Cripps, esq. eldest son of the late J. Cripps, esq. of Cirencester.—Aged 21, Miss E. Collis, only daughter of Mr. J. Collis, gun-maker.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Holton, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Staverton, both of Wokingham. H. L. Hunter, esq. of Beach-hill, in this county, to Miss H. Boycott, third daughter of the late T. Boycott, esq. of Budge in Shropshire.—Mr. May, of Burghfield, to Miss Lyne, of Reading.

At Newbury, Mr. J. Morgan, of Bishopsgate-street, London, to Miss Perris.—Mr. Edge, to Miss Law, both of Bucklebury.—Mr. J. Tagg, of the Bear-inn, Reading, to Miss Hold, of Wanstead in Essex.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Nixon.—Mrs. Garrard.

In his 83d year, Mr. J. Copeland, a journeyman-printer. He had served upwards of sixty years in the office of the Reading Mercury, with the utmost assiduity and sobriety. He enjoyed a remarkably good state of health, and worked at his business as a pressman, with his accustomed regularity, till within a short time before his death. He was so just in his principles and conduct, that those who best knew him gave him the appellation of *honest John*.

Mrs. Spalding, widow.

At Hammersmith, C. Harrop, gent. of that place, and of Stevenston, in this county.—Mr. Pyle, of Holyport.

At Newbury, on her return from Bristol Hot Wells, Mrs. Hancock, wife of Mr. Hancock, of Lothbury, London.

At Clewer, in his 80th year, Mr. J. Davis, of Windsor, locksmith and clock-maker to the King, which two offices his ancestors have enjoyed from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. and are continued to his son and successor. Mr. Davis served the office of

churchwarden of Clewer 18 years, under three rectors, and was appointed by Dr. Foster for the ensuing year.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The late Mr. Whitbread having, by a codicil to his will, among other legacies, left the sum of 8000*l.* to trustees—4000*l.* of which is to be applied by them towards building a *Public Infirmary for the county of Bedford*, provided such building should be erected within seven years next after his decease (Mr. Whitbread died in June, 1796) and 4000*l.* with the accumulation directed upon the whole sum, towards the endowment of the same. It is proposed to give activity to the above-mentioned legacy, by entering into a subscription towards the laudable purpose therein designed, under particular regulations. A very liberal subscription has been accordingly set on foot, and as the utility of a general infirmary is obvious, no recommendation can be wanting to give effect to the benevolent design of the testator. The Duke of Bedford has taken the lead in the subscription, with a donation of 100*l.*—S. Whitbread, esq. with a donation of the same—The Earl of Upper Ossory has subscribed 52*l.* 10*s.*—Sir G. Osborne, bart. 31*l.* 10*s.*—and Sir Philip Monoux, bart. 21*l.* 8*s.* &c. &c.

Married.] At Dunstable, Mr. E. Smith, common-brewer, to Miss Brown.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A cowslip was lately plucked at Wakerley, in this county, which had eighty-five distinct petals on one stem, nearly all of which were in full blossom!

A partridge's nest, containing the extraordinary number of 33 eggs, was lately discovered in one of the plantations near the house of J. Clark, esq. of Welton-place, in this county.

Married.] At Kettering, T. F. Addison, esq. Cornet of the first regiment of Dragoon Guards, to Miss Gibbon.

Died.] At Peterboro', aged upwards of 90, Mr. W. Smith, gent. many years Proctor in the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of Peterboro', and Archdeacon of Northampton. He was also Steward to the present and several former Bishops of that diocese.

At Towcester, in his 83d year, Mr. J. Middleton, senior.

Aged 86, Mr. R. Goodman, of Northoft Grounds, in the parish of Guilsboro', well known formerly as a successful inoculator for the small-pox.

At Staverton, in his 31st year, the Rev. J. Andrew, late of Daventry; by whose death society has lost a man of superior talents, a cheerful companion, and a generous friend.

T. Langton, esq. of Tecton.—Aged 8 years, Miss J. Lucas, eldest daughter of W. Lucas, esq. of Hollowell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Alconbury, E. Gale, esq. of London, to Miss Martin.—Mr. W. F.

Paul, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Stocker, both of St. Ives.

Died.] Lately, at Huntingdon, Miss J. Deans, second daughter of Admiral Deans.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. E. Outram, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Public Orator in the University, to Miss Postlethwaite, niece of the late Rev. Dr. Postlethwaite, Master of Trinity College.—Mr. Daws, surgeon and apothecary, to Miss Ward, both of Wisbeach.

In London, the Rev. A. Aspland, late of Wicken, in this county, but now of Newport, in the Isle of Wight, to Miss Middleton, of St. Martin's-lane, London.—Mr. J. Stocker, to Miss S. Cole, both of Swasey.—Mr. Corthorn, farmer, to Miss James, both of Chatteris.

In Devonshire, the Rev. B. Beauchamp, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Miss Wood.

Died.] At Ely, aged 87, Mrs. Drage, relict of Mr. W. Drage, surgeon—Aged 83, Mr. S. Cuttress, formerly a boatwright at Cambridge.

The Rev. Mr. Gascoigne, upwards of 36 years Rector of Rippengale, near Fellingham, in Lincolnshire; also Vicar of St. John and St. Germain, near Wisbeach.

NORFOLK.

The Norwich Flour Company have lately purchased an estate in the parish of St. Andrew, adjoining the river, near Black Friar's-bridge. On this spot is to be erected a steam engine mill, and all the buildings necessary for carrying the proposed plan of public benefit into immediate effect.

Norwich weekly bill of mortality—Born, males 7, females 9. Total 16.—Buried, males 7, females 10. Total 17.—Births decreased 7—Burials decreased 2

An ingenious artist of Norwich has invented and made a lock, which is reported to exceed every machine of the kind hitherto constructed. Its principle is very simple, being unlocked according to literal combinations directed by three indexes, each divided into forty compartments; yet so numerous are the changes of which it is susceptible, that a man's life would probably be employed unsuccessfully in the attempt to unlock it, even supposing him acquainted with the principle of its formation, but ignorant of its literal position.

Married.] At Norwich, Lieut. Dixon, of the 52d regiment, to Miss C. Adkin, 3d daughter of the late Rev. R. Adkin, rector of Rainham.—Mr. C. Jagger, miniature painter, to Miss A. Gardiner, of this city.—Mr. Gripling, to Mrs. Townshend.—Mr. W. Letree, to Miss H. Davy, of Kirby Beadon.—Mr. J. Carver, of Hempsall, to Miss Palmer, of Norwich.—Mr. Gosford, of London, to Miss R. Large, of Bintry.—Mr. G. Watts, sen. farmer, to Mrs. Knights; both of Neston.—Mr. J. Gilbert, of Cantley, to Miss

Mifs Woods, of Loddon Englofs.—J. Needham, efq. of Bickham, Somerfetshire, to Mifs Havers, fiter of T. Havers, efq. of Thelton Hall, in this county.

At Aylham, J. Holley, efq. to Mifs Addison, eldeft daughter of the late Rev. L. Addison, of Saxthorpe.

At Ling, C. Hamerton, efq. of White Friars, London, to Mifs M. Hamerton.

Died] At Norwich, in her 66th year, Mrs. C. Marfh —Mrs. Bull. —Aged 55, Mr. J. Turner, one of the furveyors of the window-light duty in this county. He was alfo a collector of the fhip-freight, for the traders from Symond's wharf.

Aged 53, Mrs. Wyatt —In her 79th year, Mrs. Fitt; widow. —Aged 87, Mrs. Barnard. —Aged 72, Mr. J. Wade, many years a veal-butcher in the Upper Market.

Aged 53, Mr. J. Robinson, hot preffer. —In her 26th year, Mrs. Hedgman. —Mr. E. Burrige, many years a confidential fervant in the family of T. Ivory, efq.

In her 65th year, Mrs. C. Stevens, fiter of the late Dr. Stevens, lecturer of St. George's, Hanover-square, London. —Aged 72, Mrs. A. Wade, widow. —Aged 67, Mr. T. Grand. —Aged 22, Mr. W. Blofield, carpenter. —In his 36th year, Mr. J. Leeds, ftone-mafon.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] In London, Sir R. Harland, bart. of Wherstead, to Mifs Vernon, of Great Thurlow Hall, in this county. —Mr. J. Clark, brewer, of Bury, to Mifs Thomas, of Haverford Weit, Pembroke. —Mr. B. Gifton, of Carlton Colvill, to Mifs Jarman, of Brantham. —Mr. J. Brown, draper, to Mifs S. Boby, both of Beccles. —Mr. S. Ray, baker, of Bury, to Mifs Beeton, of Hardwicke, near Bury. —Mr. L. Danby, farmer, of Ribby, to Mifs Laft, of Chevington.

At Bungay, Mr. Barnett, to Mifs Barnham. —Mr. Calmele, to Mifs Meens. —Mr. Mitchells, to Mifs Meens the younger.

Died.] At Bury, aged 22, Mr. J. Gueft. —Aged 77, Mr. R. Jaques, malfter. —Mrs. Sturgeon, relict of the late J. Sturgeon, gent. attorney at law. —Aged 72, Mrs. Harvey, widow, late of Fakenham, near Eafon. —In an advanced age, Mrs. M. Steele, widow, formerly a bookfeller.

At Lowestoft, in his 68th year, the Rev. Fr. Bownefs, rector of Gunton. —Mrs. S. Ruffatt, relict of the late Rev. T. Ruffatt, rector of Sutton.

At Ipfwich, Mr. L. Pepper, corn-merchant.

R. Elmy, efq. of Beccles, juftice of the peace for this county.

Aged 64, J. Wenyeve, efq. of Brettenham Hall, who ferved the office of high fherrif for this county in the year 1784. Having juft eaten his dinner with a party of neighbouring gentlemen at the book-club held at the crown inn, Bildefton, and taken only a fecond glafs of wine, he was feized with a

paralytic ftroke, and having quitted the room, expired fhortly afterwards.

At Rendham, in her 83d year, Mrs. D. Whincopp, widow. By her death, a confiderable real and perfonal eftate devolves to J. Carter, efq. late of Ipfwich. —Mr. Twit-chett, governor of the Tattingftone houfe of induftry.

ESSEX.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for a bill to inclofe Rettenden Commons, which contain 700 acres of as good corn land as any this rich and fertile county can boast of.

On Sunday, May 24, a newly erected and fplendid organ was opened at Rayleigh-church, before a very numerous and refpectable congregation, on the re-commencement of divine fervice there, in confequence of the church having lately undergone a partial repair. After an appropriate fermen preached by the Rev. fir John Head, in which he fuccefffully combated the objections made by fome modern religionifts to church-mufic, Mr. Dale, the organift, played fome of the moft felect pieces from the oratorio of the Mefiah, with genuine tafte and mafterly execution. The organ, built by Wright, a pupil of the famous organ-builder, Green, cannot be exceeded for richnefs of tone and general effect. The church has likewise been greatly beautified, and as the liberality of the parifhioners keeps pace with the tafte and munificence of the rector, it may be afferted with confidence, that when completely finifhed, it will ftand unrivalled in this county.

Married.] At Thaxted, Mr. Saward, glazier, to Mifs A. Stebbing. —Mr. W. Cane, carpenter, to Mifs Mofs. —Mr. Taylor, pen-cutter, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, to Mifs M. Playle, of Galleywood common. —Mr. Crifp, of Foulnefs Ifland, to Mrs. Flack, of the Bell, Great Wakering.

At Thorpe-le-Soken, Mr. W. Hempfon, cooper, to Mifs Reynolds.

At Little Yeldham, Mr. J. Parmenter, farmer, to Mifs Parmenter, of Noiley. —Mr. Gufterfon, to Mifs Challis, both of Vange.

Died.] At Moulham, Mrs. Staples.

At Walfham le Willows, aged 80, Mr. J. Ling, late a fchoolmafter.

At the Green-man, Braintree, aged 75 years, Samuel Rand, of Black Notley. —In life he denied himfelf common neceffaries, yet is reported to have left to his relations, in eftates and cash, near 4000l. A few days before his death, he requested fome friends to go to one of his cottages, and take a brick out at a certain place in the chimney, which having done, they found concealed a confiderable fum of money in bank notes and cash, Portugal-money and other coins.

Alfo at Braintree, Mrs. Tyler.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Dovers, of London, to Mifs Nutt.

At Margate, G. Wright, esq. son of the celebrated G. Wright, esq. well known by his admirable imitations, and his uncommon musical powers, to Miss C. Dixon.

Mr. Sankey, of Eythorne, to Miss Boys, of Betsfanger.

At Folkestone, Mr. J. Hart, to Miss M. Boorn.—Mr. J. Cullen, to Miss A. Bateman. At Faversham, Mr. R. Burr, to Miss S. Ware.

At Boughton Malherb, Mr. G. Johnson, to Mrs. Golding, both of Berstead.—E. Whittenbury, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Dinwiddie, of Bexley.

At Westbere, Mr. W. Sladden, of Hoath, to Miss M. Taylor, of Rushbourn.—Mr. Austen, farmer, to Miss M. Luck, both of Brenchley.

Died.] At Canterbury, aged 62, Mrs. Pout.—Aged 72, Mr. S. Gardener. His death was occasioned by his being unfortunately drawn under the wheels of one of the Dover coaches which was passing the Buttermarket, and the wheel going over his loins, injured him so materially as to bring on his dissolution. He was eminent as a linguist, and enjoyed a remarkably sound state of health, for his advanced age.

Aged 91, Mrs. E. Taylor.—Mr. H. White, keeper of the toll gate at Vauxhall. He went to bed the preceding evening in apparent health, but expired in the night without the knowledge of any of his family.

SUSSEX.

Married.] Mr. T. R. Willard, of Funtington, near Chichester, son of N. Willard, esq. of East Dean, to Miss Alfrey, of Friston Place.

At Storrington, General J. Whyte, commanding the Suffex district, to Miss A. Bishopp, daughter of Col. H. Bishopp.—Captain Lloyd, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss E. Bishopp, another daughter of Col. H. Bishopp, both grand-daughters of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham Park, in this county.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. H. Alfrey, a journeyman-carpenter; who dropped down dead as he was at his work, and so silently, that his companion at another bench remained for some time totally ignorant of the circumstance.

At Chichester, in his 89th year, F. Dear, esq. brother in law to the late Bishop Ashburnham, and register of the episcopal and archiepiscopal courts in Chichester.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] G. Croft, esq. of Serjeant's-inn, London, to Miss E. Gauntlett, eldest daughter of P. Gauntlett, esq. of Winchester.

Died.] At Portsmouth, Mr. Richards, formerly a pork-butcher on the Point.

Thomas Saxton, a convict on board the Lion hulk, in Portsmouth harbour. The coroner's jury declared it as their opinion, that the flux which occasioned his death, was brought on by the badness of the bread served

to him, with the other unfortunate people confined on board the Lion, the fatal effects of which could not be counteracted by the very humane attention and medical aid afforded him, after his removal to the hospital.—This surely demands an enquiry.

Aged 22, Mr. Webb, son of Mr. R. Webb, gardener.

At Fareham, aged 27, Mr. Crosby, wife of the Rev. R. Crosby, M. A. of Hamildon, Surrey.

At his house, at Bellevue, near Southampton, Colonel Gardiner.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] In London, Mr. T. Biggs, grocer, of Devizes, to Miss Gaunt, of Charlotte-street, Marybone.

Mr. Z. Stubbard, of Melksham, to Miss S. Poole, of Ilington.—Mr. J. Ferris, to Miss Skofe, both of Christian Malford.

Died.] At Pickwick House, near Chippenham, aged 63, S. Davis, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. C. Mais, sugar-baker, of Bristol, to Miss Colston, of St. James's Barton.

At Bath, the Rev. D. Lysons, of Rodmarton, to Miss Hardy, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Hardy.—The Rev. J. Woodward, of Brazenose College, Oxford, to Miss Wroe, daughter of the late Major Wroe, of Calcutta.—Mr. B. Garrard, of Bristol, to Miss S. Baylis, youngest daughter of Mr. Baylis, of Corsham, Wilts.—R. Cross, esq. of Chedzoy, to Miss Reeder, of Barnstaple.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Haite, grocer, to Miss Jones.—Mr. Williams, cooper, to Miss Bowsher, daughter of Mr. Bowsher, silk-dyer.

Died.] At Bristol, Mr. C. Gillam, cheque clerk at the custom-house.—Mrs. A. Cox; a truly honest woman.—In his 76th year, eminently good as a citizen, magistrate, and Christian, J. Harris, esq. alderman of the ward of St. Ewen's.

Miss M. Combes.—In the prime of life, Mr. J. Withey.—Mr. H. Hunt, grocer.—Mr. Gabriel, at the Golden Lion.—In the prime of life, of a rapid decline, Mrs. Pittman, wife of Mr. Pittman, linen-draper.—Captain Moyse.—Mr. Gräbham.

At Bath, aged 95, J. Chapman, esq. senior-alderman, and six times mayor of the city. He has left behind him a character rendered excellent and amiable by regularity, temperance, a peculiar cheerfulness of temper, and by a punctual discharge of all the Christian duties.

Mrs. Nash, wife of Mr. Nash, fish-monger.

At Earnhill, Captain H. Combe, of the royal navy.

At Bicknoller, Mr. R. Gardiner, sen.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Poole, J. Garland, esq. jun. to Miss S. Joliffe. M. K. Welsh, esq. of

Poole, to Miss E. Watts, of Ringwood.—Mr. G. Read, of Dorchester, to Miss Clapcott, of Blandford.

At Toller, J. Arundel Hanne, esq. to Miss Pope.

Died.] Mrs. Churchill, of Collyton-house, Dorchester.

At Beaminstre, aged 82, S. Cox, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Barnstaple, Mr. Sampson, eldest son of John Sampson, esq. barrister at law, of Colyton, to Miss May, only daughter of Captain May, of the royal navy.

At Exeter, the Rev. E. Back, to Miss Wheeler, of Bristol.

At Dartmouth, Mr. R. Newman, to Miss M. Teague.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. G. Simmons, of St. Erme, to Miss Mugford, of Marther.—Mr. Mudge, of Truro, to Miss Roberts, of Probus.—The Rev. G. Fortescue, rector of St. Melyan, to Mrs. Tros, of Exeter.

Died.] At Falmouth, in her 21st year, Miss M. Hocken.

Mr. W. Tinney, farmer, of Lower St. Columb.

At St. Germans, Miss J. Andrew.

WALES.

Married.] At Llanewden, county of Anglesea, Captain J. Macdonald, of Lord Macdonald's fencible regiment, of the Isles, to Miss M. Hughes, youngest daughter of W. Hughes, esq. of Plascock.—The Rev. J. Jones, of Machynleth, to Miss Williams, of Ruthin.—W. Jay, esq. of Rotterdam, to Miss Thomas, of Llysworner, Glamorganshire.—R. Jones, esq. of Swansea, to Mrs. R. Mansel, widow of the late Captain Mansel.

Died.] Mr. E. Owen, of Festiniog, county of Merioneth.—In his 57th year, Mr. W. Jones, attorney, of Builth, Breconshire.

At Pembroke, Mr. P. Llewellyn, postmaster.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. Torry, merchant, to Miss E. Moir, daughter of J. Moir, esq. writer to the signet.—R. Fletcher, esq. to Miss M. Graham, second daughter of the late W. Graham, of Gartmore, esq.

At Glasgow, Mr. A. Lamond, merchant, to Miss E. Allan.

Died.] At Leith, Mr. A. Aitkin.

At Aberdeen, aged 73, G. S. Keith, esq.

At Dane Vale Park, W. S. Laurie, of Redcastle, esq.

On the 30th of May, at his country-house, John Millar, esq. Advocate Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow; a man well known in the literary world, and universally beloved, admired, and respected by his friends. Mr. Millar was called to the bar in the year 1760, and, from his well-known abilities, the greatest expectations were formed of his success; but having married early in life, he was soon after induced to relinquish the flattering prospects which the bar presented, for the more certain situation of Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow. This chair

he filled for near forty years, in a manner highly beneficial to the University, and most honourable to himself; overcoming, by his abilities and the reputation of his lectures, all the disadvantages which Glasgow, from the absence of the Courts of Justice, must lie under, as a school of law. Without any disparagement to the other Professors, of whom some have acquired just celebrity by their writings, and many are distinguished for learning, abilities, and taste, it may be said, that the University is, in a great measure, indebted to his exertions, and those of his intimate friend and colleague, Dr. Adam Smith, for that high reputation for philosophical disquisition which it now enjoys. Mr. Millar taught two classes of Civil Law; in the first, he delivered lectures on the Institutions; in the second, on the Pandects of Justinian. The writer of the present article, not being intended for the profession of the law, heard only the lectures on the Institutions. He divided the business of this class into two parts, of which the first was an explanation and illustration of the Doctrines of the Roman Law; the second, a general Treatise on Jurisprudence. In this latter course, he traced the progress of each of the civil rights, from its first origin, in the natural feelings of man, through all its changes and improvements consequent on the advancement of society; noticing, and accounting for the variations and anomalies exhibited in the municipal laws of different countries. This line of investigation had probably been suggested to him, by the conversation and writings of Lord Kaimes and Dr. Smith, whose philosophical disquisitions he emulated, often perhaps surpassed. His account of the right of property cannot fail to be remembered by his pupils, as perhaps the most complete and satisfactory discussion of the origin, progress, and completion of a civil right, which has yet appeared. Besides teaching the Civil Law, which was more peculiarly the duty of his office, he gave each session, a course of lectures, equally amusing and instructive, on Government. He began with the rude and simple government, if it deserves that name, which takes place, when a few families of savages unite together for their mutual defence. He traced its progress as the society enlarged, as it passed through the pastoral, agricultural and commercial states; and he marked its decline, when luxury enervates the minds of a people, and substitutes a sordid selfishness for that patriotism, which alone can ennoble a nation. He illustrated his doctrines by a rapid survey of the Government of Athens, Sparta, Rome, France, and Germany, and a more detailed historical account of the Government of Britain; finishing the course, by an account of the Theory (alas! how distant from the present practice) of the British Constitution. Mr. Millar also taught, every second year, a class of Scotch Law, and; for a few years before his death, he had delivered a course of lectures on the Law of England. In these classes, he joined, as

far as could be done with propriety, the style of philosophical discussion, become habitual to his mind, with a clear and comprehensive view of the particular regulations of the respective municipal laws. Few lecturers have possessed, in a more eminent degree, the talents of arresting attention and commanding assent. He never wrote out his lectures, but spoke them from notes which contained his arrangements and facts, trusting for the greater part of his illustration, and the whole of his language, to his power of speaking; and, though occasionally he might be at a loss for a word, he, by this means, was enabled to give to his manner and expression, an interest, a warmth, an energy, far preferable to the more polished graces of studied composition. Now, however, it must be regretted, that he had not wrote his lectures, for this circumstance may probably occasion the greater part of his disquisitions on jurisprudence, like those of his friend, Dr. Smith, to be lost to the world. In the midst of so many stated occupations, and while he also superintended the education of several young gentlemen committed to his care, Mr. Millar found leisure, in the year 1771, to prepare part of his lectures for the press. His *Origin of his Distinction of Ranks*, contains a sketch of his opinions respecting the chief of what, in the civil law, are called the Rights of Persons, and also a very short view of the first part of his Lectures on Government. The book was received in a very flattering manner by the public; it has gone through several editions, and gives an idea of his manner of treating the subjects which occurred in his course of jurisprudence. In the year 1787, Mr. Millar published the first volume of an *Historical View of the English Government*, in which he traces the progressive changes on the property, the state of the people, and the Government of England, from the settlement of the Saxons, to the accession of the House of Stewart. This volume, which is replete with ingenious and profound speculation, would have been followed by a second, bringing down the history to the present time, had not the great events, which have lately passed on the theatre of Europe, so completely arrested the attention of the public, and in some measure of the author, as to sink the importance of past forms of Government, in the superior interest of those which were expected to arise. It is known, however, that a great part of the second volume, which it is hoped may yet be given to the world, is in a state of very considerable preparation. His studies having led him to consider, with much attention, the effects of different forms of Government on the happiness and character of nations, it is no way surprising, that he became a warm and zealous friend to the liberties of mankind:

“For where Truth deigns to come,
Her sister, Liberty, will not be far.”

Accordingly, he was an early, warm, and

persevering advocate for the Abolition of the Slave-trade, which, in his opinion, could never be palliated, far less justified, by any regulations, either respecting the transport of Slaves from Africa to the West Indies, or their treatment after their arrival. While he considered domestic slavery as the greatest curse that can befall a nation—as equally subversive of the morals of all ranks in society, he was by no means indifferent to the evils of political slavery. He viewed the attempt to tax America, as an attack on the just rights of the Colonies, and he dreaded the subjugation of that country, as a decisive step towards the overthrow of British freedom. When the French Revolution astonished the world, he was one of those who, without entering into the wild speculations it occasioned, saw in prospect the benefits it promised to Europe; and hailed it as the happiest event that could have befallen the human race. To the deep regret, excited by the succeeding horrors, there was always joined in his mind, a sentiment of the most profound indignation against that coalition of the Kings of Europe, to which he thought they might justly be ascribed. Ignorant, oppressed, and degraded, as the people had been under the old Government, he had seen them, at the beginning of the Revolution, exhibit the most admirable magnanimity and patriotism; he was mortified, but not surprised, to find that those who, during its progress had been so often betrayed, should, at last, become unreasonably suspicious even of their best friends; he was shocked at the massacres that took place, but he considered that when people are forced to struggle for their existence—for every thing that is dear to man—they are apt, in all ages, to be too regardless of the tears and of the lives of others. Deeply grieved by the rapacity and profligacy of the Directorial Government, he was yet far from approving either of the present system, or of the mode in which it was introduced; but his mind acquiesced in it, as perhaps the only practicable remedy for the evils which desolated France, and he looked forward with confidence, to a more equitable and liberal form of Government, at a period of a general pacification. In domestic politics, he seldom found occasion to depart from the opinions of the late Marquis of Rockingham and Mr. Fox: he was fully convinced that the influence of the Crown had increased in a most alarming degree, particularly during the present reign, and he was a warm friend to such an extension of the right of suffrage, as might check corruption, and interest the great body of the people in the Government. While he disapproved of the manner in which the late Administration rose to power, as utterly subversive of the Constitution, he cordially joined in opinion with Mr. Fox, that, by their measures, they had added more to the burdens, and taken more from the liberties of the people, than the whole line of their predecessors. Mr. Millar's re-

searches were, however, by no means, confined to politics and law. He was an able and profound metaphysician, though he never published any thing on that abstruse, but interesting science: his acquaintance with the works of Imagination, both ancient and modern, was also very extensive, and his criticisms were at once ingenious and solid, evincing an admirable union of acuteness of understanding, with an elegant and correct taste. It is impossible that those who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, can ever forget the rich variety of his colloquial powers. Condorcet observes of Turgot, that on every subject which occurred, his opinion seemed the result of particular and accurate investigation;—such were the connection and order of his ideas. The same observation may be applied most justly to Mr. Millar. However distant the topic might be from his ordinary studies, he never failed to place it in a point of view, instructive even to those who had more fully considered it. His con-

versation was indeed a continued source of information and amusement. A surprising flow of spirits, a very lively imagination, a constant and unaffected pleasantry, a good-humoured irony, made him the delight of the young and gay; while the novelty of his ideas, the clearness of his exposition, and the variety of his illustration, gave those of his friends, who had acquired some habits of speculation, the highest pleasure that a thinking mind can feel. It is, in a great measure, to these talents for conversation, that we must ascribe the respectful attachment, which he never failed to excite in his pupils, and his wonderful success in stimulating their exertions, and inspiring them with literary curiosity and ardour. By his death, his family lost a most affectionate father; his friends, the life and soul of their society; the University, her brightest ornament; and his country, a firm and enlightened asserter of her liberties.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

CONSIDERABLE discussion has lately taken place at the East India House, on the subject of the *private trade* to India. The Directors accuse the India merchants and their agents of a design to lay open the trade between Great Britain and India, while the merchants disclaim all such ideas, and assert that they only contend for a fair administration of the act of 1793; that they do not desire to interfere with any of the rights and privileges of the Company, or to trade in any one article they at present reserve, or hereafter wish to add, to their exclusive monopoly; they only hope to be allowed to trade in such articles as do not form part of the Company's investments. On this point, indeed, no difficulty or difference seems to exist; the whole of the question at issue is relative to the manner of conveying the merchants goods to the port of London. It is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that the Company cannot furnish British-built ships for this purpose at reasonable rates of freight, as the act directs; the merchants therefore wish to have India-built ships employed, the expence of which is moderate, if their loading is regulated as the Governor-general has recommended; and of this plan, the Marquis Wellesley himself has said,—"That instead of endangering the stability of the trade and power of the Company, and the nation in India, it will constitute the most solid basis of security for the preservation of both."—It seems highly probable, that in the next session of Parliament, some measures may be adopted for promoting the views of the merchants, and enabling them to engage more advantageously in this important branch of trade.

In consequence of the adjustment of the differences between this country and the Northern powers, orders of council have been issued for revoking the order for laying an embargo on *Russian, Danish, and Swedish* ships; and that forbidding the payment of money or bills due on behalf of any person or persons, being subjects of, and residing in, Russia, Denmark, or Sweden, for the freight of the ships of those countries detained under the embargo. An order has likewise been issued, permitting importations into the surrendered islands of St. Martin and St. Eustatius, subject to the same regulations as prevail in his Majesty's other West India possessions; and two other orders, one continuing the prohibition of exporting or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, arms, or ammunition; and the other continuing the prohibition to export *lignum vitæ*.

The importations from *Portugal* have, in consequence of the situation of that country, been unusually great; in the first week of June, 2000 pipes and hogheads of wine, 10,000 bales of cotton, 5000 chests and boxes of oranges, with 3000 hides, were imported from Lisbon and Oporto.

The quantity of *tea* brought from China, by the fleet lately arrived, consisted of 2,208,377 lbs. of bohea—7,577,691 lbs. of congou—647,232 lbs. of compoi—51,799 lbs. of fouchong, 250,980 lbs. of Anglo—1,362,107 lbs. of twankay—428,130 lbs. of hyson skin, and 143,079 lbs. of hyson—in all, 12,680,145 lbs.—There were also 105,700 pieces of brown, and 49,300 pieces of white, *Nankin*, and 107,167 lbs of *raw silk*, with several parcels of goods, the particulars of which are not yet known.

The price of fir timber, in consequence of the embargo being taken off in the ports of Russia, has already experienced a great fall, and it may be expected to be still cheaper in a short time. Hemp and tallow have likewise fallen very considerably.

By accounts from America, it appears, that during the last year, some of our linen merchants shipped off a considerable quantity of rotten linens to that country; some of them looked well to the eye, others were full of holes, which were concealed in the folds of the cloth, and when wet they went to pieces like brown paper. The Americans cannot get a full supply from any other market, or they would probably buy but few Irish linens. Many have substituted cotton for linen; and if some method is not taken to put a stop to the practice, whatever it may be, that is so pernicious to the cloth, the Irish linen trade will be materially injured.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The dryness of the season since our last report has not been so favourable as might have been wished for some sorts of crops. The potatoes, turnips, and clovers, have in many instances, especially in the northern parts of the Island, suffered considerably from it. The first is much affected with the *curl* in some districts. The wheats and most of the grain crops however, in general look promising.—The average price, throughout England and Wales, in the week ending June 20, Wheat, 129s. 11d.—Barley, 72s. 9d.—Oats 38s. od. per quarter.

Much of the hay in the southern counties has been already made, and got in, in the most excellent condition; but the grass has not probably, upon the whole, turned out so good as was supposed.

Cattle. Lean as well as fat stock still keep up in price.—At Smithfield beef sells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—mutton from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—veal from 4s. to 5s. 6d.—pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s.—and lamb from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—In Newgate and Leadenhall markets beef sells from 4s. od. to 4s. 8d.—mutton from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—veal from 3s. 4d. to 3s. od.—pork from 5s. 4d. to 6s.—and lamb from 4s. 8d. to 6s. 6d.

Milk cows in many districts are extravagantly dear.

Mutton is likewise high.

Hogs of the store kind are also high.

Good Horses sell dear; but those of the inferior kinds have but a dull sale.

Hay at St. James's market on Saturday, June 27, 51. 8s. to 61. 4s.—At Whitechapel, 41. 10s. to 51. 18s.

Straw at St. James's market, 21. 14s. to 31. 3s.—At Whitechapel 21. 12s. to 31. 3s.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May, to the 24th of June, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.1. June 7 to 10 { Wind changeable,
but chiefly N. W.
Lowest 29.3. May 29, Wind S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 1.8 tenths of an inch { Between the evenings of the 3d and 4th of June, the mercury rose from 29.7 to 29.88.

Thermometer.

Highest 81°. June 10, Wind West.
Lowest 46°. June 13, at 8 in the morn. Wind N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 17°. { Between the hottest part of the days on the 10th and 11th of June, the Thermometer fell from 81° to 64°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.989 inches in depth.

The density of the atmosphere has been subject to no great nor sudden variation since the last report. But the changes, with regard to the temperature, have been very remarkable. At the hottest part of the day on the 25th ult. the thermometer stood at 70°, as it had done for several preceding days: on the 27th, at the same time of the day, it was as low as 58°. On the 30th it was up to 69°, and the next day it was no higher than 60°; it then rose gradually almost from day to day to the 9th inst. when it stood at 80°, and for a few minutes on the 10th it was at 81°. The hottest part of the 11th the mercury was only 64°, and on the 13th it was not, at any time of the day, higher than 54°: during the greater part of this day the wind blew almost a hurricane from the north. The thermometer was again at 76° on the 20th inst. Early in the morning of the 21st the gardens suffered from a smart frost. Since our former report we have 19 days without rain; the wind has been very changeable, but for the last eight days it has been E. S. E.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to receive from any of our intelligent Readers and Correspondents, a View of the state of Society and Manners in EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, CORK, YORK, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, AND BIRMINGHAM.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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[Price 1s. 6d.]

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

WE are happy in being able to commence our Retrospect with the notice of several historical works of considerable merit and importance: among them is a Translation from the original Spanish, by MAURICE KEATING, esq. of "the True History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo, one of the Conquerors." Among the numerous writers submitted to the review of Dr. Robertson, the work of this veteran warrior passed not without notice: it is stated by the historians to contain a prolix, minute, confused narrative of all Cortez's operations in such a rude, vulgar style as might be expected from an illiterate soldier;" but as he relates transactions of which he was a witness, and in which he performed a considerable part, his account bears all the marks of authenticity, and is accompanied with such a pleasing naïveté, with such interesting details, with such amusing vanity, and yet so pardonable in an old soldier, who had been (as he boasts) in a hundred and nineteen battles, as render his book one of the most singular that is to be found in any language." Bernal Diaz, in his Introduction to this curious and valuable work, tells us, that during the time he was writing the same, he happened to see a work composed by Francisco Lopez de Gomara, the elegance of which made him blush for the vulgarity of his own, and throw down his pen in despair: but when he had read it, he found that the whole was a misrepresentation, and that in his extraordinary exaggeration of the number of the natives, and of those who were killed in the different battles, his account was utterly unworthy of belief. Now, says honest Diaz, as the art and beauty of historical composition is to write the truth, I shall therefore proceed with my relation, with such embellishment and ornament as I shall hereafter judge expedient. Indeed, if internal evidence has any weight, there will be little doubt as to the unqualified credibility of this work: the author, with all the simplicity and godliness ima-

ginable, relates such horrible atrocities on the part of Cortez and the Spaniards—himself implicated in every transaction—as scarcely any man, who felt the enormity of them, would have committed, and certainly no man in his senses, whose object was to conceal or gloss them over, would have related. It must be observed, that Mr. Keating, without derivating in any degree from the fidelity of a translator, has entirely removed that prolixity, confusion, and vulgarity, of which Dr. Robertson complains, and has presented the "*Historia Verdadera de la Conquista de la Nueva España*" to the English public with all the chaste embellishments of style.

CHARLES GRANT, Viscount de Vaux, has composed, principally from the papers and memoirs of Baron Grant, his father, who resided twenty years in the island, "the History of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, and the neighbouring Islands, from their first Discovery to the present Time." This volume contains a great deal of curious and interesting information concerning the Island of Rodriguez, or Diego Ruis, and the Isle of Bourbon, as well as concerning Mauritius: the editor seems to have had a large mass of materials before him, which however he has not digested into so convenient and lucid a form as he ought to have done. The astronomical, geographical, and maritime observations are however extremely valuable, and the maps, which are well executed, will doubtless be found useful.

We have been much amused by Miss HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS's "Sketches of the State of Manners and Opinions in the French Republic towards the Close of the eighteenth Century." Having before taken an opportunity to observe, that this lady's style of composition has few charms for us, it is unnecessary to repeat the remark: her writings are too rapturous for the sobriety of our taste; nor indeed can we think that foreign words, crowded metaphors, and poetic extasies, are by any means suitable to the gravity and decorum of historic style. Whatever be the taste

of the reader, however, and whatever be his politics, we may venture to insure him entertainment in the perusal of these letters, which were written, we are informed in the preface, at different periods during the course of the last two years: they relate in general to the events of the day, and the discussions, opinions, and sentiments to which they gave rise, and may therefore be considered as sketches of manners, characters, and incidents in the French Revolution towards the close of the eighteenth century; and, in some fort, to use Miss Williams's striking expression, "as forming notes to the most stupendous page in the volume of human history." The letters are dated from Paris, and addressed to a gentleman at Basil:—some of the first of them relate to the Swiss Revolution, and here the author detects with indignant keenness, and exposes with just severity, many gross misstatements of facts on the part of M. Mallet du Pan, in his History of the Destruction of Helvetic liberty. Miss Williams has devoted many interesting letters to the History of the Revolution and Counter-revolution of Naples: some circumstances in connection with these events, deeply affecting the honour of the British character, are less known than they ought to be: where the Hero of the Nile is represented as the creature, the mere jailor, of the Neapolitan tyrant, we cannot but *hope*, that our author's information on this subject is incorrect. When the French army retired from Naples, that city was immediately invested by the counter-revolutionists, different bands of which, flowing from the provinces, formed before the gates, and, aided by the English, Russian, and Turkish squadrons, completely blockaded it: the republican party sallied out to attack them; but, overpowered (according to Miss Williams) by numbers twenty times superior to their own, they were compelled to retreat, and shut themselves up in the forts: that of Avigliano was first attacked, when the patriots finding all means of resistance ineffectual, set fire to the powder-magazine—the fort blew up—the garrison all perished but two, and about four hundred of the insurgents were buried under the ruins! the day following evinced that a Neapolitan populace, in their holy ardor for religion, and the preservation of social order, enjoy as true a Lestrigonian taste as any crew of Parisian Jacobins.—"Heads of patriots bathed in gore, were carried on pikes in triumph through the streets; their palpitating flesh was gnawed by these monsters

of fanaticism; those who were spared the massacre, after seeing their friends murdered before their eyes, were dragged to prison, but with circumstances of such strange inhumanity as never entered the imagination of the most abominable tyrants. Every feeling of modesty was outraged with somewhat of ingenious ferocity. Men of the highest rank, and women respectable for their virtues, were stripped naked, and dragged through the streets, after having undergone the most savage and horrible excesses which human nature can commit or suffer. The prisons and dungeons were, at the same time, thronged with persons who formed the pride and ornament of the Neapolitan nation."—The members of the Neapolitan government it seems had taken possession of the two forts of the capital, called Castel Nuovo and Castel del' Uovo, and of the Castello a mare, situated on the sea-shore, at the distance of about six leagues from Naples; this latter fort capitulated with the commander of the English squadron, Commodore Foote, who, in executing on his part the terms of the capitulation, did no more than the honour and duty of a British officer required. The Castel Nuovo likewise capitulated, obtaining security both of the persons and property of all who were in the two forts, and liberty to all, either to remain at Naples, or embark for France on board transports, which should be furnished, if necessary, at the expence of the King of Naples, and equipped with every thing requisite for the passage; and, marching out of the garrison from the respective forts with the honours of war, they were to ground their arms on the sea-shore at the moment of their embarkation. This capitulation was ratified by Cardinal Ruffo, Vicar-general of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, by Commodore Foote, and by the respective Commodores of the Russian and Turkish forces. While the two garrisons, to the amount of about 1500 men, who had declared their intention of emigrating, were waiting for the preparing and provisioning of the vessels which were to convey them to France, Lord Nelson arrived with his whole fleet in the road of Naples, having on board his ship Sir William Hamilton and his lady. On the evening of June 26, the patriots embarked on board the transports prepared for their conveyance to France.—"The next day, the transports were moored, *under the direction of English officers*, along-side the English fleet, which was stretched across the bay, as it were, in a line of battle, where they remained

at anchor, *each under the cannon of an English vessel!*"—On the day following, the members of the executive and legislative commission, all the officers who had occupied the first ranks in the Republic, and others who had been marked out by the court of Sicily, were hauled out of the transports on board the British Admiral's ship,—"bound hand and foot, like the vilest criminals,"—for the amusement and meditation of Sir William and Lady Hamilton: the victims, after this review, were distributed in the other ships of the fleet. The capitulation being thus savagely inflected, with respect to the persons on board the transports, those, we are informed, who remained in the forts, and on the faith of the treaty were confident of returning to their homes, were all made prisoners on the entrance of the English troops, and shut up in the dungeons of the respective castles. The patriots on board the transports, wearied by the cruelties they suffered, sent a petition to Admiral Nelson, reminding him that they had capitulated; and requesting him to execute the capitulation, which had been made through the intervention of an English commander.—"The admiral received their petition and remonstrance, and returned it to them, with an answer written in his own hand at the bottom of the page,"—"that he had shewn their paper to their gracious king, who must be the best and only judge of the merits and demerits of his subjects!"—The foul and bloody proscription which followed this first act of treachery is too notorious and too melancholy to be insisted on: suffice it to say, that, eager to throw off the infamy of this transaction, the existence of this capitulation has been denied by some persons; Miss Williams, however, having been intrusted with the original paper, signed by the respective parties, has been enabled to clear up the business.—"There are two copies (says our author) of this capitulation extant, one in Italian and the other in French; the Italian copy is in Italy; the French one is in Paris, and was confided to me by the Bishop of Canosa, Monseigneur Forges Di Avanzati, who was a member of the legislative body of the Neapolitan Republic; and by M. Ricciardi, commissary in chief for the organisation of the Neapolitan provinces. These respectable patriots, who were in the number that capitulated, and who, particularly marked for vengeance, escaped, as it were, by miracle, from the hands of the assassins, have certified to me the truth of the original, which I here lite-

rally transcribe; since the events which followed might otherwise leave a doubt, especially in the minds of Englishmen, whether such a capitulation could ever have existed." The capitulation is accordingly given in an appendix, which contains some curious historical documents. We are sorry that Miss Williams has not informed us of the fate of the four hostages who were placed in the hands of the commander of the fortrefs of St. Elmo until such as were to emigrate into France arrived at the port of Toulon.

MALCOLM LAING, esq. a gentleman of high rank in the literary world, and to whom the public is indebted for the addition of two able chapters to Dr. Henry's History, has published in two octavo volumes "The History of Scotland, from the Union of the Crowns, on the accession of James VI. to the throne of England, to the Union of the Kingdoms in the reign of Queen Anne." Mr. Laing seems to enjoy, in no inconsiderable degree, all the requisites of an historian—taste, judgment, industry in research, and impartiality in narrative. The author derived his manuscript materials for the present history, chiefly from the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, to which he enjoyed professional access: Calderwood's manuscript, Matthew Crawford's, and the manuscript histories were procured from the records of the Church of Scotland: the Records also of the Justiciary Court and of the Privy Council were submitted to the examination of Mr. Laing, who acknowledges his obligation for many valuable materials to the private repositories of several gentlemen who were willing to impart whatever assistance it was in their power to lend. In consequence of these copious aids much new and curious matter is advanced, and the reader will find many events placed in a new and different light from that in which he may probably have been accustomed to view them. Mr. Laing has added to this work two dissertations, historical and critical, one on the Gowrie conspiracy, for which he is indebted to Mr. Pinkerton; wherein it is contended, that Alexander Ruthven, a favourite of Queen Anne of Denmark, was the sole author of the attempt on James, "in itself (says the writer) foolish and weakly conducted, but designed to accomplish some object which both had in view, most probably an abdication of the government by James, and the Queen's appointment to the Regency." The subject of the other dissertation is the authenticity of Ossian's

Poems, which we believe are now very generally if not universally allowed to be spurious. As the present work forms a continuation of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, we are happy to be informed by the author, that it is his design to add, in a small preliminary or rather intermediate volume, an Historical and Critical Dissertation on the accession of Mary Queen of Scotland to the murder of her husband. On this subject Mr. Laing says, that he has already discovered some, and may still expect to procure more, original materials subservient to the evidence of which the public is possessed.

An anonymous writer has presented the public with "A Historical and Philosophical Sketch of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in Northern and Western Africa, at the close of the Eighteenth Century." This little work is chiefly indebted for its materials to Mr. Ledyard, Messrs. Lucas, Bruce, Watt, Winterbotham, Houghton, Park, Brown, &c. The writer has drawn it up with considerable care, and we doubt not but that he will be amply repaid for his trouble.

It may be sufficient to transcribe the title page of the following work:—"George Buchanan's Dialogue, concerning the Rights of the Crown of Scotland. Translated into English; with two Dissertations prefixed: one Archæological, enquiring into the pretended Identity of the Getes and Scythians, of the Getes and Goths, and of the Goths and Scots; and the other Historical, vindicating the Character of Buchanan as an Historian: and containing some Specimens of his Poetry, in English Verse. By Robert Macfarlan, A. M."

"The New Annual Register" has made its appearance, and we are happy to say, that the writers, not content with merely supporting that well-earned reputation which their labours, during several years, have acquired them for talent, impartiality, and judgment, have exceeded themselves in the diligence, accuracy, and ability, which they have employed in the composition of the present volume. The limits of their publication obviously prohibit that copious and minute detail of Parliamentary Debate which is afforded in our diurnal papers, and some periodical publications expressly devoted to the purpose. This portion of the account of our domestic occurrences, therefore is, of necessity, meagre and unsatisfactory: but the department of foreign history is executed with uncommon ability, and

evinces the writer to have taken a most enlarged and critical view of the Continental operations, and of the intrigues, interests, and connections, of various Cabinets. The narrative given of the subjection of Switzerland to the French arms brought to our remembrance Miss Williams's account of the causes which led to that event: "the Mountain-nymph, sweet Liberty," had long since fled those regions which she had once fixed on as her abode: the governments of the several Cantons were indeed dissimilar in many respects, but they appear to have been stamped with one common character of intolerance and oppression. In accounting for the facility with which this country submitted to the Republic, the author, however, is far from sanctioning the conduct of the latter, and fully and feelingly relates the miseries which ensued; who, indeed, could see the vulture hovering over those once happy hills, its prey held firmly in its talons, without breathing for the unhappy victim one sigh of commiseration? The military operations of the year 1799 were so numerous, and so widely extended over Europe, that it demanded no common pen to give a lucid and accurate account of them: the writer of this portion of the Annual Register has, however, accomplished the difficult undertaking in a masterly manner. To the present volume is prefixed Part III. of the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste, in Great Britain during the Reign of Charles II.

In a former retrospect we noticed Mr. Herbert Marsh's "History of the Politics of Great Britain and France, from the Time of the Conference at Pilnitz to the Declaration of War against Great Britain," &c. in which work the learned author had laboured with great earnestness to shew that France was the aggressor in the present calamitous and bloodshedding contest. On that pamphlet Mr. W. Bellham, a gentleman of whose intellectual attainments and moral character we think highly, notwithstanding the opinion which we unfortunately gave on a former occasion of his History of the Reign of George III. has lately published some "Remarks" which have called from Mr. Marsh a vindication of his work. These gentlemen, we are sorry to see, preserve not that coolness and moderation which would have been more consistent with the dignity of their characters, nor that sense of each other's merits and abilities which an indifferent spectator would have felt for both. We have

have oftentimes expressed a decided opinion, that England was virtually the aggressor in this war, and as Mr. Marsh had, with such ability and force, contended that the endurance was all on this side of the water, and the provocation all on the other, we cannot but feel rejoiced that Mr. Belsham has so successfully endeavoured to give the public an opportunity of judging on this subject for themselves. After having expatiated on the depredations which have been made on the Constitution, and for which the plea of necessity has been so frequently and unjustly alleged, Mr. Belsham states what the effect of the present war has had on the comforts of the people, and on that relative situation, in terms which we cannot forbear to quote:—"We have seen on one side of the channel which divides the British Islands our fellow-subjects exasperated into rebellion, and perishing under the edge of the sword; and on the other, terrified into universal submission, and in the silence of despair, starving with hunger; while placemen, contractors, loan-jobbers, and the host of locusts which prey upon the vitals of the land, are accumulating out of the deep distresses of the people stupendous fortunes—from the bowers of pleasure and of opulence surveying, with frigid indifference, the surrounding abodes of misery; and with unblushing effrontery proclaiming amidst their abominable revels, masques, and orgies, that the war is HOLY, JUST, AND NECESSARY."

We ought long since to have noticed, that a society of gentlemen have published the first volume of a work which is not very dissimilar in its plan from the Annual Register, entitled "The Annual Hampshire Repository; or, Historical, Economical, and Literary Miscellany: a Provincial Work of entirely original Materials, comprising all Matters relative to the County, including the Isle of Wight, &c." This plan of a County Register is, we believe, novel, and a work of the sort, when the execution is good, certainly has a claim to the patronage of the public. The present volume opens with a summary of the civil and political history of Hampshire, from the date of the King's Proclamation, May 21, 1792, to the end of the year 1798: a chronicle follows of events arranged under the heads of births, marriages, preferments, promotions, and deaths; next comes a minute account of the navy, army, and church: and then a list of acting magistrates, reports of assizes and sessions-causes, a list of county

officers and members of Parliament, an account of the ports of the county, and a list of the exports and imports. The state of the poor in this county, and charities for their relief, form an important division of the work: a good account is given of the state of its agriculture, of its antiquities and natural history. A miscellaneous department, and an appendix, conclude the volume. It appears, therefore, that the plan of this work is, as it should be, to embrace a great variety of objects, and to communicate whatever information may be interesting to the historian, the lawyer, the naturalist, the man of business, and the farmer. The execution is, on the whole, respectable, and we shall be happy if the success of the present publication shall induce gentlemen of other counties to collect materials for similar repositories of provincial history.

"Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, particularly towards the end of the Reign of Catherine II. and the commencement of that of Paul I.; forming a description of the manners of Peterburg, at the close of the eighteenth century, and containing various anecdotes, collected during a residence of ten years in that capital; together with remarks on the education of the Grand Dukes, the manners of the ladies, and the religion of the people, translated from the French, in 2 vols." A great part of the information contained in these volumes, had before been translated by Mr. Tooke; some anecdotes, however, are related of the late Emperor Paul, which, if true—if not fabricated for the occasion—materially lessen our surprise at his political whimsicality.

A translation which seems to be executed with care, has appeared of M. Volney's Lectures on History, delivered in the Norman School at Paris.

"Retrospection; or, a Review of the most striking and important Events of the last eighteen hundred Years, by H. L. PROZZI, 2 vols. 4to." An attempt is here made to reduce into a small compass, the multiplicity of events which have occurred since the era of man's redemption. It is the opinion of the authoress, that in our disturbed and busy days abridgements only can be useful, as no one has leisure to read better books. How it happens that men in general have less leisure now than formerly we know not; but this we know, that it would be a waste of what leisure they have, to spend it in reading so contemptible a work as the present. Whatever little reputation this

this lady may, as a satellite of Dr. Johnson, have formerly acquired will, we apprehend, be completely destroyed by her publication of the present work. A more disgusting affectation of profound learning, with so complete an absence of common information—such a string of mistakes for which a school-boy or a school-girl should be corrected—such unmeaning, insipid, and tedious garrulity—we never met with before.

The last work which has come before us in this department of literature, is a translation from the French of M. PETIT's "*Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army of Reserve under the command of the Chief Consul, Bonaparte, with a Map of the North-west Part of Italy, shewing the Route of the Army; to which are added, a Biographical Notice of the Life and Military Actions of General Desaix.*" This work from the pen of an enemy, a horse grenadier in the Consular-guard, may not, perhaps, generally receive that full implicit credit for the truth of its narrative, which can alone render it really interesting. The author, who attended the Chief Consul in the campaign, is certainly qualified to communicate every information concerning it; the question is, how far his prejudice might lead him to deviate from historical truth. It must be acknowledged, however, that there is every appearance of impartiality in this writer, for, notwithstanding many idle gasconades, ample justice is paid to the intrepid and obstinate bravery of the Austrians, who are acknowledged to have had the best of the battle during twelve hours, and on whose side victory would certainly have decided but for the arrival of General Desaix and his troops, which soon turned the fortune of the day. The details of the battle of Marengo, in which the Chief Consul was very near being killed or taken prisoner, are dreadful beyond all description, and beyond all imagination. The French army when the action begun, is stated to have been from forty to forty-five thousand men, and the Austrians, from fifty-five to sixty thousand. However exaggerated this latter number may be, as it very probably is, there can be no doubt of the parity in part of strength, discipline, and valour, between these formidable forces, and that from this parity resulted that horrible slaughter which ensued. M. Petit estimates the whole loss of the enemy in the course of the campaign at sixty-five thousand men, and conceals the loss of the French by simply

stating, that the victory of Marengo cost the Republic dear. Although the battle of Marengo is a prominent part of the narrative of M. Petit, his description of the difficulties which the French army surmounted, and the perils to which they were exposed in the passage of the Alps, is highly interesting, and excites our utmost astonishment without, in any degree, shocking our belief.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. GIRDLER has published some "*Observations on the pernicious Consequences of Forestalling, Regrating, and Ingrossing, &c. &c.*" This gentleman, sympathizing, we doubt not, with the sufferings of a large majority of the people of this country, in consequence of the enormous price attached to every necessary of life, has taken much pains to make himself acquainted with the causes of that calamity, which every disinterested man must have deplored. Mr. Girdler, however, is not a man whose judgment is sufficiently cool for such a laborious and intricate investigation: his inferences are too general for his premises; his assertions therefore are frequently unsupported by arguments or facts. Because Mr. Girdler has been up and down the river Thames, and other large towns besides the capital, and has discovered granaries and uninhabited houses filled with flour, wheat, and other grains, he decides in a peremptory tone that the scarcity was artificial, and deals out thunder without mercy against an ideal herd of monopolists, forestallers, regraters, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Girdler states not, therefore we presume he knows not, the quantity of hoarded grain, nor does he seem aware of the immense deposits of corn which are necessary for the consumption of the kingdom. Mr. Girdler asserts, in contradiction we believe to the result of every investigation which has been made on the subject, "that this kingdom has for a series of years past, upon an average, produced, and does yet produce more than a sufficient quantity of grain to supply all its inhabitants, without any assistance from foreign parts." An unsupported assertion of this sort induces us to be sceptical as to the truth of positions of a less questionable nature. Mr. Girdler, in the pamphlet before us, has thrown a great many good hints on a variety of subjects connected with the political economy of the kingdom, but we think he is much and severely to be censured for endeavouring to excite a popular odium which may be attended, in all probability, with ad-

of popular fury, against a set of men whose guilt is far from being sufficiently established to warrant so general and dangerous a denunciation.

Notwithstanding the season of affliction is, we hope, almost over, we cannot avoid noticing, though in a cursory manner, a few of the very numerous pamphlets which appeared on the subject of the high price of provisions. Lord SHEFFIELD has published some "Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, &c." with an appendix, containing accounts of all corn imported and exported, with the prices, from 1697 to the 10th of October, 1800. His Lordship has taken an enlarged and liberal view of the subject, and attributes the high price of corn with more reason on his side than Mr. Girdler, rather to a real scarcity of the article, than to any unfair accumulation of it in the hands of individuals. His Lordship is of opinion, that corn cannot be monopolized to any great and permanent extent in such a country as this: "to have monopolized (says he,) only one month's consumption in this last summer, would have acquired a capital of nearly five millions sterling." His Lordship after tracing the nature, progress, and extent of the scarcity, proceeds in offering various measures of relief.

Though not connected with the subject of scarcity, the mention of Lord Sheffield's name renders it not improper that we should state, in honour of the same Noble Lord, that he has written some excellent "Observations on the Objections made to the Export of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland." This subject it is well known engaged his Lordship's attention many years ago: the present pamphlet certainly demonstrates that he is master of it.

Mr. WATMAN, a gentleman whose abilities and political tenets are both well known, has endeavoured to prove that the war in which we have so long been unhappily engaged, is the real cause of the scarcity, and the enormous high price of provisions.

Mr. PARSONS's "Letter to a Member of the British Parliament on the Absurdity of Popular Prejudices," is written with a great deal of liberality, and displays much good sense: it is one of the benevolent objects of this author, to stem that torrent of obloquy which threatened such serious consequences to farmers and corn-factors.

An anonymous writer has published some admirable "Hints for a Vindication of Monopoly, Forestalling, and Regrating, &c." The author of this very sensible and serious pamphlet, contends, like Lord

Sheffield, that it is impossible that the high price of provisions should be the effect of monopoly and regrating: "Dearth (says he,) cannot be the offspring of these practices, because, if the authors have any interest in producing it, and a power to second that interest, it is evident that dearth must be eternal and unremitting." Various other topics are touched upon in this pamphlet, particularly the conduct of farmers, the expedience of advancing the wages of labor, the tendency of war to increase the fictitious capital of the nation, and its general influence on the prices of provisions.

Dr. ANDERSON, a gentleman whose practical knowledge of agriculture, united to his former speculations on subjects connected with political economy, entitles him to attention, has instituted "A Calm Investigation of the Circumstances that have led to the Scarcity of Grain in Britain, suggesting the Means of Alleviating that Evil, and of preventing the Recurrence of such a Calamity in Future." Dr. Anderson contends with strength of argument and facts of history on his side, that Great Britain has within itself the means of furnishing produce sufficient for its population. From a reference to ancient history, and to the history of our own country in distant times, it is contended, that scarcity of provisions is not the consequence of increasing population, but rather an evidence that population is declining: Egypt and Carthage, Rome and Sicily, Greece and Palestine, each of which was more populous than Great Britain, imported not corn till the period of their utmost population had passed away: Britain, and the kingdoms of the Continent, now that they are become populous, are less frequently visited with famine than when the inhabitants were few. Spain, at the period when it boasted an immense population, had plenty; now that it has lost two-thirds of its inhabitants, it is less bountifully supplied than any of the adjoining states. Dr. Anderson, in short, throwing aside, as inadequate or irrelevant, most of those various causes to which the high price of corn has been generally attributed, considers the change which has taken place in the Corn Laws within the last fifty years, co-operating with some minor-agents, as affording a very adequate solution of the problem. Dr. Anderson, in a former publication, had opposed by close reasoning Adam Smith's doctrine of a free trade, and had contended that a well-regulated and efficient bounty on the exportation, and duty

on the importation of corn, must necessarily tend, in the *first* place, to moderate the average price of corn, so as to make it upon the whole lower than it could possibly have been without it: *secondly*, to encourage the production of corn, so as necessarily to augment the quantity in the home markets; and *thirdly*, to prevent those fluctuations in the prices of corn which are attended with such serious and incalculable evils. The celebrated Corn-law which was enacted in the year 1688, had for its object the encouragement of exportation, and the prevention, as much as possible, of importation; and it effected the desired purpose. This law was suspended in the year 1757, since which period it has never been suffered to operate freely; and since the year 1773, it has been altered and virtually repealed. An opposite policy succeeded, for it was the spirit of the new law of 1773, to promote importation as much as possible, and to annihilate exportation. This object has also been accomplished; "Now, (says Dr. Anderson,) what consequences have resulted from effecting these two purposes? By the operation of the old law, the prices in the home-market were reduced in the course of fifty years to the consumers in the home-market, from 3*l.* to 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, and by the operation of the new law the prices are risen, from 2*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* to 3*l.* 10*s.* per quarter!"* It would give us pleasure to pursue the reasonings and deductions of this excellent economist, but we must turn our attention to the many other works which press upon us.

A Kentish Clergyman's "Observations on the enormous high Price of Provisions" are well intended, but do not seem calculated to remedy the evil or to prevent recurrence.

The author of "A Residence in France" has published a pamphlet, entitled "A Maximum," illustrating the ill consequences which would attach to such a measure in England, by those which actually resulted from it in France; the author was an eye-witness of its baneful effects in that country: "The French Revolution, (says he,) had in various ways occasioned a scarcity, and the Maximum changed that scarcity into famine!

Mr. PRINCE has published some lauda-

tory "Observations on the Act for Incorporating the London Flour and Meal Company." We cannot join in his eulogies, nor form any conception how a chartered company, with exclusive advantages, is to lower the market-price of the article in which they deal.

"An attentive observer" has addressed "An Appeal to the Public, in Behalf of the poorer Millers and Bakers respecting the high Price of Bread, and the Injury sustained by them from the London Company." The author states the immediate effect of the incorporation of this Company to have been the raising, not the reduction of the price of corn; he also considers the little millers and bakers to have suffered severely from its establishment.

The booksellers have speculated on the publication of Mr. BURKE's "Thoughts and Details on Scarcity," which were presented to Mr. Pitt in 1795. Whatever comes from the pen of this great man, excites interest, and merits attention: where Mr. Burke's observations are *general*, they may be applied to the scarcity which lately visited us, but they are oftentimes of a temporary and irrelevant nature.

"A Report" is published, "of the State and Progress of the Institution for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Parts adjacent, situate in New-street, and Friar-street, Black Friars." The propriety and policy of such Institutions being admitted, there can be no doubt as to the excellence of the regulations by which this is conducted; and, at any-rate, there can be no doubt as to the benevolence of those gentlemen who are instrumental in support of it. In the present pamphlet are given the elevation, ground-plan, &c. of the house; receipts for preparing the soup and rice which have been distributed to the poor, and the regulations adopted by the Association. It appears that in ninety-four days, 120,416 quarts of soup were delivered, (the expense of which was 1462*l.* 13*s.* being nearly three pence *per* quart) at a penny *per* quart, so that the loss to the Committee was about two-thirds of the expense. A sum, exceeding 500*l.* was also sunk by the reduced price at which potatoes, pickled-herrings, and preparations of rice, were sold to the poor. The Phoenix Fire-office Company very generously ensured the premises, to the amount of 1200*l.* for the nominal premium of 5*s.* *per annum*; and the New River Company gratuitously supplied the kitchen with water.

*Dr. Anderson's pamphlet was written in December, 1800. It is well known that within the space of three or four months after that date, corn had risen to the enormous price of nine pounds per quarter!

“Practical Economy; or, a Proposal for enabling the Poor to provide for themselves; with Remarks on the Establishment of Soup-houses, and an Investigation of the real Cause of the present extravagant Consumption of fine Wheaten Bread by the People of this Country: by a Physician.” This is a very sensible and well-written pamphlet, which the author divides into three parts: in the *first* he makes some striking remarks on the injurious consequences of soup-houses, to the health and morals of the poor. In the *second* he reprobates the consumption of tea, as leading to a most unnecessary consumption of bread, and in itself, as being extremely prejudicial to the animal system; the learned author particularly discourages the use of it among the laboring poor, and shews by tables that palsies have regularly increased with the increased use of tea. We have not the presumption to place our opinion in opposition to that of a medical man on this subject, but if it is a fact it is a curious one, that tea should be so deleterious an article of consumption among us, and so perfectly innoxious as it appears to be in the East, where it is used in a much more frequent and more copious manner. We do not recollect that Sir George Staunton, in his Travels over the Chinese Empire, Captain Turner, in his Visit to Bootan and Tibet, or Major Symes, in his Embassy to Ava, once mentioned having seen a victim to the palsy, or even considered the free use of tea as operating unfavourably on the constitution of the inhabitants of the countries through which they passed; it certainly, therefore, is somewhat singular, if its effects are so noxious on the people of England, as is represented by this writer. In the *third* division of his pamphlet, the author enlarges in a neat and philosophical manner on the nutritious principle of wheat, with a view of illustrating its most economical as well as wholesome preparation as food.

The celebrated Mr. BRINDLEY observed, that in the various works in which he was engaged, the North-countrymen from Lancashire and Yorkshire, whose diet was oat-cake and hasty-pudding, sustained more labour and gained more money than the labourers from the South, who lived on bread and cheese, bacon and beer, &c. From this fact the writer of this pamphlet before us, is induced to recommend that the consumption of bread be diminished among the poor, and that they be instructed in the preparation and use of unfermented farinacea combined with ani-

mal fat, which preparation he asserts, and not without apparent reason, would be at once cheaper and more strengthening.

Sir FREDERICK MORTON EDEN has endeavoured to form “An Estimate of the Number of Inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland.” He supposes the number of inhabitants in England and Wales to be 10,710,000
The population of Ireland 3,800,000
Scotland, at least 1,500,000
Maritime and military population, exclusive of Indian and other foreign corps 500,000

Making a total population of 16,510,000

We shall see at some future time, how far this calculation agrees with the census now taking by act of Parliament.

We are happy to see published “The Report of the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to enquire into the State and Management of the Cold Bath-Fields Prison.” For obvious reasons, we shall not indulge ourselves in any observations which may have occurred to us on the subject.

A Citizen of London, but no Magistrate, has made some very proper “Observations on Mr. Colquhoun’s Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis.” The writer asserts, and we think justly, that many of Mr. Colquhoun’s calculations are formed upon very slight and insufficient data, and that the remedies which he has proposed are many of them very questionable at best. The author particularly objects against the danger which would arise from the establishment of a Board of Police vested with all the powers proposed by Mr. Colquhoun, considering that such an establishment would interfere with the privileges of the city of London. Some few remarks in this pamphlet are worthy attention.

Mr. MORGAN COVE, Prebendary of Hereford, &c. as a Supplement to an Essay, which he formerly published, on the Revenues of the Church of England, has instituted “An Enquiry into the Necessity, Justice, and Policy of a Commutation of Tythes.” This sensible and argumentative tract, appears to have been written in consequence of certain resolutions published by the Grand Jury of the county of York, on the necessity and means of the improvement of agriculture: in these Resolutions a fair and permanent compensation in lieu of tythes is insisted on. Mr. Cove, considering that such a compensation would

immediately affect the property of the church, and consequently the respectability of the clergy and the interests of religion, has reasoned in an able manner to shew that such a commutation would be unnecessary, unjust, and impolitic. Feeling, however, in all probability, that the Tythe-laws are not in every respect precisely what they should be, he has laid down a plan for their amelioration. He suggests that an act might be passed to enable clergymen, with the assent of the bishop and patron on one side, and the land-owner on the other, to grant leases of their tythes and glebes for twenty-one years: and, in case of any difference of opinion as to rent, that two arbitrators be appointed; one to be named by the bishop, patron, and incumbent, and the other by the landlord and tenant. Earnestly anxious, for our own part, that the interests of agriculture should as much as possible be consulted on the one hand; and on the other, deprecating the slightest infringement on private property and the rights of individuals, we wish to see this subject fairly brought to issue, and argued, *pro* and *con*, in a calm and temperate manner, by gentlemen well qualified for the discussion. Mr. Cove has thrown down the glove, and we hope to see the challenge accepted; we cannot, however, avoid noticing that he has *impolitically* been guilty of some illiberal and indecorous insinuations against those persons who are favourable to a commutation for tythes: it surely does not follow that every man must be a Jacobin and have some sinister views against the clergy, because he differs from Mr. Cove respecting the mode by which they may be most eligibly maintained: it is extremely impolitic as well as irrelevant, in a subject of reasoning and argument, to irritate and provoke personalities from a respondent.

From Political Economy we proceed to the subject of

POLITICS AND FINANCE.

The late scarcity of provisions has occupied so much of the public attention, that, comparatively, few political pamphlets have been published within the last six months:—we shall enumerate those which merit attention.

An anonymous author has offered some "Observations on the Commerce of Great Britain with the Russian and Ottoman Empires, and on the Projects of Russia against the Ottoman and British Dominions." The writer of this pamphlet, foreseeing the ruin of the Ottoman Empire in the ambitious project of Russia, and the serious consequences to Great

Britain and other European powers, which might result from that accession of strength which Russia would obtain from an annexation of Constantinople and the Turkish European Provinces, proposes that the Porte should cede to the King of Hungary, the two Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, by which she would be secured from being attacked by Russia by land, and that she should admit the British navy into the Black Sea, in order to secure herself from any naval impressions from her inveterate foe. Is not this like advising a man to give away his money lest it should be stolen from him?

The author of "Letters on the real Causes and probable Consequences of the present War with Russia," considers the Emperor Paul to have held up his desire of the possession of Malta, as a screen for the concealment of his ambitious views on Turkey. There is little doubt but that Paul would have had no objection to the attainment of the latter, but we see no reason to believe that he would have submitted to the cession of the former.

The author of "Financial Facts of the Eighteenth Century," &c. labours hard to shew our ability to continue the present contest: he endeavours to prove, that the commerce and riches of the country have increased with its increasing revenue, and that our prosperity will continue on the return of peace. This political pilot sees nothing before him but fair weather:—in his gaily-gilded vessel sit "youth on the prow, and pleasure at the helm;" but we are afraid of trusting to his nautical knowledge in this tempestuous sea.

Mr. BOWLES, a gentleman of considerable notoriety, has presented the public with some "Reflections on the Political State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century." They who have a taste for the Reflections of this writer may indulge it at the easy expence of five shillings.—We have not.

The following is a useful compilation: "Opinions of his Majesty's Ministers respecting the French Revolution, the War, &c. from 1790 to 1801, chronologically arranged: selected from the Speeches in Parliament; with Extracts from the Speeches of the Opposition, compiled by JAMES BANNANTINE."

"The Ministerial Register," &c. is a very useful folio sheet chart, exhibiting a bird's-eye-view of the series of administration, from the accession of his Majesty, in the year 1760, to 1800: on one side of this chart are marked the different Parliaments under which these administrations have subsisted; and on the other, the different

ferent wars, their commencement and duration, in which this country has been engaged.

The author of "A Candid Appeal to the Nation upon the present Crisis, and the recent Change of Ministers," highly applauds the King for refusing to emancipate the Irish Catholics, a body of men, against whom our *candid* appellants would wage open hostility, rather than incur the dangers of pretended friendship.

A gentleman, who signs himself a *Bull-Dog* has addressed a Letter to his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the subject of Catholic Emancipation in Ireland, wherein he contends, that if that body of men were once admitted to a share in the government they would sooner or later prove the entire destruction of the Protestant interest. The Duke of Portland's canine friend has no bad idea of worrying.

Mr. NEWBERRY, one of the Commissioners of Appeal for the County of Sussex, has published some "Observations on the Income Act, particularly as it relates to the Occupiers of Land," &c. Mr. Newberry is of opinion, that the income of farmers ought to be estimated in a manner different from that which is now adopted, the operation of the present tax being particularly in their favour. The profits of the farmer have unquestionably been high during the last year: and we doubt not, but that Mr. Newberry, as a commissioner of appeal, will find a considerable alteration in the returns of their income; for the framers of the act have blundered upon a plan which will materially affect them. According to the complex rules by which the annual value of a farm is estimated, it is necessary, among other *et ceteras*, to add, the total of parochial rates: the more heavily, therefore, that a farmer is assessed to the poor, the greater is supposed to be his income. The rates of the farmer therefore having been throughout the year enormously high—in many places not less than thirty shillings in the pound upon the rack-rent!—the returns of their income must be proportionally increased.—We are inclined to suspect, that mercantile property pays much less to the income-tax than property on land.

Mr. HUNTER, of the Inner Temple, has taken "A Short View of the Political Situation of the Northern Powers, founded on Observations made during a Tour through Russia, Sweden, and Denmark in the last seven Months of the Year 1800; with Conjectures of the probable Issue of the approaching Contest." It is but too

common among the politicians of the present day, to represent the finances and situation of our enemies as desperate, and totally inadequate to the successful continuation of the contest: this policy, which has so often deceived us with respect to France, is adopted by the present writer with respect to the three Northern powers with whom we were about to commence hostilities when the pamphlet was composed. The author, after glancing at the prominent events of the two last campaigns on the Continent, endeavours to ascertain, in some measure, to what extent the Northern Powers can injure us; and enlarges on "the total hopelessness on their part of ultimate success." The Emperor Paul's sudden change of disposition against Great Britain is obviously enough accounted for, by the childish caprice and ungoverned violence of his character. The naval force of Russia is stated to be extremely deficient, and its commerce and revenue to depend, in a great measure, on its intercourse with Great Britain. The finances of Sweden are represented to be in a very miserable state; and those of Denmark, though somewhat better, to be incapable of supporting the expences of a war. The author gives a shrewd hint, that the capital of Denmark is not secure from a successful assault, should the enterprising spirit and superior skill of our sailors attack it. The battle off Copenhagen, so honourable to the bravery of the Danes and English, makes it decisive, that the former would have died to a man, before they would have submitted to the surrender of their capital; for, notwithstanding the pompous accounts which we received of our victory on that occasion, the internal evidence afforded by the terms of the armistice, that the engagement was little less fatal to one side than the other, is too strong to be resisted.

Mr. BRAND has addressed "A Letter to *****, Esq. on Bonaparte's Proposals for opening a Negotiation for Peace; in which the British Guarantee of the Crown of France to the House of Bourbon, contained in the Triple and Quadruple Alliances, and renewed by the Treaty of the Year 1783, is considered; together with the Conduct of our National Parties relating to it." This Letter contains the same vulgarity and abuse, which so eminently distinguish the political squibs of this writer.

An Ex-member of the present Parliament has penned some "Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform, and on Reform in

general; in which the Nature of the British Constitution, the Government and its component Parts, and Establishments, &c. are freely, but briefly, considered." This is a well-written, and, we doubt not, a well-intended pamphlet; but the author's schemes of reformation are not likely to be made the subject of experiment.

A Leicestershire Freeholder has put together some "Concise Thoughts on the Game-laws; in which he has attempted to shew what Part of them ought to be retained, and what repealed." In this pamphlet are several suggestions which merit attention.

Mr. PENN's "Further Thoughts on the Present State of Public Opinion," &c. are, we doubt not, delivered for the good of the public; but the author's style is so extremely confused, that it is not very easy to decypher his meaning.

"Political Essays on Popular Subjects." These appear to be the ardent effusions of a young writer, whose knowledge is by no means commensurate with his zeal; Mr. Burke is his model; and we are afraid he has mistaken a turgid and bombastic style, for a portion of his master's inspiration.

A Translation, we believe, has appeared of the prophetic pages, in which Sir Francis D'Ivernois has endeavoured to trace the "Causes which have led to the Usurpation, and will effect the Downfall, of General Bonaparte." Here we have the same dish of consolation set before us of which we have so repeatedly partaken:—The French resources are once more exhausted, and Louis XVIII. *must* be seated on the throne of the Bourbons! The seer has been so repeatedly deceived, as to the duration of the French Republic, that he is grown more wary in his oracular denunciations: we have no longer any definite period appointed for its existence, but merely a positive assurance, that it partakes of the perishable character of all sublunary things; that it cannot be immortal! *Plutôt or plutôt*—convenient words!—it must be annihilated. "The whole of the Knight's system (says Miss Williams, in her Sketches of the French Revolution) must be unfounded, or some of his various plans of counter-revolutions would surely have succeeded: he is so little fortunate in his political conjectures, that, by some odd kind of fatality, the events take place, not only unlike, but most commonly in direct opposition, to the predictions." She observes, that "when Sir Francis made his last calculation, he certainly never counted on the

possibility of the restoration of liberty in Italy; nor did he conjecture that the army of the Danube in Bavaria would have inevitably presented itself before this time at the gates of Vienna, had not it been stopped by an armistice.—The magician, it is to be hoped, will now break the wand that has so often deceived him.

Two gentlemen of great respectability, and well versed in the science of finance, WALTER BOYD, Esq. and Sir FRANCIS BARING, have commenced a paper-war, on the subject of Paper-money. The former, in "a Letter to the Right Hon. William Pitt, on the Influence of the Stoppage of Issues in Specie at the Bank of England," contends, that the high price of provisions and other commodities is solely to be attributed to the stoppage of payment at the Bank, and the permission allowed it to issue paper as a legal tender. The Bank, receiving money from Government, and issuing paper to any amount, as a substitute in the payment of dividends, the discounting bills, &c. it is obvious that it may, if it please, monopolize all the gold in the country: it can lose nothing by the purchase of any articles, being able to send a substitute for money, and not money itself, into the market: its losses therefore are nominal, whilst its gains are real. The nature of this substitute system, as it is called, having been sufficiently manifested by the operation of paper-money in other countries, Mr. Boyd contends, that the subject of surprise is, not that the price of provisions should have been raised to its present height, but that it has not increased in a ten-fold ratio.

Sir Francis Baring, in his "Observations on the Publication of Walter Boyd, esq." contends, that the difference between the average circulation of paper at the Bank, of three years, ending December, 1795*, and the circulation on December 6, 1800, amounting only to the sum of three millions and a half, is far too trifling and insignificant to have produced the effects which Mr. Boyd attributes to it. The Baronet, however, notwithstanding he seems to have invalidated the arguments of his opponent, seems sufficiently aware of the dangerous consequences which naturally flow from an unlimited circulation of paper-money; for he proposes, in order

* The average circulation, according to the statements given in by the Bank, of three years, ending Dec. 1795, was 11,975,573l.; that ending on December 6, 1800, was 15,450,970l.

to avoid them, either a limitation in the Bank circulation, or an exact return of the highest amount of its notes in circulation, to be called for by Parliament.

Mr. FRENCH has examined, with that acuteness which distinguishes all his lucubrations, the point in dispute between Mr. Boyd and Sir Francis Baring, in a pamphlet, intitled "The Effect of Paper-money on the Price of Provisions," &c. Mr. French shews that both the rival Financiers have fallen into inaccuracy: Mr. Boyd, by ascribing to the increased circulation of three millions and a half of notes, an effect on the price of provisions to which it cannot be competent; and Sir Francis, by calculating the prosperity of the country at less than five times that sum, or fifteen millions of bank notes. Mr. French agrees with Mr. Boyd, in attributing the rise in provisions in a great measure to the Bank, but accounts for its mode of operation in a different manner.

Mr. T. S. SURR, in his "Refutation of certain Misrepresentations by Messrs. Boyd and French," maintains that the increase in the price of provisions has not been occasioned by the restriction of the Bank from issuing specie, because no more bank notes have been issued, than if no such restriction had taken place, nor have any been issued for which value has not been received. He accounts for the additional circulation of three millions and a half by the issue of the one and two pound notes. Mr. Surr appears to have a personal acquaintance with the operations of the Bank of England.

We cannot enter into the controversy, but recommend to those who interest themselves in such subjects, an attentive perusal of the pamphlets of these gentlemen.

The following are among the list of senatorial speeches, which have lately been published:—that of Sir JAMES PULTENY on the Failure of the Expedition to Ferrol; the Debate on Mr. Grey's Motion in the House of Commons on the "State of the Nation;" Mr. Fox's on the 25th of March, 1801, on the Motion for an Inquiry into the State of the Nation; a Vindication is also published of the Earl of Carnarvon's Assertion respecting the Expenditure of the War, in which the reporter of the substance of Lord Auckland's speech is charged with having misrepresented his Lordship's statement, or with having mistaken 126 millions for 300 millions.—It is time that we proceed to the subject of

THEOLOGY AND MORALS.

Our readers will participate in the pleasure which we feel at the exertions of that most venerable exile, Dr. PRIESTLEY, in diffusing knowledge and happiness among mankind: it has of late years been the object of infidelity—attacked and harassed by the united force of argument and evidence, to invalidate the Mosaic account of the Creation, by a reference to superior antiquity in the religious system of the Hindoos, from which recondite source it is pretended that the Hebrew Legislator derived all his knowledge, and that his institutions are but a servile copy of those originals. This idea has been sanctioned by some persons not unacquainted with the literature and antiquities of the East, and although by other writers it has received an occasional discountenance, the formal refutation of the doctrine has, we believe, been left to Dr. Priestley, who, from "A comparison of the Institutions of Moses with those of the Hindoos and other ancient Nations," has, after a laborious and impartial examination, clearly shewn, that the boasted antiquity of the Hindoo nation and religion has no real foundation, and that notwithstanding there are some points of resemblance between the Mosaic dispensation and the system of the Hindoos (which, however, is very easily accounted for) yet that the two systems diverge to such an extreme of variance, that it is utterly impossible for them to have been derived from the same source. The system of Moses rigidly inculcated the doctrine of the Unity of God, and opposed Idolatry wherever it could be found: in the Institutes of Menu, the Bramins are directed to make oblation to Agni, the god of fire, and to the lunar god; and to Dhanwantan, god of medicine; to Cuhu, goddess of the day; to Anumati, lord of creatures; Dyava and Prithivi, goddesses of sky and earth; to the god Soma; to the goddess Bhadacali, &c.—"to all the gods assembled let him throw up his oblation in open air, by day to the spirits who walk in light, and by night to those who walk in darkness." In this most important respect, therefore, it is obvious that the Hebrew institutions could not be copied from those of the Hindoos; the latter establishing polytheism and idolatry, and the former inculcating the Unity of God as the greatest fundamental principle of religion. Dr. Priestley has subjoined to this valuable work some "Remarks on Mr. Dupuis's Origin of all Religions:

ligions: the Laws and Institutions of Moses methodized, and an Address to the Jews on the present State of the World, and the Prophecies relating to it:" in the last, he encourages that dispersed people to look for a speedy return to and establishment in Palestine; he expects the present convulsions of Europe to terminate in the subversion of the Turkish empire, that the Jews will, of course, be restored, and a conviction among them of the Divine mission of our Saviour will result from their restoration!

Dr. PRIESTLEY has also published "An Enquiry into the Knowledge of the Ancient Hebrews concerning a Future State."

"The Restoration of the Jews, the Crisis of all Nations, &c. &c. &c." This is a rhapsody from the pen of Mr. BICHENO, who treats, in a style not the most intelligible in the world, concerning the restoration of the Tribes of Israel, their double return, and the extent of their country; the events intimately connected with their restoration, particularly the fall of the fourth Monarchy and of the Ottoman Power; and the quarters where the deliverance of the Jews may be expected to originate.

"Religious Union; being a Sketch of a Plan for uniting Catholics and Presbyterians with the Established Church." The author of this pamphlet, seeing with an eye of sorrow that more inveterate animosity exists among those who call themselves Christians than ever prevailed among the ancient Heathens, and feeling, as every man must feel, a solicitude to remove the cause of so serious and disgraceful an evil, proposes the institution of a conference, similar to that which was held at the Savoy in 1661, consisting of delegates from the Established, the Catholic, and the Presbyterian Churches, who may discuss and settle differences. The author frankly acknowledges the utter improbability that his scheme will ever be adopted.

We have been much pleased with the perusal of "An Essay, tending to prove that Christianity has promoted the Happiness of Man, as an Intellectual, Moral, and Social Being." Although the immediate end of Christianity is to prepare mankind for the enjoyment of a future state, it is justly observed, that in the prosecution of this end, its doctrines necessarily produce a collateral effect on the human species, as intellectual, moral, and social creatures. And since human happiness consists in the proper exercise and

application of the intellectual, moral, and social powers, the author of this anonymous tract has considered the effects of the Christian Religion upon these respective powers, and has shewn, with considerable eloquence as well as strength of argument, in what manner, and how far, it has operated on their nature and extent.

The already published "Works of Mrs. HANNAH MORE," together with several pieces which have never before been presented to the public eye, are now collected into eight duodecimo volumes: it ought to be observed, that most of the old productions have undergone revision, and that many of them are materially altered and enlarged.

Dr. GEDDES has made some "Critical Remarks on the Hebrew Scriptures; corresponding with a New Translation of the Bible." The Doctor states, in a prefatory address to the reader, that having in his translation and explanatory notes made it a rule to confine himself to the limited province of a mere interpreter, endeavouring to give a faithful version of his corrected originals, without comment or criticism, he has, in his present remarks, taken a wider and a bolder range, performing, throughout, the character of a critic, and occasionally that of a commentator. He is thoroughly sensible that the freedom with which his critical examination of the Hebrew Scriptures is conducted, will, by the many, be considered as an audacious licence, and that "the cry of *heresy! infidelity! and irreligion!* will resound from shore to shore:" he contents himself, however, with simply entering his protest against downright misrepresentation and calumny. "I disclaim (says he) and spurn the imputation of irreligion and infidelity: I believe as much as I find sufficient motives of credulity for believing, and without sufficient motives of credulity there can be no rational belief." This is manly; and manly investigation, in contempt of consequences, is one of the characters of the work which, however repugnant be our private opinions to those of the reverend writer, commands our warmest admiration and esteem.

A Translation has appeared, which, though not wholly faultless, is executed with considerable attention and success, from the French of VERNET's "Argument for the Christian religion, drawn from the character of the Founders."

The Rev. THOMAS STEDMAN has published, in two volumes, the valuable "Letters" which, at different times, and

on various occasions, were addressed to him by the Rev. Mr. Job Orton, a sensible and moderate Dissenter, and by the Rev. Sir James Stonehouse, a gentleman who was originally bred a physician, and who, for several years in early life, was such a confirmed Infidel, to use his own expression, that he did all he could to subvert Christianity, and wrote a keen pamphlet against it; the third edition of which, having deeply repented his apostasy, he committed to the flames. The letters of these two gentlemen convey much moral instruction in a very pleasing manner; they contain remarks on books, on men, and manners, and evince the authors to have enjoyed a strong understanding, and to have cultivated their pious affections with much assiduity.

Mr. ZOUCH's "Attempt to illustrate some of the Prophecies of the Old and New Testament," is worthy of attentive perusal: the author judiciously recommends great care and attention in the adapting of events to the prophetic parts of scripture, and very properly hints, that a warm and lively fancy is too apt to exceed the limits of moderation and discreet judgment. This pamphlet, in a narrow compass, contains much spiritual learning and ingenious reasoning.

JOHN REEVES, esq. a gentleman whose political writings are notorious, has, to the advantage of his own honour and literary reputation, changed the subject of his pen, and employed it with much skill in the department of biblical criticism. Mr. Reeves has displayed a valuable fund of erudition, and much acuteness of critical discernment in "A Collation" which he has made of the Hebrew and Greek Texts of the Psalms. In this enquiry the author informs us, that his object was, to reconcile the Septuagint translation and the Hebrew text, by accounting for those variances that appear sometimes so considerable, as to raise a doubt whether the one could ever be meant as a version of the other: to vindicate the fidelity of these translators on the one hand, and on the other no less to establish the authenticity of the Hebrew on the credit of those very witnesses in its favour.

This same gentleman (who is one of the Patentees in the Office of King's Printer!!!) has published an edition of the "Book of Common Prayer," peculiarly valuable for the historical information which it contains relative to the origin and nature of the rites and cere-

monies, and ordinances of the Church of England.

DOCTOR MACKENZIE, Minister of Port Patrick, has published a single volume of "Sermons," which, with the exception of occasional Scotticisms, are written in a style of unusual elegance: though separately excellent and applicable to a public or domestic audience, they receive an additional value from the circumstance of their connection with each other; thus forming, as it were, one extended moral dissertation. The object of the author is to display the contrary effects of virtue and vice, their necessary intermixture in the present system of things, and the assurances which the Scriptures afford of the complete victory which the former will eventually obtain over the latter. The two first Sermons treat of the qualities of virtue and vice considered generally: in the four next are investigated, with much force of reasoning and felicity of illustration, the effects of particular vices: in the three last are considered the Idolatry of the Hebrews, the return of the Jews from Babylon, and the history and character of the Revealed Religion. The author gives us reason to hope that we may see another volume from his pen.

Dr. PARR has published, IN ONE QUARTO VOLUME! "A Spital Sermon," which he preached at the request of the late Lord Mayor, at Christ Church, upon Easter Tuesday, April 15, 1800: the text of this elaborate Sermon is taken from the Epistle to the Galatians, ch. vi. ver. 10.—"*As we have therefore opportunity let us do good unto all men, especially unto them who are of the household of faith.*" From this text the learned preacher takes an opportunity of illustrating the different theories of moralists, as founded upon the selfish or opposite principle, with a particular application to the new doctrine of Universal Philanthropy. They who are acquainted—and who are not acquainted?—with the former writings of this learned divine, need scarcely be informed, that the present Sermon is richly ornamented with metaphoric gems of various splendor: the style is copious, and compounded of various languages, Latin, Greek, and English. Innumerable are the notes attached to it, moral, critical, and illustrative.

Mr. CECIL has collected into one volume, "The Discourses of the Hon. and Rev. W. Bromley Cadogan, A. M. late Rector of St. Luke's, Chelsea; to which are now added, Short Observations on the Lord's

Lord's Prayer, and Letters to several of his Friends." These discourses, without any ornaments of style, and without displaying any marks of a fine imagination or a correct taste, are nevertheless extremely respectable, from that fervent piety which pervades them, and that philanthropy which is expressed in every page.

The Rev. P. TOUCH has published the first volume—two others are to succeed it—of "Sermons of the late Rev. John Touch, A. M." Mr. Touch appears to have laboured in his holy vocation with unremitting assiduity, and the unfinished specimens which his son has afforded us of his pulpit-powers do him high credit.

Mr. KINGHORN's little pamphlet, entitled "Public Worship considered and enforced," evinces much Christian zeal, without any mixture of the leaven of ill-liberality.

Mr. BENSON, a preacher among the Methodists, has published a very spirited and sensible "Vindication" of the people so denominated, in answer to the Report of the Lincolnshire Clergy, which we noticed on a former occasion.

An Author, who signs himself *Curfitor*, has addressed "A Letter to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, respecting the Report from the Clergy of a District in the Diocese of Lincoln," in which Report the increase of Methodism is considered as a cause of the declension of religion. *Curfitor* disclaims all connection with Methodism, and denies that he writes in support of it. He apprehends that the Bishop of Lincoln is projecting a curtailment of the religious liberty of this country, to which the Report before adverted to is a preparatory measure. We sincerely hope that his apprehensions are ill-founded, and that his well-intended letter in behalf of universal toleration may be a work of supererogation.

Mr. BUSFIELD is the author of an useful little pamphlet, entitled, "The Christians' Guide; in six progressive Lectures, embellished with a few serious Extracts and Illustrations, with copious Notes, for the Parishioners of Shepton."

Mr. WELLBELOVED's "Devotional Exercises" are well calculated to lead the young mind from the contemplation of the Works of God to the contemplation of God himself: they are elegant, impressive, and comprehensible to the understandings of young persons.

The Rev. Mr. PEARSON has selected

from various writers, "Prayers for Families; consisting of a Form, short but comprehensive, for the Morning and Evening of every Day in the Week."

Mr. CUMBERLAND has addressed to the patrons and professors of the New Philosophy, "A few Plain Reasons why we should believe in Christ, and adhere to his Religion." The reasons must, of course, be those which have been urged a thousand times before, but Mr. Cumberland will rather irritate than repel by the violence of his abuse, and the evidence which it affords, that however firm his belief of the Christian Religion, he has learned but little of the benevolence, benignity, and forbearance which it inculcates.

The Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, in "A Sermon," containing many excellent reflections, which he preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Westminster Abbey, on the last Fast Day, gave it as his opinion, that political details were unfit for the pulpit: Mr. Prebendary Poulter, however, has dedicated to this Right Rev. Prelate "Two Sermons," (one of which he preached at the Cathedral Chapel, Winchester, on the very same day) which are a political rhapsody from one end to the other.

Among the mass of single sermons we may particularize as worthy of attention, Mr. Thomas Belsham's, "On Freedom of Enquiry," Mr. Jeram's "Christian Ministry exemplified in St. Paul," a Sermon preached at the Visitation of the Bishop of Lincoln; Mr. Whitmore's discourse "On the Duty of not running in Debt," was preached before the University of Cambridge: a more appropriate subject could not have been selected, and we sincerely hope that it will be attended with the desired effect.

Mr. GEORGE WALKER's Sermon "On the Right of Individual Judgment in Religion," bears all those marks of manly spirit and strong understanding which the author is well known to possess.

Although the following article may seem misplaced in an account of English literature, yet we cannot find a more appropriate place for it, and it has too much merit to be omitted.—"Sermons sur le Culte Public, par LOUIS MERCIER, Pasteur de Eglise Française de Londres, 2 tom." This eloquent preacher, who has long commanded much admiration from the pulpit, has here furnished the readers of the French language with a set of discourses upon the important subject of

of public worship, written with great force and animation of language, and at the same time in a strain of methodical argumentation not less calculated to convince the understanding than to impress the heart. Every consideration which Christianity and sound philosophy can afford, in favour of the practice in question, is brought into view, and presented under its most persuasive aspect. To the second volume are annexed five sermons, preached on public occasions, in which the circumstances of the times are touched upon with caution and moderation, and improved to the best moral purposes. These may be regarded as the sequel to a volume of Sermons "*Sur les Circonstances presentes*," published by the author in 1795.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Every naturalist will feel gratified that Dr. SMITH has at length published his long expected work, "*The Flora Britannica*:" a work, as may well be imagined, far more perfect in its kind than any which has hitherto appeared in this or any other country. Dr. Smith, with superior abilities, is well known to possess an uncommon share of industry and perseverance, and the advantages which he enjoys for the prosecution of his botanical researches eminently qualify him for the composition of a *Flora Britannica*. Dr. Smith has deviated from the Linnean classification, in removing from the class *Polygamia* those plants whose flowers, though differing in their sexual organs, agree in structure; and in the abolition of the order *Syngenesia Monogamia*, which appears, says the President, not to be founded in nature, nor useful in practice; some *Gentiana*, *Viola*, and *Lobelia* having the *Anthera* perfectly united, and others not at all. The *Flora Britannica* is yet incomplete, two volumes only having been published; but we are informed in the preface, that the remaining part may be expected in the course of a year, and that the present high price of paper is the cause of the delay! Dr. Smith, however, since the publication of his work, has stated, in a communication to the *Monthly Magazine* (see p. 207, of this volume) that several new motives have presented themselves, which oblige him to defer the sequel longer than he intended. Anxious as the botanical student undoubtedly is for the remaining volumes of this work, he cannot desire any precipitation which should render it less perfect than it may be in the power of the learned author to make it.

Dr. ROXBURGH, we are happy to find,
MONTHLY MAG. No. 75.

continues with the same splendor, elegance, and delicacy, which marked the commencement of the work, his delineation of the "*Plants of the Coast of Coromandel*:" the second fasciculus is published, containing the following plants:—

Amomum roseum—*Justicia acaulis*—*Gratiola hyslopoides*—*Gratiola juncea*—*Hippocratia indica*—*Pommereulla cornucopiae*—*Rottboellia setacea* and *Thomæa*—*Ammannia octandra*—*Gardenia latifolia*—*Gardenia uliginosa*—*Gardenia dumetorum*—*Gardenia fragrans*—*Anthericum tuberosum*—*Loranthus bicolor*—*Loranthus scurrula*—*Feronia elephantum*—*Bergia aquatica*—*Ægle Marmelos*—*Bignonia spathacea*—*Bignonia quadrilocularis*—*Streptium asperum*—*Tetranthera apetalæ*—*Tetranthera monopetalæ*—*Mimosa Arabica*—*Mimosa leucophloea*.

Mr. TATHAM has favoured the public with "*An Historical and Practical Essay on the Commerce and Culture of Tobacco*:"—the author having seen a few plants of the American tobacco growing in a gentleman's garden near London, and reflecting how little is known in Europe respecting the history and mode of culture of an article of such extensive commerce on the other side of the Atlantic, thought that the communication of a few particulars relative to this plant, collected not merely from authorities, but from personal observation during a residence in Virginia of twenty years, would not be unacceptable. Mr. Tatham divides his work into six parts—1. The botanical description, and the culture of tobacco—2. The manner of housing, curing, &c. in Virginia—3. The public warehouse and inspection—4. The progress of the culture and commerce of tobacco—5. Of the tobacco-trade of Great Britain—6. Culture and commerce according to Mr. Anderson. The present, which is to be succeeded by another volume, contains four well-executed plates; the 1st coloured, and representing the flower, leaf, and botanical characters of tobacco; 2d. The tobacco-worm or caterpillar, and its moth, also coloured; 3d. The tobacco-house and its vicinity; 4th. The conveyance of it to market.

BIOGRAPHY.

We are happy to announce the continuation of Dr. AIKIN's "*General Biography*:" a second volume of that very valuable work has lately appeared, and the loss which it sustained in the death of Dr. Enfield is supplied by Mr. T. Morgan, Mr. Nicholson, and other gentlemen of adequate talents and attainments.

It is obvious that in a work of this sort much must be said which has often been said before: so long as death has its sting, and the grave its victory, materials will be ever springing up anew for the page of biography. We notice, accordingly, in the present volume, the lives of several celebrated characters which have never before been given to public perusal; we may also assert, without danger of contradiction, that biographical memoirs, of which the public were already in possession, have here an additional value conferred on them by the interspersions of many judicious reflections from the writers.

"Memoirs of the Life and Travels of the late CHARLES MACPHERSON, esq. in Asia, Africa, and America; illustrative of Manners, Customs, and Characters; with a particular Investigation of the Nature, Treatment, and possible Improvement of the Negroes in the British and French West India Islands, written by himself, chiefly between the Years 1773 and 1790." This work being ushered into the world as a piece of *faithful biography*, to be continued, should the specimens meet with encouragement, we can do no less than place it under the present division. There is very little doubt, however, that "the late Charles Macpherson, esq." has presented the public with the fiction of his own brain: in short, he has written neither more nor less than a very interesting Novel, with many characters extremely well delineated, we doubt not, from life. The work, in most respects, is so well executed, that the editor has our good wishes for that encouragement which may stimulate him to give us a few "more dying words" of the "late Charles Macpherson."

Miss PLUMPTRE has translated, from the German of Kotzebue, "A Sketch of his Life and Literary Career; with the Journal of his Tour to Paris at the Close of the Year 1790," &c. This is, in many respects, a very entertaining volume, and it does not appear that the writer has in any degree attempted to gloss over his follies or his frailties: that M. Kotzebue should be a very good playwright is not to be wondered at; it has been his principal, and we may almost add, his only occupation and amusement through life. What shall we say of a man who visited Paris in the very heat of the Revolution, and could find nothing to notice in his journals but the Theatres. M. Kotzebue lost an affectionate wife, whose illness and death are described in a pathetic manner: *the fine feelings and*

acute sensibility of the Dramatist would not allow M. Kotzebue to perform the last solemn duties of a husband; in order to sooth his tortured bosom, and spare himself the pain of witnessing his wife in the agonies of death, he fled from his house and family, and took refuge in the capital of France, in houses of gaiety, dissipation, and *ill-fame!* Can any thing be more thoroughly disgusting and contemptible, than thus—

To bear about the mockeries of woe,
In midnight revels and the public show?

To sum up this odious business, M. Kotzebue, the whining, mournful, brothel-hunter, has amused himself and offended his readers with a *Dissertation on the Courtezans of Paris!*

In a shilling pamphlet Mr. DAVID IRVING has given us "The Life of Robert Ferguson, with a Critique on his Works:" we are truly glad to see this tribute, however tardy, paid to the memory of unfortunate genius. The insanity of this poor young man has been attributed, not without plausibility, to the deep compunction which he experienced for his profligate juvenilities! his body emaciated with disease, his mind agonized with the stings of remorse, and haunted with the spectres which a guilty conscience raised, he sunk into a state of religious despondency; from which, however, he experienced a temporary relief, till a violent contusion which he received on the head from a fall from a staircase, seemed instantly to affect his brain. Mr. Ferguson became at last so outrageous, that it was not without some difficulty that two or three men could restrain his violence: his afflicted mother, unable to afford him proper attendance in her own house, was obliged to have him removed to the public asylum, whither he was conveyed by a few intimate friends, who decoyed him into a chair, as if he had been about to pay an evening-visit—"When they reached the place of their destination all was wrapt in profound silence. The poor youth entered the dismal mansion.—He cast his eyes wildly round, and began to perceive his real situation." The discovery awakened every feeling of his soul.—He raised a hideous shout, which being instantly returned by the wretched inhabitants of every cell, echoed along the vaulted roofs." We may believe his biographer, that his companions stood aghast at the dreadful scene, and that the impression which it made upon their minds was too strong for time ever to efface. Hopes, however, were, after a time, entertained of his recovery: but

but they proved delusive! His mother, after he had been confined in the asylum about two months, received the melancholy intelligence, that her son had breathed his last on the 16th of October, 1774. His remains were decently interred in the Cannongate Church-yard, and it was long before any stone pointed out the spot where they were deposited; this generous task was left to a brother poet who shed tears of sorrow on his grave. ROBERT BURNS erected a stone, on one side of which were engraven the following lines:

No sculptur'd marble here, nor pompous lay!
No storied urn, nor animated bust!

This simple stone directs pale Scotia's way
To pour her sorrows o'er the Poet's dust.

The other side contains this inscription:—

By special grant of the Managers
To Robert Burns, who erected this stone,
This burial-place is ever to remain sacred to the
Memory of.

ROBERT FERGUSON.

"A Practical Improvement of the Divine Counsel and Conduct; attempted in a Sermon, occasioned by the Decease of William Cowper, Esq. preached at Olney, May 18, 1800, by SAMUEL GREATHEED:" this interesting article, which seems more properly to belong to the preceding division of our retrospect, is arranged here on account of the biographical sketch which it contains of the elegant, the amiable, the wretched Cowper! In the double capacity of preacher and biographer, Mr. Greatheed is equally impressed with which the solemnity of his subject, and relates, with those melancholy feelings with which every reader will most deeply sympathize, the dreadful malady which it pleased Providence to afflict on a man of the finest genius, the most cultivated taste, and the most fervent piety!

Colonel GEORGE HANGER has published an account of his own "Life, Adventures, and Opinions:" a more contemptible farrago, to use the mildest epithet, never issued from the press.

The last work which we have to notice under the head of Biography, is the elegant production of the Rev. W. PARR GRESSWELL, entitled, "Memoirs of Angelus Politianus, Aelius Sincerus Sannazarius, Petrus Bembus, Hieronymus Fracastorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminus, and the Amalthei: Translations from their Poetical Works, and Notes and Observations concerning other Literary Characters of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries." We must enrol ourselves among the number of those who regret

the brevity with which these interesting Memoirs are drawn up, and that from the very rare and valuable materials which the author possessed, he should have made so parsimonious a selection; his plea is forgetting the precept of the poet, *medio tutissimus ibis*—that he preferred *this extreme* to that of entering into a minuteness of detail, which might probably fatigue, rather than interest, the reader. The object of Mr. Gresswell appears to have been rather to stimulate than gratify: those eminent scholars, who flourished in the Italian states during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, are, comparatively speaking, but little known among us; and Mr. Gresswell, lamenting the obscurity with which such characters are now shaded, has endeavoured, by critical remarks on their writings, by occasional versions of their poems, and by sketches of their lives, to bring them again into light. Mr. Gresswell appears to have infused the true spirit of his originals into his translations, and the correctness and elegance of his styledo credit, as well to the models from which he studied, as to himself.

MATHEMATICS AND ASTRONOMY.

The first work which we shall notice in this department of literature is Mr. INGRAM's edition of the "Elements of Euclid, viz. the first six Books, with the eleventh and twelfth; in which the Corrections of Dr. Simson are generally adopted, but the Errors overlooked by him are corrected, and the Obscurities of his and other Editions are explained; also some of Euclid's Demonstrations are restored; others made shorter and more general, and several useful Propositions are added." After so ample and explanatory a title page, we shall say but little as to the work. Dr. Simson's motive in the publication of an edition of Euclid, was to remove the various errors and interpolations which his work had suffered from the ignorance and incorrectness of the Greek editors: notwithstanding the labours of that acute and learned man, however, there are some things, says Mr. Ingram, of great importance, which need correction, overlooked by him; and others, though corrected, are not restored to their original accuracy, because his corrections are less extensive than the blemishes, or are not adapted to Euclid's design. The present editor, therefore, after enumerating several definitions and propositions, which demanded correction, has undertaken and executed that task with great ability. To the Elements of Euclid are subjoined, the Elements of Plane and

Spherical Trigonometry, and a Treatise on Practical Geometry; the whole forming a work, which will be found highly beneficial to mathematical students.

Mr. FRENCH has published a second part of his "Principles of Algebra; or, the True Theory of Equations established on Mathematical Demonstrations." Although, among the many innovations which Mr. French has introduced, there are some, which better judges than we profess to be, consider at best but nugatory; we believe there are not two opinions as to the high excellence of the present, as an elementary book: it is universally regarded as a most ingenious and useful treatise, where the scholar is led along in an easy and direct road, from the simple to the more complex parts of Algebra.

FRANCIS MASERES, Esq. has published "Tracts on the Résolutions of Affected Algebraic Equations, by Dr. Halley's, Mr. Raphson's, and Sir Isaac Newton's Methods of Approximation:" many of these valuable tracts, now collected into one volume, have appeared in former publications.

"Fasciculus Astronomicus; containing Observations of the Northern Circumpolar Regions; together with some Account of the Instrument with which they were made; and a new Set of Tables, by which they were reduced to the mean Position for the beginning of January, 1800: to which are added a few other Papers and Precepts, which, it was imagined, might be acceptable to the Practical Astronomer, by FRANCIS WOLLASTON, F. R. S." Dr. Wollaston, on a former occasion, had proposed, that astronomers should agree on some regular plan of observing the heavens: that each should take the portion which best suited him, and communicate the result of his observations to one common stock. Dr. Wollaston constructed an instrument (a description of which was read before the Royal Society), for the purpose of executing with greater facility his own part of the scheme; with this instrument he observed the circumpolar region, and has published, in the present Fasciculus, the result of his observations.

"A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; with an Introduction, explaining the Nature and Use of Logarithms: adapted to the Use of Students in Philosophy, by the Rev. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy." Notwithstanding the evidence which this work affords of Professor Vince's mathematical acuteness, it is not altogether so well

"adapted to Use of Students in Philosophy," as the author wishes and imagines it to be; some of the definitions are lax and inaccurate; the arrangement of the work is immethodical; and the want of an index, table of contents, and a division into heads, chapters, or sections, renders it extremely troublesome as a book of reference.

FINE ARTS.

A second part has been some time before the public, of that magnificent work, "the Antiquities of Ionia," published by the Society of Dilettanti. Mr. R. PAYNE KNIGHT, in an elegant Prefatory Address, observes, that as in the former volume of this work, specimens had been offered of the luxuriant architecture of the Asiatic Greeks, so in the present are presented those of the more chaste and simple style, which prevailed in Greece itself, and in its European colonies. Of this style of architecture, commonly called *Doric*, but which, says our author, might more properly be called Grecian, as being the only style employed either in Greece, or its European colonies, prior to the Macedonian conquests, Mr. Knight has traced the first principles, and in a concise and elegant manner explained the origin. The body of the present volume consists of three chapters, V. VI. and VII. The fifth chapter exhibits, together with views, plans, and architectural ornaments, Accounts of a Ruin near the Port of Ægina—of the Temple of Jupiter Pallænienus—Temple of Minerva, at Sunium—Temple of Jupiter Nemæus, near Argos—and of the Temple of Ceres, at Eleusis. Chapter VI. includes—Arch at Mylassa—Sepulchre at Mylassa—Column of a Temple—Ruins at Bassi—Theatre at Stratonicæ—Gymnasium at Ephesus—Fragment of a Temple—Theatre at Miletus—Stadium at Laodiceæ—Gymnasium at Troas—Theatre at Jassus—Theatre at Patara—Theatre at Castell Rosso—Theatre at Telmessus. Chapter VII. contains an explanation of the vignettes which enrich this very superb publication, in addition to fifty-nine other copper-plates. The vignettes represent an ivory tessera, with the name of the poet Æschylus described on it—a tessera or ticket of admission to the eleventh row of those seats in the ancient theatre, which included the cavea or pit—and another of bronze, bearing, in relief, the words Δημοσιον οὐδον, or admission to the eighth cuneus on the seats appropriated to the citizens. There are also representations of the medals of Ægina and Eleusis; of a silver medal having

the double hatchet, the symbol of Jupiter and Labranda; and of two allegorical subjects.

Mr. DALLAWAY, the Constantinopolitan traveller, has published an amusing volume of "Anecdotes of the Arts in England; or, Comparative Remarks on Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, chiefly illustrated by Specimens at Oxford." Mr. Dallaway assures us, that every expectation he has formed of the public acceptance of his work, would be completely gratified could it recommend to the younger students of the university the love and pursuit of the arts, by pointing out the opportunities which they enjoy:—this is so modest and so laudable a motive, that we sincerely hope the author's gratification will be complete: we understand, however, that his work is considered by connoisseurs as teeming with errors so gross, and as containing, with some knowledge and taste, evidences of such inexcusable ignorance of his subject, as to render it a book by no means fit for the general and unlearned reader, whom it is perpetually liable to mislead.

GEORGE HENRY MASON, Esq. has illustrated the "Costume of China" by sixty engravings, with explanations in French and English. The author of this very splendid volume does not appear to have been in China more than a few months: he enjoyed, notwithstanding, those opportunities of observation which enabled him to obtain no inconsiderable knowledge of the Chinese customs; and, although it is obvious that his residence in the country was not sufficiently prolonged to give him a very intimate acquaintance with the manners of that jealous people, still he was there long enough to procure drawings to be made, from Chinese artists, of the different habits and occupations of their countrymen. There is little doubt but that the drawings are correct: the engravings taken from them are well executed, and beautifully coloured, and to each is subjoined an explanation, which adds much to its value. The price of this volume, in every respect extremely elegant, is six guineas.

As a companion to the above work, has appeared, in one quarto volume, price three guineas and a half, an illustration of the "Punishments of China," by twenty-two engravings, with explanations in English and French. Without the sanction of a name, this work will be received with caution, as the public has no assurance that the delineations are at all accurate; or taken from real life, however

well they are executed; and it is but justice to say, that they are not inferior, either in colouring or engraving, to the plates in Major Mason's publication. The following scenes of varied wretchedness and torture, are those with which the anonymous editor of this volume has thought he should gratify the English public—What a compliment to its feelings and its taste!

1. A culprit before a magistrate.
2. A culprit conveyed to prison.
3. A culprit conducted to trial.
4. An offender undergoing the bastinado.
5. Twisting a man's ears.
6. Punishment of the flogging.
7. Punishing a boatman.
8. Punishment of an interpreter.
9. The rack.
10. Torturing the fingers.
11. Burning a man's eyes with lime.
12. A malefactor chained to an iron-bar.
13. Punishment of the wooden collar.
14. A man fastened to a block of wood.
15. A malefactor in a cage.
16. Punishment of a wooden tube.
17. Hamstringing of a malefactor.
18. Close confinement.
19. Conducting an offender into banishment.
20. A malefactor conducted to execution.
21. The capital punishment of the chord (or strangling).
22. The manner of beheading.

One is disposed to wonder upon what principle it could be, that such representations as the above, of muscles and limbs writhing with convulsive agonies, could be offered to the public inspection: the editor, however, has resolved the difficulty, by observing—and there is, at least, a semblance of justness in the observation—that, exclusively of their novelty and information, representations of this nature are recommended, from the sensation of security which they produce "in those bosoms that heave upon a tract of the globe where they are protected from being torn by lengthened agonies: where a person's innocence is not estimated by his mental or corporeal powers of enduring pain, &c. &c." It must not be passed over, that the editor, in his preface, hints at other punishments, in addition to those represented in this publication, of a much severer nature, which have been inflicted by the Chinese upon criminals convicted of regicide, parricide, rebellion, treason,

or sedition: but, says he, drawings, or even verbal descriptions, of these, would be committing an indecorous violence on the feelings, and inducing us to arraign the temperance and wisdom so universally acknowledged in the government of China. Supposing the present representations to be correct, whoever casts his eye over them, will doubtless have a high idea of the *temperance and wisdom* of the Chinese government, and give the editor credit for infinite delicacy towards the feelings of his countrymen!

“An Inquiry into the Elementary Principles of Beauty in the Works of Nature and Art, by WILLIAM THOMSON.” This is a posthumous publication. Its author was a painter by profession, and a native of Dublin. His work carries with it marks of an ingenious and speculative mind. . . . An Introductory Discourse on Taste, which fills almost half the volume, contains a new and striking theory on this subject. We were particularly struck with the author’s manner of accounting for the total absence of taste for music in Pope and Johnson, both of whom, particularly the former, wrote such musical numbers; but, it is observed of the latter, that he was never known to repeat a verse, either of his own or of any other poet, in which he did not effectually, by his bare recital, destroy every particle of harmony it might contain. Our author solves the difficulty, by observing, that verse may be repeated mentally to the *internal sense* of taste, without being conveyed to it by the ear from without. Mr. Thomson considers beauty to be the result of six different accidents or elementary principles, each of which is a distinct beauty in itself, and consequently communicates that peculiar beauty to every object to which it is joined; all created beings, as well inanimate as animate, he supposes to possess one or more of these six beauties; and each of these elementary principles which is added after the *first*, namely proportion or fitness—which, in opposition to Mr. Burke, he contends, is the first and chief principle of beauty in all bodies—so far increases its beauty, by the addition of such element; and therefore the creature or object, which possesses *all* the elementary principles, is most or perfectly beautiful in its kind. That creature or object—if any such there be—which possesses *none* of these elementary principles, must necessarily be ugly, deformed, and monstrous. The following is a list of these elementary principles: 1. The beauty of proportion or fitness; 2. The beauty of shape, or the

conic form. 3. The beauty of lines. 4. The beauty of colours. 5. The beauty of variety. And 6. The beauty of smoothness. However vulnerable is the theory of Mr. Thomson, in many respects, the construction of it, it must be acknowledged, is ingenious.—From the subject of Fine Arts, we proceed to that of

ORIENTAL LITERATURE,

which, we are happy to find, is not so much neglected as at one time, from the paucity of publications connected with it, we had reason to apprehend.

In our last Retrospect, we gave an outline of the plan upon which “The Asiatic Annual Register” was conducted: a second volume of that compilation, from the Calcutta newspapers, has made its appearance, displaying the same industry, which, in the former volume, gave us so favourable an anticipation of its future conduct. The only deviation which we remark, is in the historical part, the brevity of which will be generally regretted; the writer of that portion of the preceding volume took a general view of the state of ancient India, from the earliest periods of authentic history, to the close of the sixteenth century; and he stated it to have been his intention, in this second volume, to have given a concise account of the British possessions in that quarter of the globe; he has found it necessary, however, to take a more wide and comprehensive range. The writer has accordingly given an account of the general connection which has subsisted between India and Europe, from the first formation of settlements by Europeans in Hindostan; in the course of which, he has traced to their origin the establishments of other powers besides Great Britain: the second historical chapter therefore gives “A View of the Commercial Intercourse between India and Europe, previous to the Discovery of the Passage of the Cape of Good Hope.” It is well known, that the Marquis of Wellesley, among other important services which he has rendered to the East India Company, founded a college at Fort William, in Bengal, for the better instruction of the junior civil servants of the Company in such branches of literature, science, and knowledge, as may be deemed necessary to qualify them for the discharge of the duties of the different offices constituted for the administration of the government of the British possessions in the East Indies: it is by no means so generally known, however, what those branches are, and on how very extensive a basis the establishment is founded. On the supposition that

that most of our readers will feel the same gratification that we did, on being made acquainted with the collegiate studies, we make no apology for transcribing the following concise account of them:—it is enacted, that “Professorships shall be established as soon as may be practicable, and regular courses of lectures commenced in the following branches of literature, science, and knowledge:—Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Hindustanee, Bengal, Telinga, Mahratta, Tamula, Canara languages.—Mahomedan Law, Hindu Law.—Ethics, Civil Jurisprudence, and the Law of Nations.—English Law.—The regulations and laws enacted by the governor-general in council, or by the governors in council at Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, for the civil government of the British territories in India.—Political economy, and particularly the commercial institution and interests of the East India Company.—Geography and mathematics.—Modern language of Europe.—Greek, Latin, and English classics.—General history, ancient and modern.—The history and antiquities of Hindustan and the Deccan.—Natural history.—Botany, chemistry, and astronomy.” Public examinations are occasionally held, from which it appears that the students have already made considerable progress in their respective pursuits.

Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY, notwithstanding that his fair and honest expectations have been disappointed of that patronage which the East India Company would have done themselves honour in extending towards every gentleman who devotes his time and talents to subjects connected with the literature and antiquities of those wide-spread possessions from which their wealth is derived, has ventured to translate, from a manuscript in his own possession, collated with one preserved in the library at Eton College, “The Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal, an Arabian Traveller of the tenth Century.” Ebn Haukal is esteemed the father of Oriental geography: he was a great traveller, and is supposed to have visited most of the countries which he describes; his work, therefore, though from its manner not the most entertaining, is highly valuable, and, as a book of reference, may be safely depended upon. The author first explains his plan; gives a cursory—very cursory—description of the countries and seas which lie within its range, and then enters into a brief—very brief—account of Arabia, Abyssinia, the West of Africa, Egypt, and Syria: the chief part of this publication is dedicated

to Persia, and the surrounding states. Ebn Haukal himself states his design in the composition of his book to have been the description of the various climates and regions of the face of the earth, comprised within the circle of Islam or Mahomedanism; and the delineation on maps of the various seas or oceans which surround the land; the inhabited and desert islands; and every climate or region of the earth; “affixing the name of each, so that it may be known in the maps, and confining ourselves (he continues) to those countries which are the seat of Islam, and the residence of true believers.” These maps, however, which in all probability would have afforded some important illustrations of Eastern geography, unfortunately were not in Sir William’s manuscript; and the map which he has prefixed to his translation, entitled “A General Map to illustrate Sir William Ouseley’s Translation of the Oriental Geography of Ebn Haukal,” affords a mere outline of the general division of Asia, and the situations of a few principal cities, derived from the materials afforded by European geographers. Sir William Ouseley mentions, that, finding his notes on several passages swell under his hands more than he at first expected, he has reserved them for another work on “The Geography of the Asiatics, derived from numerous Oriental Writers, and illustrated with Maps:” expressing his hopes that the present publication may prove acceptable to the Orientalist, the Antiquarian, and the Geographer, he concludes his preface in a manner which reflects no common disgrace on the opulent commercial Company of the East.—“The result (says he) of my former labours has taught me to expect no other recompence than praise, and the hopes of substantial profit have been extinguished by successive disappointments.”—We can only express our regret at the shameful neglect which Sir William Ouseley has already suffered, and our hope that one more may be added to the number of his disappointments, namely, that he may receive a generous and substantial patronage from the public.

Dr. HAGER has published a work, almost of unrivalled splendour, and whose usefulness will be equally extensive in a commercial and literary point of view: it is “An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chinese, with an Analysis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics.” Dr. Hager, in this uncommonly valuable performance, after advertising to the singularity of the circumstance, that, whilst the Phenician, Etruscan, and Egyptian

Egyptian alphabets; the Runic, Celtiberic, and Parsi characters; as well as the Indian and North American hieroglyphics; should have excited the curiosity, and employed the research, of the learned, the language of the Chinese should have been neglected, notwithstanding the attention which has been paid to their history, philosophy, astronomy, and other sciences—states, that he thought it not inexpedient to renew the study of characters thus greatly neglected, and so much the rather, having amassed abundant materials for a Chinese Dictionary, which he proposes to publish, if health permit, and encouragement be given, and which this elementary volume is intended to precede. It is sincerely to be hoped, that, in a country proudly aspiring to pre-eminence in letters, a work of this sort will not be suffered to languish for want of a munificent and timely encouragement.

Mr. MAURICE has at length published the seventh and final volume of his “Indian Antiquities;” a work, of whose general merits the public has had sufficient time to form an accurate estimate. The present volume, according to the plan originally chalked out by the learned and laborious author, consists of a dissertation on the literature, and the arts and sciences, anciently flourishing in India; and another on the jurisprudence of that country; with a third, and very curious, dissertation on the immense treasures in bullion and coined money amassed in the ancient world. From the *Institute of Menu*, Mr. Maurice has drawn some fair and ingenious inferences respecting the high antiquity of the arts and sciences among the Indians. Sir William Jones has fixed the period of the first promulgation of *Menu’s Institutes*, to that of the establishment of the first monarchies in Egypt and Asia (which could not have taken place many ages posterior to the Deluge); and their first publication, as a code of written laws, to about the year 1280 before Christ. Now, in the pages of those ancient *Institutes*, we read of the engraving and piercing of gems, and particularly of diamonds, an art only recently known in Europe; from which it is justly inferred, that the Indians must have had in use those fine steel instruments, without which we cannot conceive how the operation should have been performed, and consequently that they must have been very excellent metallurgists: we find men also machining gold, and working in ivory and ebony with inimitable elegance. An individual *cast* is also mentioned, whose sole

occupation it is to attend *silk-worms*, from which the early period when silk weaving flourished in India is inferred. A variety of similar presumptions and inferences are also brought of there having been in those ancient periods good *chemists, astronomers, architects, geometricians, and even anatomists!* “In weaving, spinning, and dying—in all the more ingenious devices appertaining to the respective occupations of the joiner, the cutler, the mason, the potter, and the japanner—in executing (continues Mr. Maurice) the most curious cabinet and filigree work in general; in drawing birds, flowers, and fruits from the book of nature with exquisite precision—in painting those beautiful chintzes annually brought into Europe, that glow with such a variety of colours, as brilliant as they are lasting; in the fabrication of those ornamental vases of agate and crystal, inlaid with the richest gems, that constitute so large a portion of the splendid merchandise of India with the neighbouring empires of Asia—in short, in whatever requires an ingenious head, or a ductile hand, what people on earth, in those remote, or in these modern, times, has ever vied with the Indians?” This volume, by no means inferior to any of the former ones in the variety and importance of its information, is dedicated to two gentlemen, high in the profession of the law, Mr. Plumer and Mr. Dallas, to whom the author acknowledges high obligations on his first entrance into the subject; in taking a final adieu of which, he expresses a fervent hope, that his humble *Essays*, as he modestly denominates them, on the Antiquities of India, may only be the forerunner of some grander effort, more fully and effectually to display them, “since (says he) my mind is eternally impressed with the conviction, that every additional research into their early annals and history, will ultimately tend to strengthen and support the Mosaic and Christian codes, and consequently the highest and best interests of Man.

As Sir William Jones was a very large contributor to the volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, and as it may not be convenient to every gentleman, who is in possession of the former, to purchase the latter, “Two Supplemental Volumes to the Works of Sir WILLIAM JONES” are now reprinted uniformly with them, containing the whole of the *Asiatic Researches* hitherto published, excepting those papers already inserted in Sir William’s works.

“An Indian Glossary; consisting of some Thousand Words and Terms commonly

monly used in the East Indies; with full Explanations of their respective Meanings; forming an useful Vade-mecum, extremely serviceable in assisting Strangers to acquire, with Ease and Quickness, the Language of that Country; by T. T. ROBERTS, Lieutenant, &c. of the Third Regiment, of the Native Infantry, E. I." The present publication, with some few additions, appears to be copied from a work published some years ago, entitled "The Indian Vocabulary." The compiler of the present Glossary, however, adverts to a work published on the same plan by Mr. Hadley, which fell into his hands, and to which, perhaps, both persons are alike indebted.

From the subject of Oriental Literature, which we are happy to see has occupied more room in our compendium than usual, we proceed to notice those works which have appeared relating to

TOPOGRAPHY AND ANTIQUITIES,

On which subject we know of nothing more entitled to remark, than the valuable volume which brings to a conclusion "The Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, by RICHARD GOUGH, ESQ." This volume, indeed, is but the first part of that which preceded it, containing its Preface, Introduction, Index, &c. The Preface presents the reader with an account of the general state of Sepulchral Science, animadverting on the gradual improvement of sepulchral statuary, painting, and sculpture. The Introduction, to use the author's words, embraces a large field—the modes and rites of Sepulture in general, from the earliest periods of history, more particularly among the Greeks and Romans, to the Primitive Christians, deducing the several conformities. Mr. Gough therefore, according to this plan, endeavours to detect the peculiar rites and ceremonies of sepulture in the remotest antiquity, and thence proceeds to the simplest and the rudest monuments which remain. Speaking of *Barrows*, which are common in America, as well as in every other quarter of the globe, and the existence of which, wherever they have been found, has usually been considered as evidence of a battle, Mr. Gough is of opinion with Mr. Douglas, that even if presumptive, they cannot be considered as proofs, to that effect; for our ancestors may be presumed to have had cemeteries as well as ourselves: These collective modes of burying, moreover, he observes, are not peculiar to Christians, but have been annexed to temples in every age, by every

nation except the Jews, among whom it would have been an act of the highest pollution. From the subject of barrows, Mr. Gough proceeds in gradation to the consideration of tumuli of stones, to the practice of burning the dead, which was introduced, it seems, among the Danes, by Odin, not long before the Christian æra, and thence to sepulchral cairns, or chests of various construction, under barrows, and regular coffins of stone. Mr. Gough relates in a minute, yet interesting manner, many curious formularies of interment and funeral processions: he then passes on to shrines, of which he has distinguished two kinds, "both equally made for receiving the reliques of saints, but with this difference, that one was portable and used in processions, and the other fixed, being built of stone, marble, and other heavy materials." From sepulture and its accompaniments, Mr. Gough proceeds to the minutiae of dress and habit portrayed on ancient monuments, and devotes a large and very interesting portion of his introduction to the epitaph, which he traces to be coeval with the tombs themselves. In short, the present publication is, in all its parts, one of the most curious antiquarian *morceaux* of which the public is in possession. It contains fifty-one plates, which are executed in a very neat manner by Mr. James Basire; several of them from the drawings of Mr. Jacob Schnebbelie, an associate, whose loss Mr. Gough laments as irreparable in his favourite pursuits of antiquarian remark: "I take the warning, (says he,) in a solemn and affecting manner—I retire from the pleasing task of immortalizing former generations—those who have gone before for centuries—to meditate on my own mortality!"

The Rev. Mr. Lysons has published "An Historical Account of those Parishes in the County of Middlesex, which are not described in the Environs of London." This supplemental volume completes the History of the County, to which the author was induced, from having in his former volumes comprised a considerable part of it, and from the consideration that no history of it had heretofore been extant in a perfect form. This volume contains an historical account of twenty-two parishes, and is illustrated by seventeen elegant engravings, nine of which are appropriated to different views of the Palace of Hampton Court; the description of which, indeed, constitutes a large and very interesting portion of the work. It is almost unnecessary to say, that this

supplementary volume evinces the same accuracy, diligence, and judgment, which distinguish the four preceding ones. Our readers will learn, with pleasure, that the present author, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Samuel Lysons, is engaged in a "New General Survey of Great Britain;" a work of much importance, and which demands all the perseverance in topographical research, which even these gentlemen possess.

The thirteenth volume is published, of the "Archæologia," containing, as usual, a great variety of Antiquarian matter.

"Picture of Palermo, by DR. HAGER: translated from the German by Mrs. Mary Robinson." Dr. Hager is a man of learning, who resided two years at Palermo, in order to examine the Arabian manuscripts of the Abaté Vella, supposed to contain the history of the Island of Sicily under the dominion of the Saracens and Normans, and which proved to be a literary forgery. Our expectations were therefore high, and the work is certainly not destitute of interesting matter. The translation is in a respectable style, and, we dare say, faithfully executed.

Mr. ANTES has published some "Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Egyptians, the Overflowing of the Nile, and its Effects; with Remarks on the Plague, and other Subjects: written during a Residence of Twelve Years in Cairo, and its Vicinity: illustrated with a Map of Egypt." This volume is, in many respects, curious and interesting, and the information which it contains may be useful. The style in which it is written, however, is prolix and unpolished.

"Etymologicon Magnum: or, Universal Etymological Dictionary, on a new Plan; with Illustrations drawn from various Languages: English, Gothic, Saxon, German, Danish, &c. &c. Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Bretagne, &c. The Dialects of the Slavonic; and the Eastern Languages, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, Gipsy, Coptic, &c. &c. Part the First, quarto." The learned author of this work endeavours to undermine the general idea, that speech was, originally, the gift of God, and to shew that it is of human invention. The fundamental principle of this hypothesis is, that in all languages there are certain elemental sounds expressive of certain ideas, and that words intended to express certain ideas, are therefore natural and necessarily formed out of some of those elemental

radical sounds. It should seem, however, if this were true, that the elemental sounds in all languages should be alike, and significant of the same ideas: but it is well-known that they are not merely dissonant in different languages, but sometimes that the same sounds in different languages, convey ideas which are in direct opposition to each other.

But it is time that we should quit this subject and proceed to the important one of

MEDICINE AND SURGERY;

and here we shall transcribe, *pro forma*, prior to our consideration of medical books, properly so called, the title-page of the following pamphlets, and briefly sketch the nature of a dispute which has been carried on with considerable acrimony, on the other side of the Tweed.

"Memorial to the Managers of the Royal Infirmary, by JAMES GREGORY, M. D. &c."—"Answer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory, &c. by Mr. JOHN BELL."—"Remarks on the present Mode of Chirurgical Attendance in the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, submitted to the Consideration of the Royal College of Surgeons there, by JAMES ARNOT, Member of the College."—"Hints, tending to refute the Objections that have been urged against the present System of Chirurgical Attendance in the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, by an Old Surgeon." It appears from the Charter of Incorporation of the Managers of the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, that the Institution is to be attended by the College of Physicians, and "some of the most skilful Chirurgeons:" the Managers, however, soon became sensible of the inconvenience which resulted from such a promiscuous attendance of Physicians, and without any opposition, it was determined that the infirmary should be attended by two Physicians, with a fixed salary, chosen for life, or during good behaviour. The original clause, moreover, respecting the limited attendance of the Surgeons, soon excited objections, and a memorial was presented in the year 1738, nine years after the establishment of the Hospital, and two years after the grant of the Charter, in order to induce the Managers to permit *all* the Surgeons to attend and to operate in rotation. To give full effect to this memorial a hint was attached to it, that should the proposal be rejected, a rival hospital would be instituted by the Surgeons; and on the contrary, should it be accepted, a present should be made of

five hundred pounds, for the support of the Infirmary. The *bribe*, as Dr. Gregory calls it, was received, and the system was accordingly adopted, which Dr. Gregory animadverted on as injurious to the credit of the Institution, because disadvantageous to the patients. The present plan is, for every Member of the College of Surgeons, to attend in rotation for two months. The number of Surgeons at Edinburgh, the attendance however, increases so rapidly, that in consequence of this arrangement, is almost exclusively confined to the junior Members. It is not for us to enlarge on the arguments, *pro* and *con*, which have been advanced on this occasion, we must, however, be allowed to express our regret at the bitterness with which the controversy has been carried on by both parties, and the personalities which it has provoked. For the honour of the Institution, and the benefit of the Patients, we sincerely hope that some amicable and salutary adjustment will very speedily take place.

The science of Medicine with its collateral branches was never, perhaps, cultivated with more assiduity, not to say success, than it is at present; numerous are the works which daily issue from the press, and many of them valuable ones, on this subject. We shall notice those, which from the skill and knowledge they evince, or the practical utility of which they are likely to be, most merit attention.

Dr. NISBET has published the second, third, and fourth parts of his "Clinical Guide; intended as a Memorandum-book for Practitioners," and which are to be considered as a Continuation of the "Clinical Guide to Medicine," which he published some time ago. The second of these volumes, which relates to Surgery, affords a concise view of the leading facts on the history, nature, and treatment of such local diseases as form the object of Surgery; the third and fourth exhibit a concise view, &c. of the various diseases that form the subject of Midwifery, or that occur during Infancy and Childhood; to each is added a Pharmacopœia, divided into three parts, viz. *Materia Medica*, Classification, and Extemporaneous Prescription; to which last is added "An Introduction to Nosology." This work, though it can lay claim to but little merit on the score of originality, is executed with such conciseness and perspicuity, as to render it an useful book of reference to young students.

A second edition, with an Appendix,

has made its appearance of Dr. BREE'S "Practical Enquiry into Disordered Respiration;" a valuable work, founded on his own extensive practice, in the manufacturing town of Birmingham.

Mr. KENTISH has published "A Second Essay on Burns; in which an Attempt is made to refute the Opinions of Mr. Earl and Sir Walter Farquhar, lately advanced on the supposed Benefit of the Application of Ice, in such Accidents." It will be recollected that Mr. Kentish, who has had much experience in some very dreadful cases of Burns, and who had repeatedly witnessed their fatal termination according to the old established treatment, adopted, as an improvement, the use of spirits of wine, oil of turpentine, or some other stimulant, instead of linseed-oil, which had been generally used: the ancient practice moreover of bleeding, purging, and adding to the debility of the system, he exchanged, with much advantage, for the use of a generous diet, and he administered rather freely, for the first two or three days after the accident, opium, and then wine, &c. In the present volume Mr. Kentish has introduced a number of new cases, still further illustrative of the superior efficacy of his practice; which, however, he has improved by occasionally administering some active aperient for the purpose of checking profuse discharge from the wounds, and by covering the wounds in that state with powdered chalk. A communication is inserted from Mr. Frederick Horn to the author, giving an account of a very desperate and dangerous case which was cured by the adoption of Mr. Kentish's practice, and which entitles it to more confidence than any *a priori* reasoning, however ingenious and scientific.

Dr. CHISHOLM has published a second edition, much enlarged, of "An Essay" which originally made its appearance several years since, "on the Malignant Pestilent Fever of the West India Islands." Dr. Chisholm adheres to his former opinion, (notwithstanding it has been strongly contested) that it was introduced into the West India Islands from Boulam, on the coast of Guinea, by one of the ships belonging to the Bulama Association, and thence into America, in consequence of the commercial intercourse between the Islands and that Continent. Nor has the Doctor's idea of the almost infallibility of Mercury in the cure of the disease been more fortunate: the Mercurial treatment having failed so frequently, as to have

left little confidence in its application. As Dr. *Chisholm's* situation of Inspector General of the Ordnance Medical Department, in the West Indies, required his personal appearance in the several Islands, he took the opportunity of obtaining a knowledge of the natural and political history: this knowledge he has communicated to his readers in a very ingenious, amusing, and, doubtless, in a very faithful manner.

A translation has appeared from the German of a work by DOCTOR CHRISTIAN GUSTAVUS STRUVE, entitled "Athenology; or, the Art of Preserving Feeble Life, and of supporting the Constitution under the Influence of innumerable Diseases." This work is divided into two parts: the first gives the author's Theory, the second his Practice. The first is whimsical and not always intelligible; the latter is a sort of dietetic system, which, in many respects, may be followed with advantage.

The same fanciful Physician is the author of "A Familiar Treatise on the Physical Education of Children during the early Period of their Lives: being a Compendium addressed to all Mothers who are seriously concerned for the Welfare of their Offspring." This strange performance has been translated by Dr. Willich, who has gravely prefixed to it, three Introductory Lectures on the same subject.

"The Harveian Oration" has been this year pronounced by Dr. VAUGHAN, in a style of very classical latinity: the orator justly laments that it should ever have been attempted to insulate, as it were, the science of Medicine, by separating it from that of Philosophy; and enlarges on the connection which should ever be considered as inseparable between the physician, the classical scholar, and the man of general literature. He proceeds, as is usual on this occasion, to sketch the characters, and commemorate the munificence of those members who have adorned the College by their talents, or added to its riches by their donations.

Dr. RUSH, whose former Treatise on the Yellow Fever we noticed on a former occasion, has lately published some "Observations upon the Origin of the Malignant, Bilious, or Yellow Fever, in Philadelphia, and upon the Means of preventing it; addressed to the Citizens of Philadelphia." The author continues his opinion, notwithstanding the violent opposition which it has encountered, that

the fever was originally occasioned by an accumulation of filth on the beach in the neighbourhood of the city: this opinion is rendered probable by the fact, that the most destructive fevers take their rise in very populous cities, and in those parts, usually, where the poor are most closely crowded together in lanes and alleys, and dirty houses. He then proceeds to give some very judicious advice to the Philadelphians relative to ventilation, cleanliness, and the speedy removal of all filth and offal from their streets and shores.

Mr. ISAAC CATHERAL, of Philadelphia, has published a short, but very ingenious and satisfactory "Memoir on the Analysis of the Black-vomit ejected in the last Stage of the Yellow Fever." The author began his observations on this frightful symptom, whilst the sickness raged so fatally at Philadelphia in 1793. His Memoir was offered to the Philosophical Society of that city in June, 1800, and contains the deliberate result of seven years investigation.

Dr. CURRIE, Fellow of the College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, has given, in a small Pamphlet, "A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Yellow Fever, and of the Proceedings of the Board of Health, in Philadelphia, in the year 1799: to which is added, a Collection of Facts and Observations respecting the Origin of the Yellow Fever in this Country; and a Review of the different Modes of treating it." The object of this publication seems to be threefold: in the first place, to prove that the Yellow Fever was derived from a foreign source; that it is not, as Dr. Currie formerly imagined, the same disease as the Typhus Gravior; and lastly, to shew the insufficiency of former modes of treatment, and point out that in which he had been most successful. The Sketch commences with an account of the approach and progress of the disease in 1799: the Doctor is of opinion that the introduction of it was owing, principally, to two infected ships from the Havannah and St. Domingo, (where the fever at that time raged) which were suffered to lie at wharfs; and partly, to goods brought from the same sickly ports being landed in the lighters. The quarantine too, was repeatedly violated by persons coming up from vessels under quarantine in the night, and returning on board before morning. Dr. Currie is of opinion, that the fever may be sufficiently distinguished from Typhus Gravior by the operation of the contagion of the former

former being confined chiefly to the latter end of summer or autumn, while that of the latter acts nearly equal at all times. Its contagious nature, the appearances on dissection, and some symptoms which he enumerates occurring in the generality of cases which prove mortal, seem to prove that it differs from bilious-fevers not only in degree but in kind. After having stated his reasons for objecting to the mode of practice proposed by Doctors Warren, Wright, Jackson, Maclean, and Chisholm, he enlarges on that which he adopted himself; this very judicious treatment varied according to the malignity of the attack: the free use of cathartics and two, three, or four moderate bleedings, according to circumstances, were of sensible service in most inflammatory cases. In other cases, where the fever began with great and sudden prostration of strength, and the symptoms continued with great oppression and weight about the heart, accompanied with pale or livid countenance, low pulse, and moderate heat, bleeding did manifest irreparable injury. The liberal use of sulphuric acid, sufficiently diluted with water, was occasionally useful. Wine, bark, and opium, so frequently beneficial in bilious and typhus-fevers, were decidedly injurious in every case of yellow-fever. Some additional observations on the treatment of yellow-fever, are added in a letter to the author from Dr. Hofack, who, considering the disease as a peculiar poison introduced into the system, endeavours, as much as possible, to moderate its action, and remove every other source of irritation.

Dr. BEDDOES has published "*Communications on the External and Internal Use of Nitrous-Acid; demonstrating its Efficacy in every Form of Venereal Disease, and extending its Use to other Complaints: with original Facts, and a Preliminary Discourse by the Editor.*" Dr. Beddoes, we are sorry to observe, has in this publication descended to illiberal insinuations, and even personal abuse against those who differ from him in opinion or in practice. This certainly is not the mode by which he can support his reputation, and we hope he will not again appear before the public, till he has acquired more command of his temper.

Dr. WILLAN has collected into one volume his much admired "*Reports on the Diseases in London during the Years 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, and 1800.*" A part of these reports was inserted in the *Monthly Magazine* for 1796 and 1797,

and in the *Medical and Physical Journal* for 1799. They are now republished, with some additional observations, and with a continuation of the reports to the end of the year 1800. Two-thirds of the cases occurred among the lower classes of people, mostly patients in the Public Dispensary near Temple Bar, whose District extends from Smithfield and St. Paul's to St. Martin's-lane and Tottenham-court-road: the remaining third occurred in private practice.

Dr. T. A. MURRAY, one of the Physicians to the Public Dispensary, has published, at the desire and at the expence of the "*Society for Bettering the Condition of the Poor,*" some sensible and humane "*Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis, as contributing to the Progress of Contagious Diseases, &c.*" Their situation is, indeed, melancholy, and if the opinion of Dr. Rush requires any corroboration, it might be sought for and found here, where an account, dreadful, and doubtless true, is given of the filthy and pestiferous dwellings of the crowded paupers of the metropolis, to which is justly attributed the annual sacrifice of many thousands unpitied and unthought-of victims." The object of this little pamphlet is to oppose the triumphant and desolating march of Death: the plan proposed is similar to that which has been adopted with such singular success at Manchester, under the auspices of Dr. Ferriar: it consists in taking or erecting houses at each of the extremities of London and Westminster, for the reception of persons destitute of accommodations, immediately on their being seized with fever—in cleansing and white-washing the apartments from which the diseased are taken—in being empowered to burn and destroy the bedding, curtains, &c. where found to be necessary, and replacing them with such as are clean, and less likely to retain infection. It is sincerely to be hoped, that some plan of this sort will speedily be adopted.

Dr. POWELL's "*Observations on the Bile and its Diseases, and on the Economy of the Liver,*" are chiefly valuable for the variety of chemical experiments which they relate. The Doctor has advanced a curious opinion, namely, that the bile is secreted, not from the *venæ portæ*, but from the hepatic artery, in support of which he adduces an anatomical fact, which is certainly very corroborative. Mr. ABERNETHY has reported a case in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1799, where, on dissection, the *venæ portæ* were

entirely

entirely wanting, yet good and perfect bile was found in the gall-bladder.

Mr. THOMAS CHEVALIER, F. L. S. has communicated to the public "An Introduction to a Course of Lectures on the Operations of Surgery," which does high honour to his feelings as a man, and affords the most favourable opinion of his professional skill. We scarcely ever perused a pamphlet with more pleasure than we have done this: as it is incapable of analysis, we must content ourselves with simply stating, that it contains a variety of advice to chyrurgical students, which is delivered in a very pleasing and elegant manner. No young man ought to enter on the profession of a surgeon without having read and profited by the instruction here laid down.

Dr. HULL has published "An Essay on Phlegmatia Dolens;" this painful disease, which till lately has attracted but little notice from medical writers, is here treated of in an extensive, and perhaps it may be thought in too diffuse, a manner, by our author, who, after having stated the symptoms of the disorder, the mode of its attack, and in what situation women are most liable to be affected by it, proceeds to the causes of the disease, which are considered under the three distinct heads of predisposing, exciting, and proximate causes: the *first* consists in an increased irritability and disposition to inflammation, peculiarly incident to pregnancy, increased by an over-distended and relaxed state of the vessels of the lower extremities. Dr. Hull states the *exciting* causes to be contusions or injuries of the abdominal and other muscles inserted in the pelvis or thigh, or of the cellular texture connected with these muscles, occasioned by the long-continued pressure of the head of the child in its passage through the pelvis; the application of cold and moisture; suppression or diminution of the lochia, or of the secretion of milk; food taken in too great a quantity, or of too rich and stimulating a quality; standing or walking too early after delivery, before the vessels of the lower extremities have recovered their tone. The *proximate* causes, he says, consist in an inflammatory affection, producing, suddenly, a considerable effusion of serum and coagulating lymph from the exhalants into the cellular membrane of the limb. Having dwelt a considerable time on the nature and causes of the phlegmatia dolens, Dr. Hull proceeds to treat of its cure; this portion of the volume is considerably expanded: the author says, that there are three pe-

riods in the complaint which require different modes of treatment, and which are more or less distinctly marked, both with respect to the systematic and topical affections in different cases. These several indications are there explained, and the method of treatment laid down, adapted to different constitutions and different circumstances. The author concludes with giving the character and synonyms of phlegmatia and its species, with their most proper place in the nosological system of Cullen.

"Views of the Bones, Muscles, Viscera, and Organs, of the Senses, copied from the most celebrated Authors; together with several Additions from Nature: the Whole consisting of twenty-three Folio Tables, with Explanations, by ANDREW FYFE." The whole of this accurate and useful work is comprehended in the following, which was published by Mr. Fyfe at the same time, and is, perhaps, one of the most complete collections extant; it is entitled, "A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body; illustrated by upwards of one hundred and sixty Tables, containing near seven hundred Figures, copied from the most celebrated Authors and from Nature." The price of this work, which occupies three quarto volumes, is five guineas: the engravings are, generally speaking, well executed and neatly coloured: it may be proper to mention, that the letter-press, without any references, contained in this last-noticed work, is separately published in two duodecimo volumes (price 10s. 6d.) intitled, "A Compendium of the Anatomy of the Human Body, intended principally for the Use of Students."

Dr. DENMAN has published "Engravings of Two Uterine Polypi," from preparations in the Museum of the late Dr. Hunter. The plates are of a folio size, and admirably well executed: the descriptions are in English and French, with references to the third chapter of the Doctor's Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, in which the subject of uterine polypi is treated: and a second and revised edition of which latter work has lately made its appearance.

Mr. BURNS has published, in two octavo volumes, a part of a Course of Lectures which he read upon Surgery three years ago, at the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow: the preliminary dissertation on some of the laws of the animal economy is curious, but the author has thrown but little light upon the subject from which his volumes take their title. Mr.

Burns

Burns adopts the questionable theory of vegetable and even mineral vitality: "Life (says he) is a principle which we can only detect and judge of by its operations and actions, and when these are not exhibited, we are apt, though sometimes erroneously, to conclude that the body is dead. The leading property of life is to communicate a preservative power to every individual with which it is connected. This simple preservative power is a discriminating mark of the presence of life, which, however, cannot always be detected until we apply destroying causes: "the blood when newly drawn—the sap of vegetables,—the living egg—resist cold by an imperceptible operation, to a much greater degree when alive than after their peculiar life departs; they resist all the efforts of chemical agents which act on common matter, nor is it possible to decompose or injure them in this way until they lose their specific life, and descend in the scale of existence." Mr. Burns proceeds to a discussion concerning the vitality of the blood, the pulse, the equilibrium of action and sympathy, the actions of the nervous energy, the periods in morbid actions, the classification of actions, and the different systems of pathology.

A second edition has appeared of Dr. HOOPER's "Compendious Medical Dictionary," and the *eighth* of Dr. HEALDE's "Translation of the London Pharmacopœia," revised and adapted to the last improved edition of the College, with an Index, shewing the general doses of medicine, by Dr. LATHAM.

An anonymous translation is published of Dr. CULLEN's "Nosology;" the necessity of reducing from a learned into the vulgar language a work of science, addressed to scientific men, is to be lamented: the necessity existing, however, the reduction is to be commended. But the translator had another object in view, besides that of accommodating to an inglorious class of practitioners the Nosology of Cullen; he has endeavoured to remedy the want of, by supplying a synoptical table of the system, and he has adopted a very simple method, by which is obviated the difficulty of referring, from any given genus, to the order and class under which it is comprised. Tables are also subjoined to this volume, one containing, in alphabetical order, the English or common names of diseases, and referring each to its proper place in the system; another, explaining the importance and derivation of the terms which are employed by Dr.

Cullen. On the whole, this is a useful publication, though we cannot speak so highly concerning the accuracy of the translation as we wish to do.

Dr. ROLLO has published "A short Account of the Royal Artillery Hospital at Woolwich, with some Observations on the Management of Artillery Soldiers respecting the Preservation of Health." The information contained in these pages will be found extremely useful to those who are concerned in the establishment or regulation of an infirmary: the most vigilant and wise precautions are in every instance taken to prevent the possibility of contagion: cleanliness, frequent changes of linen, fumigation of cloaths, prevention of all intercourse among fever-patients, are among the salutary means adopted to prevent infection from spreading in the Royal Artillery Hospital, an account of the situation, structure, and economical arrangements of which is given. Some judicious observations will, moreover, be found in this volume on temporary buildings and military-hospitals—on huts and tents—on hospital-ships—waggons and other conveyances for the sick, and on the convalescent barracks at Woolwich. We are sorry that Dr. Rollo has paid so little attention to the style in which he has communicated his information: every page almost is disgraced by some gross grammatical blunders!

Dr. HAYGARTH has published a very sensible and scientific "Letter to Dr. Percival on the Prevention of Infectious Fevers; and an Address to the College of Physicians at Philadelphia on the Prevention of the American Pestilence." The letter to Dr. Percival is divided into two parts, the first comprehending preliminary principles, wherein the author inquires into the laws which regulate the communication of febrile infection, both as to the period during which the infection remains in a latent state, that is, the intervention of time which elapses between the patient's exposure to the pestilential influence, and the commencement of the fever; and as to the proportion of persons who are susceptible of it. The second part of this letter contains practical considerations of the utmost importance, deducible from the preliminary principles. What remains of the work is an application of Dr. Haygarth's principles to fevers in the army and navy, and to the American pestilence.

A Physician has communicated some anonymous "Instructions relative to Self-prefer-

preservation during the Prevalence of Contagious Disease." As these instructions are less intended for the benefit of medical practitioners than for the heads of families and proprietors of schools, &c. the author justly conceives that Dr. Hargrave's more philosophical treatise on the subject should not supersede the necessity of his own work, which, indeed, is plain and simple, and likely to be useful to the community at large. The following are the subjects considered: "What is meant by a contagious fever? When it occurs in a family, what precautions should be observed by the nurses and attendants?—by the relatives?—by visitors?" Of the proper regimen and diet, during the prevalence of contagious diseases.—Of certain reputed preservatives.—Of the management of the sick-room."

"The Plague not contagious; or, a Dissertation on the Source of Epidemic and Pestilential Diseases; in which it is attempted to prove, by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, &c. by Charles Maclean, M. D." The purpose of this work is expressed in the title-page, but we believe that the author's general position, that no disease which affects the same person more than once during life can ever be communicated by contagion is very insufficiently supported, and if so, exceedingly dangerous.

Having extended to an unusual length our account of Medical Publications, it is time that we should proceed to another subject—a subject in no very remote degree connected with the science of Medicine, namely—

PHYSICS.

Mr. HILL's "Practical Observations on the Use of Oxygen in the Cure of Diseases," revive our hopes of the efficacy of this gas: Mr. Hill is certainly intitled to considerable attention, for after having instituted an examination of the properties of gaseous fluids, he tried their effects on his own constitution, and received from them much benefit, before he would administer them to his patients. Though not a perfect panacea, this vital fluid appears to be extremely active and remedial in a variety of diseases, chiefly, however, in those which arise from debility or want of energy in the constitution. Nineteen cases, out of many others, are related in this volume, where the patients were cured or relieved by inhaling oxygen gas, which Mr. Hill thinks may be exhibited with most advantage to young subjects,

as it contributes to the expansion of their parts: to persons in the decline of life, that is to say, from about the age of forty-five, our author is of opinion that it should be administered sparingly, and with much caution. Mr. Hill has added a few experiments on the vegetation of plants, which is extremely accelerated by the application of oxygen to their roots: he proposes, in a future publication, which will contain the result of farther experiments on the use of oxygen in the cure of diseases, to give a delineation of the apparatus which he employs in applying it to trees.

"Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, by HUMPHREY DAVY." We have already had occasion to notice, with considerable approbation, a former production of this young author, which was contained in the first volume of the West-country Contributions, and our high opinion of his talents is by no means diminished by the present work. Indeed we think Mr. Davy bids fair to be at the head of the Chemical Philosophers of this country. The present publication consists of researches—1. Into the analysis of nitric acid and nitrous gas, and the production of nitrous oxides—2. Into the combinations of nitrous oxide, and its decomposition—3. Relating to the respiration of nitrous oxide, and other gases—4. Relating to the effects produced by the respiration of nitrous oxide on different individuals. It appears that Mr. Davy has as much courage as industry and ingenuity, for he exposed himself to the most imminent danger of death, by breathing pure hydro-carbonate. Not less interesting than this description of his sufferings, resulting from this hazardous attempt, is his animated picture of the sublime enthusiastic emotions with which his whole frame swelled after breathing the nitrous oxide for an hour and a quarter! We trust, however, that in future he will consider his life as too precious to science to be again so unnecessarily hazarded. Several experiments, made by confining warm-blooded animals in jars full of nitrous oxide, are described in this ingenious work, and Mr. Davy has deduced the following conclusions from them:—1. That warm-blooded animals die in nitrous oxide infinitely sooner than in common air or oxygen; but not nearly in so short a time as in gases incapable of affecting positive changes in the venous blood, or in non-respirable gases—2. The larger animals live longer in nitrous oxide than

than the smaller ones, and young animals die in it sooner than old ones of the same species—3. When animals, after breathing nitrous oxide; are removed from it before complete exhaustion has taken place, they are capable of being restored to health under the action of atmospheric air—4. Peculiar changes are effected in the organs of animals, by the respiration of nitrous oxide. In animals destroyed by it, the arterial blood is purple red, the lungs are covered with purple spots, both the hollow and compact muscles are apparently very irritable, and the brain is dark coloured—5. Animals are destroyed by the respiration of mixtures of nitrous oxide and hydrogen, nearly in the same time as by pure nitrous oxide; they are capable of living for a great length of time in nitrous oxide mingled with very minute quantities of oxygen or common air.

Dr. GARNET has published the "Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry, delivered at the Royal Institution of Great Britain." The work is divided into thirty sections, corresponding with the same number of lectures: the Professor, as might be expected from his extensive knowledge and abundant means of information, has taken a wide field of enquiry, and sketched the most recent discoveries in the science on which he treats.

A Translation has appeared from the French, of a work, intitled "Elements of the Natural History and Chemical Analysis of Mineral Substances, for the Use of Central Schools, by MATHURIN JAMES BRISSON." This work, which is principally intended as a text book, is correct in its definitions, clear in its descriptions, and judicious in its arrangements: these are the chief requisites of such a work, and stamp a high value on the present.

A Translation has also appeared, in two octavo volumes, from the French of J. B. BOUILLON LAGRANGE of "A Manual of a Course of Chemistry; or, a Series of Experiments and Illustrations necessary to form a Complete Course of that Science." This work, by a Professor in the Central Schools of Paris, and in the School of Pharmacy, was originally undertaken, it seems, for the author's own pupils in the Polytechnic School: it contains a great number of separate instructions, distributed according to the method of Fourcroy, and exhibits a detail of various new experiments which have never before been described in any elemen-

tary treatise. The translation of this work, it should be observed, is, in some respects, of superior value to its original, the plates of the latter being merely outlines, and those in the former being accurate and highly finished engravings: two new plates are also added, which are not in the original; one delineating the chemical characters adopted by the French; and the other, two different articles of chemical apparatus necessary to illustrate the description given of them by the author. At the end of the second volume, the translator has added some notes and tables.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, AND TOURS.

Nothing can more strikingly evince the truth of the poet's remark, in that often-quoted couplet,

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes, &c.

than the circumstance, so honourable to the learned men of two hostile countries, that, while between them all commerce and all intercourse has been as much as possible impeded, the literary societies of both have not suffered their peaceful and scientific correspondence to be interrupted by the din of arms. By order of the Constituent Assembly of France, a voyage was performed in the Recherche and Esperance, ships of war, during the years 1791, 1792, 1793, and 1794, under the command of Rear-admiral Bruix d'Entrecasteaux, in search of the unfortunate La Pérouse and his companions; through the mediation of Sir Joseph Banks, the papers which contained an account of the voyage, and which had fallen into the hands of the English by means of a cruiser, were remitted to the French Government, in consequence of which they were drawn up in the shape of a Narrative by M. LABILLARDIERRE, a Correspondent of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, a Member of the Society of Natural History, and one of the Naturalists attached to the Expedition. Two Translations have appeared in the English language of the Narrative of M. Labillardiere, one published by Mr. Stockdale, and the other by Mr. Debrett: each is illustrated by many engravings, and a chart exhibiting the tracks of the ships: it is generally acknowledged, we believe, that, as the *embellishments* of Mr. Debrett far exceed those of the rival editor, so the *translation* of Mr. Stockdale is superior to the other in elegance and fidelity. This expedition was, in every respect, a most unsuccessful and a most uncommon one: the scientific men who attended it were extremely ill-accommodated, and the officers of the expedition

had perhaps little less reason to complain of the inconvenience which they suffered from the numerous trunks and packages of the literati. In short, however honourable—and it certainly was very honourable on the part of the Constituent Assembly, to send ships for the discovery of whatever remnant might be alive of La Pérouse's crew—they seem to have paid very inadequate attention to the convenience and accommodation of the crew in so distant and dangerous a voyage. The narrow limits of our article prohibit us from accompanying the voyagers in their disastrous track: suffice it to say, that the Admiral pursued, as nearly as possible, that which had been pointed out to Pérouse, till, having heard at the Cape, by two French captains, that, being at Batavia, Commodore Hunter had informed them that he had seen at the Admiralty Islands some natives dressed in the uniform of the French navy, he committed a venial error in departing from his instructions, and immediately went thither, pregnant with hopes that proved abortive. It is not to be accounted for, that as Captain Hunter arrived at the Cape some hours before M. d'Entrecasteaux failed, the latter should not have obtained more accurate and complete information: the report seemed to be entirely unfounded, for after having examined these islands with the utmost care and minuteness, the Admiral could learn nothing of Pérouse and his companions. After pursuing a devious and unsuccessful course, the voyagers passed through Dampier's Strait, to examine the North-coast of New Britain: here they lost their Admiral: hence proceeding to Waygiou, an island near Pitt's Strait, they finally and fatally landed at Batavia, at which place they were detained on account of the war, and lost the greater part of their crew! The survivors were dispersed, and but few, it is feared, ever returned to their native country! Respecting the advantages which science has derived from this disastrous voyage, it is generally allowed, that M. Labillardiere was an excellent naturalist, but an insufficient philosopher: he was indebted for nautical observations to M. Legrand, and M. Piron, painter to the expedition, presented him with a copy of all his drawings. As most of the islands which were visited had been visited before, much new information is not to be expected: M. Labillardiere, however, has given a very interesting description of some savages with whom we were unacquainted, and he

has made many and valuable additions to the science of natural history.

It is sufficient to say, that the following work is compiled with judgment and ability, and that a very good Map of Africa is prefixed, upon which the routes of the different travellers are delineated:—"The Modern Traveller; Volume I. containing the compressed Travels of Mungo Park; Volume II. those of Ledyard, Lucas, and Sonnini, in Africa; Volume III. those of Browne, Savary, and Volney; and Volume IV. containing those of Vaillant in Africa.

Now we are on the subject of African travellers, it might be expected that we should give some account of the *celebrated* Damberger, *celebrated*, if disgrace and infamy can be supposed to confer celebrity; such an account, however, having already appeared in the present volume of our journal, we shall merely refer our readers to it (see page 387) for perusal, stating, that Mr. DAMBERGER-TAURINIUS-SCHRÖDTER's "Travels in the Interior of Africa," have appeared in a duodecimo edition, long since the public has been in possession of the knowledge that they are a complete forgery from alpha to omega! Such is the gaping avidity for any thing new and wonderful!

A *shilling* pamphlet has been published, "Of the Shoemaker, Schrödter; the Printer, Taurinius; and the Cabinet-maker, Damberger; three Travellers, who never travelled at all, but fabricated their Accounts in one Manufactory." A full, yet concise, history of the infamous forgery is here given, in an entertaining manner; but the pamphlet itself, of thirty-two pages, which is sold for *one shilling*, is as great an imposition as the travels which it professes to detect.

RICHARD WHARTON, Esq. has published some "Observations on the Authenticity of Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia; in Reply to some Passages in Browne's Travels through Egypt, Africa, and Syria; to which is added, a Comparative View of Life and Happiness in Europe and in Caffaria." This is a weak and ungentlemanlike attack on Mr. Browne, because some passages in the work of that scientific traveller appeared to the confused imagination of this writer, as reflecting on the credibility of Mr. Bruce's narrative: Mr. Wharton has displayed a degree of personal severity, which disgraces his temper; and a degree of ignorance on the subject which employs his pen, that discredits his understanding.

“Travels from France to Italy, through the Lepontine Alps; or, an Itinerary of the Road from Lyons to Turin, by the Way of the Pays-de-Vaud, the Valais, and across the Mounts Great St. Bernard, Simpton, and St. Gothard; with Topographical and Historical Descriptions of the principal Places which lie contiguous to the Route; including some Philosophical Observations on the Natural History, and Elevation of that Part of the Alps: to which are added, Remarks on the Course of the Rhone, from its Source, to the Mediterranean Sea, by ALBANIS BEAUMONT, author of the *Rhætian and Maritime Alps*, &c. &c. Folio, with Plates.” On a former occasion, when we noticed Mr. Beaumont’s *Travels* through the Rhætian and Maritime Alps, it was observed, that much of the value of his book consisted in the elegance of the type and paper, and the beauty of the engravings; we are afraid that the remark is not entirely inapplicable to the present work: the author, though still a superficial philosopher, is, however, a more correct writer. Mr. Beaumont’s deficiency of judgment is evinced in the introduction of much extraneous matter, and the omission of much information, which we had a right to expect from him after so interesting a tour.

“*Travels in the French Republic; containing a circumstantial View of the Present State of Learning, the Arts, Manufactures, Learned Societies, Manners, &c. in that Country*, by THOMAS BÜGGE, Professor of Mathematical Astronomy, &c. &c. translated from the Danish, by JOHN JONES, L. L. D.” Mr. Bügge undertook a journey to Paris, in order to confer with the French Commissioners, respecting the establishment of a general uniformity of weights and measures. As a man of shrewd observation, he suffered nothing to elude his notice; and, as a man of strong sense, his remarks are sound and judicious. The translator, in his Preface, has given a biographical sketch of the author, and the translation itself is correct.

Mr. FELL has published, in one octavo volume, his “*Tour through the Batavian Republic during the latter Part of the Year 1800.*” It contains a very intelligent, and a very impartial, narration of the revolutions and recent events in that country; an interesting account also is given of its present domestic state, with anecdotes of leading characters, and of the late English invasion.—It is in all re-

spects an interesting and seasonable publication.

Mr. WARNER, of Bath, whom we have twice accompanied, with a great deal of pleasure, in his *Pedestrian Excursions* through Wales, has taken “*A Walk through some of the Western Counties of England*,” and has given to the public an account of his rambles in the same pleasant, sensible, and vivacious manner as before. Mr. Warner’s antiquarian propensity sometimes betrays him into dry and unnecessary disquisitions; but his cultivated taste and varied information render him a very amusing and profitable tourist.

The indefatigable Dr. MAJOR has published a supplementary volume (the sixth) of “*The British Tourists.*” The present completes this useful and very pleasing work; and contains Pennant’s London; the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; the principal sea-bathing places; with those that are most famous for mineral waters; together with lists of the cities, boroughs, market-towns, &c. in England and Wales, and their distances from London.

AGRICULTURE.

LORD SOMERVILLE, the late very excellent President of the Board of Agriculture, has presented the public, in one quarto volume, with a further Illustration and Vindication of “*The System followed during the two last Years,*” by that Society. The Board of Agriculture is certainly not a very popular institution, nor will it ever be, so long as 1500*l.* per annum, out of 3000*l.* the pitiful and pinching grant, is devoted to salaries, house, and office! The present volume embraces a variety of interesting subjects, and every page evinces the noble author to have been indefatigable in his endeavours to improve the system of agriculture and husbandry in Great Britain. The dissertations on the growth and production of sheep and wool, as well Spanish as English, merit particular attention. Lord Somerville is extremely partial to the Spanish breed of sheep, and contends for the great superiority of Spanish management above that of the English. He deprecates the rage for breeding long-woolled sheep, such as Lincoln, Cotswould, Romney Marsh, and new Leicester; and contends that our climate, from the most northern parts to the most southern, can grow wool of the finest possible quality. It is hinted, in no very obscure terms, that for the more effectual discouragement

agement of cloths made from British wool, some manufacturers, through a most mean and narrow policy, have sent cloths to the London market *purposely ill-manufactured*: “such an idea must suggest itself (says Lord Somerville) when we see the native cloths produced worse in quality than those made long ago, such as hunter’s cloths, and other sorts known in the London markets.” In that portion of this work which treats of implements of husbandry, machines, &c. a plate is given, exhibiting the size and form of a knife with which the Portuguese, by a separation of the spinal marrow, slaughter their cattle. It is sincerely to be hoped, that this humane and expeditious method may take place of that revolting practice which prevails in this country of knocking down the animal; it is astonishing with what expedition and regularity a man may slaughter a number of animals without being head lined, by standing in the front of each, holding him by the horn in the left-hand, and passing the knife over its brow through the vertebræ of the neck into the spine. His Lordship, for the encouragement of this humane method, offers, that any of the operators in our public slaughter-houses, who desire it, may be instructed in the Portugal manner, of what is called “laying down cattle.”

Messrs. BAILEY and CULLEY have drawn up, for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, “A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Northumberland; with Observations on the Means of its Improvement.” A curious account is here given of the state of the collieries, and the probable period of their exhaustion: it has indeed been asserted, that the coals in this country are inexhaustible. Mr Williams, in his “Natural History of the Mineral Kingdoms,” is of a different opinion, and thinks it a matter of such importance as to deserve the serious attention of the Legislature: From a view of the different seams of coal in St. Anthon’s and in Montague Main’s colliery, a calculation is made of the quantity of coal in an acre of ground, supposing the aggregate thickness of the various seams to be six yards: the result of this calculation is, that an acre will yield 6453 Newcastle chaldrons. A Newcastle chaldron, we are informed, is fifty-three hundred weight; a London chaldron thirty six heaped Winchester bushels, and weighs, on an average, twenty-eight hundred weight and a half, according to the quality of the coals;

which weights being nearly in the ratio of eight to fifteen, it is always reckoned that eight Newcastle chaldrons make fifteen London chaldrons! Now the quantity of coals annually raised is about one million of chaldrons, which number divided by 6453, the number of chaldrons per acre gives a quotient of nearly 155 acres a year, which are cleared of coals six yards thick: again, by estimating the breadth occupied by the caking coals, to be, on an average, eight miles broad, and twenty-five miles long, there will be about 200 square miles, or 128,000 acres of coal proper for exportation: then the whole area, 128,000; divided by the yearly consumption, 155, gives 825 years as the *short* time to elapse before this space will be wrought out. Only 825 years! really the very thought of it makes one shiver with cold! “A matter of such importance” certainly deserves the serious attention of the Legislature! But Messrs. and Bailey and Culley have some reasons for thinking, that a thickness of seam equal to six yards will not be obtained over an extent of 200 square miles: probably not more, on an average, than four yards, in which case, the coal will be exhausted in 550 years: and if the aggregate thickness of the seams to be obtained should prove only three yards—which supposition, however, every man who has the least regard for his family 500 years hence must very ardently hope to be unfounded—in this melancholy case, the lapse of little more than 400 years will witness the extinction of the collieries! Messrs. Bailey and Culley have drawn up their Report according to the plan laid down by the Board of Agriculture, and have executed their task with much ability and judgment.

The Rev. LUKE HESLOP, Archdeacon of Bucks, has instituted “A Comparative Statement of the Food produced from Arable and Grass land, and the Returns arising from each; with Observations on the late Inclosures, and the probable Effect of a General Act for Inclosing Commons or Wastes, Heaths,” &c. In the Report of the Committee of Waste-lands, an extraordinary and rapid increase of inclosures is stated to have taken place, from the period at which we ceased to be an exporting, and began to be an importing country; notwithstanding this balance is against us, the Committee proceeds to recommend, as a means of preventing the recurrence of scarcity, a general inclosing system to be adopted. This seeming inconsistency Mr. Heslop has exposed, and

contends that the inclosure of lands now under the plough would rather diminish than increase the growth of wheat. "From a review (says he) of this district (the parts of Buckinghamshire below the Chiltern Hills), and of those favourable to grass, to which my observations have extended, it appears, that in several parishes which have been *long inclosed*, an acre of arable land is not to be found; in others, the quantity is extremely small, and not sufficient in any, I apprehend, to supply feed and food for the inhabitants, though the quantity of arable land prior to the inclosures might be estimated, on the average, at about two-thirds of the whole open fields." Mr. Heslop is of opinion, that inclosures operate as a temptation to farmers to convert their arable-land into pasture, in order to avoid the expence and trouble of tillage. We are sorry that he lives in a neighbourhood where the farmers are so lazy; and we cannot by any means assent to his censure as just in a general application. We may perhaps take an opportunity of considering Mr. Heslop's arguments more at large, on some future occasion, and shall content ourselves with observing at present, that if a General Inclosure Bill did not produce the conversion of a single acre of pasture-land into arable, it would yet be beneficial, as that pasture-land, by being kept dry by ditches, and kept warm by fences, would produce inconceivably more feed, than in its present wet and unsheltered state.

The last work which has come before us on this subject, is intitled "A Review of the Corrected Agricultural Survey of Lincolnshire, by Arthur Young, Esq. published in 1799, by Authority of the Board of Agriculture; together with an Address to the Board, a Letter to its Secretary, and Remarks on the recent Publication of John Lord Somerville, and on the Subject of Inclosures, by THOMAS STONE." Mr. Arthur Young has fallen into the hands of a very caustic reviewer; it must be acknowledged, however, that he suffers in very good company: the Members of the Board of Agriculture in general, and its two first Presidents in particular, all submit to the animadversions of this shrewd and well-informed writer. Mr. Stone, it must be observed, however, feels some personal irritation: Sir John Sinclair, it seems, requested him to prepare a Sketch of the Report of the Rural Economy of the County of Lincoln: a sketch—a mere sketch—was in consequence presented; and the author (who

by the bye has given in the present volume the most unequivocal evidence of his competency to the undertaking) devoted as much time and industry as could be spared from his ordinary avocations to collect useful information for the completion of his work. After all his toil and diligence, however, Mr. Secretary Young was, in a very unceremonious manner, appointed to the Lincolnshire Survey, in exclusion of Mr. Stone, who, determined not to lose his labour, has arranged the materials which he collected, and presented the result of his own inquiries and observations in the form of a critique on the Secretary's Survey, which we should hope, for the honour of the Board, it cannot wholly deserve. It must be confessed, that Mr. Stone appears to be better qualified than Mr. Young for the task which the latter gentlemen has executed. Mr. Stone is well acquainted with the rural economy of Lincolnshire, and brings too many proofs of Mr. Young's insufficiency, as a reporter, to leave any doubt on whose side the superiority rests. Lord Somerville is castigated in this work: Mr. Stone is an advocate for the horse rather than the ox, against the use of which his Lordship is so decidedly hostile—the parties are also at issue respecting the breed of sheep—Lord Somerville is for encouraging the growth of Spanish wool in this country, and the Reviewer for the importation of it in preference; the article of wool being only a secondary consideration in the breed of sheep. On the whole, although this volume is written with a degree of severity which is not becoming, we must recommend the perusal of it as containing many sensible remarks and much useful information.

Several pamphlets have appeared on the proposed Drainage of Lincolnshire Fens: an undertaking which, it is much to be hoped, will be speedily and effectually accomplished. They who are immediately intrusted in this important business will, doubtless, lose no opportunity of profiting by any observations which may be offered to them on the subject: those by Mr. Stone and Mr. Chapman, will amply repay the perusal.

From Agriculture we proceed to notice the few publications which have appeared on

LAW.

MR. ILLINGSWORTH'S "Inquiry into the Laws, Ancient and Modern, respecting Forestalling, Regrating, and Engrossing; together with adjudged Cases, Copies of original Records, and Proceed-
ings

ings in Parliament relative to those Subjects: particularly interesting at the present Time." The learned author, after having considered the offence of raising the price of victuals, among ancient nations, enlarges on the offence, as it is regarded by the statute and common-law of this country: he then points out the various acts of Parliament which relate to it, and the reasons for their enactment; and states those statutes which have been repealed, and the reasons on which such repeal was founded.

"Principles of the Bankrupt-Law, by ARCHIBALD CULLEN, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and a Commissioner of Bankrupts." This is a very concise, intelligible, and useful work: the author appears to have omitted nothing essential to the elucidation of his subject, and to have inserted nothing irrelevant or trifling. The work is divided into five books: in the first of which, the author considers the persons who may be bankrupts; in the second, he treats of those acts which make a person a bankrupt; in the third, he discusses the commission, and the proceedings under it; in the fourth, he gives an account of suits and other proceedings at law and in equity; and in the concluding book, enters into the consideration of commissions against partners.

Mr. WYATT has published an edition of the "Practical Register in Chancery, with the addition of the modern Cases, and a copious Index:" which, notwithstanding its acknowledged usefulness, was out of print.

Mr. IMPEY has published a second edition, corrected and considerably improved, of "The Office of Sheriff: shewing its History, Antiquity, Powers, and Duties; the Manner of appointing the High-Sheriff, his Under-Sheriff, and other Deputies: also the Election of Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, with the By-Laws of the City relating thereto; and other useful Matter: together with the Nature of Actions, by and against Sheriffs, including all the modern Determinations to the end of Trinity-Term last; with necessary precedents of Returns to Writs, &c. To which is added, the Office and Duty of Coroner: with an Appendix of useful Precedents."

The eighth volume has appeared of Messrs. DURNFORD and EAST'S "Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Court of King's Bench," which are now brought down to Trinity-Term, 1800. This volume bears the same cha-

rafter for strict accuracy, which so eminently distinguished the former: it is much to be regretted that Mr. Durnford has now withdrawn himself from all further concern in these very valuable Reports, and it is also apprehended, from the duties of his profession.

Mr. DILLON has published "A Report of a Case argued and determined in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, in Easter-Term, 40 George III. between the Right Hon. Lord Petre, Plaintiff, and the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, and Earl Gower, his Majesty's Post-master General, Defendants; with an Appendix." To relate the circumstances of this curious case, would lead us too much into detail: we must refer to the book, simply stating, that the case is reported in a distinct and accurate manner.

The following work contains much and various information in a small compass, and will be found particularly useful to those whose law-library is not large; "Memoranda Legalia; or, an Alphabetical Digest of the Laws of England, adapted to the Use of the Lawyer, the Merchant, and the Trader; by GEORGE CLARK, Attorney-at-Law."

The same recommendation may be justly given to "The Spirit of Marine Laws; or, a Compendium of the Statutes relating to the Admiralty; being a concise and perspicuous Abridgement of all the Acts relative to Navigation; Alphabetically arranged, and the Substance and References to the several Clauses placed in the Margin; by JOHN IRVING MAXWELL, of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late of the Royal Navy."

A third volume has made its appearance of "An Abridgement of the Modern Determinations in the Courts of Law and Equity; being a Supplement to Viner's Abridgement; by several Gentlemen in the respective Branches of the Law. Volume III. Creditor and Bankrupt.—Durefs."

Several pamphlets have appeared agitating the question, whether the Coronation Oath is incompatible with the Emancipation of Catholics: they who wish to see this subject ably discussed, may refer, on the one side, to Mr. REEVE'S "Considerations on the Coronation Oath, to Maintain the Protestant reformed Religion, and the Settlement of the Church of England, as prescribed by Stat. I. William and Mary, c. 6, and Stat. V. Anne, c. 8; wherein it is contended that the King, who is more peculiarly con-

sidered as the Guardian of the Church than he is of the State, cannot emancipate the Catholics from their present Disabilities, without endangering the Security and Stability of the Church, and, of course, without violating that Part of the Coronation Oath, by which he Swears to Maintain it to the *utmost of his Power*." On the other side of the question, they may refer to Mr. Butler's "Letter to a Nobleman, on the proposed Repeal of the Penal Laws which now remain in Force against the Irish Roman Catholic;" and a pamphlet entitled "The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered upon the Principles of existing Laws; with Supplemental Observations on the Coronation Oath, by a Barrister," where we think Mr. Reeves's arguments are very completely overthrown. The following short argument, urged by this Barrister, seems decisive: "Admitting, (says he,) for the sake of argument, that the Sovereign is pledged to his subjects, by the engagement contracted at his coronation, to continue the exclusion of Catholics from Parliament, (although the supposition is absurd, since, by the King alone, they could not be admitted,) yet if the three estates of the realm, in Parliament assembled, shall present a Bill to his Majesty, praying that the disability to which Catholics are liable may be removed, surely his Majesty may grant his royal sanction, since the very form of the Bill expressly states, that the measure is proposed with the advice and consent of his subjects." Mr. Reeves' pamphlet has also, among many others, provoked the four following replies, all of which may be consulted with advantage: I. "A short View of the Catholic Question, in a Letter to a Counsellor at Law in Dublin, by the Hon. HENRY AUGUSTUS DILLON, M. P." II. "A further Supplement (occasioned by the second edition of Mr. Reeves' "Considerations on the Coronation Oath,") to a pamphlet intitled "The Question, as to the Admission of Catholics to Parliament, considered on the Principles of existing Laws, by JOHN JOSEPH DILLON, of Lincoln's-inn, Esq. Barrister-at-Law." III. "General Opinions on the Conduct of Ministers, with respect to the past and present State of Ireland, and inculcating the Justice and Policy of Catholic Emancipation, by THOMAS TOWNSHEND, Esq. Barrister-at Law, and a Member of the Irish Parliament." IV. "The Case of Conscience

Solved; or, Catholic Emancipation proved to be compatible with the Coronation Oath, in a Letter from a Casuist in the Country to his Friend in Town: with a Supplement in Answer to Considerations on the said Oath, by JOHN REEVES, Esq."

From Law we proceed to the more engaging subject of

POETRY.

Arduous as is the task, and noble as are the powers required "to build the lofty" epic, true genius, in the just confidence of its strength, shrinks not from the labour; and we have lately witnessed more than one instance where its exertions have been rewarded by success.

Mr. SOUTHEY'S "Joan of Arc*" has gained him high poetic honours, and we are inclined to believe that Mr. Cottle will obtain no mean renown from "Alfred." The subject of this latter poem is peculiarly happy: the very name of Alfred makes every Briton's heart beat high for liberty, and prepare himself for death in the defence of it: yet the successful achievements and eventful life of this hero have not hitherto been celebrated in song, except by Sir Richard Blackmore, over whose poem, Oblivion, like the tree of Java—the poisonous Upas, has long since thrown her deadly shade. Mr. Cottle, in a well-written preface, has hinted to the unreflecting reader the labour of his undertaking, he has stated "the difficulty of supporting, through so long a Poem, the simple voice of nature, when she frowns and when she smiles—of arranging characters, and distinguishing each by a series of appropriate actions—of maintaining perspicuity at all times—of introducing that variety of pause in the versification, which shall destroy monotonous harmony without degenerating into harshness—of preserving an uniform elevation of style—of sustaining the interest, and finally, of producing a consistent whole."—A tale of love has generally been that with which our poets have endeavoured to interest our affections and excite our sympathies. In the sincere and unshaken attachment of Alfred and Alswitha, Mr. Cottle has exhibited the conjugal affection in its purity—has certainly had a more dignified passion to

* Mr. Southey has just published a metrical romance, entitled "Thaliba the Destroyer," but not having yet had an opportunity of reading it, we must defer, till a future occasion, any opinion of its merits.

develope, and has produced a better effect than could be accomplished by any display of the earlier and more romantic attachments. Who does not feel respect for the author who is attracted by such motives, and who states himself to have been, in some measure, influenced to the delineation of conjugal fidelity and love, "from the hope of counteracting, in a small degree, the influence of those writers, particularly the dramatic, who (to the great injury of society, as well as sacrifice of truth, and with an uniformity not very honourable to their invention,) delight in representing profound misery as the almost invariable attendant on the marriage state." Mr. Cottle, in a future edition of his Poem, will, doubtless, avail himself of those critical remarks which it hath called forth: he will probably alter or entirely expunge, the first and the twenty-third books, where the introduction of supernatural machinery creates an inconsistency in the conduct of the Poem which had better be avoided: some harsh expressions, some false accentuations, and some instances of unauthorized phraseology, moreover, require to be corrected.

They who have read that beautiful Poem which appeared some time ago, on the "Birth and Triumph of Love," must have felt a consciousness that the author enjoyed capacities for far loftier and more exursive flights in the regions of poetry.

Sir JAMES BURGES has now shown that this flattering anticipation was not ill-founded: his "Richard the First, a Poem, in Eighteen Books;" though not denominated epic by the author himself, has certainly fair claims to the title, both from its matter and construction. The heroic achievements of the First Richard, the Lion-hearted Champion of the Cross—his chequered fortunes—his melancholy captivity, and his triumphant restoration, are narrated with the requisite unity. Sir James Burges has adopted the very difficult stanza of "Spenser," which he seems to manage with uncommon facility; his variations in the pause and cadence are made with such peculiar skill and judgment, that the frequent recurrence of the rhymes, far from producing a monotonous and unpleasant effect on the ear, is grateful, and by no means immodious. The Poem, however, has its faults as well as its beauties; if among the latter are to be classed several very striking and original similes, among the

former must be censured demoniacal interference in the concerns of mortals. The personification of human propensities and passions brought unwillingly to our recollection the *Henriade*: if we have the "Demon of Discord" in the one, we have "False Philosophy" in the other, exciting the subjects of Richard to rebellion against his Government. In the twelfth book also, (where these Jacobinical Devils make their appearance) we have a regular Dissertation between the hero of the piece and Belial, under the form of the Demagogue Baldock; and False Philosophy not only foretells her future triumphs in France and the successful resistance of Great Britain to her machinations, but absolutely alludes to the active part taken by Mr. Pitt in the contest! This is too much: whatever be his political tenets, we cannot but think that a sound critic will unite in opinion with us, that Sir James Burges should have concealed the cloven-foot: the Poet should certainly have taken care not to remind us, that he had been Under Secretary of State for the Foreign Department. A second edition of this beautiful poem will, doubtless, be speedily demanded, and if the author has but perseverance to bestow on it an accurate revision, and courage enough to expunge all party politics and allusions, he may, with much facility, make such improvements as to render it one of the best which modern times have produced.

THE REV. WILLIAM COLLIER, Sea-Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has published two volumes of "Poems on various occasions," written in time of affluence and happiness, and now, alas! committed to the press for the purpose of relieving the pressure of pecuniary burdens. The Poems are of unequal merit, many of them have been written on the spur of the occasion, and none of them were originally intended for the public eye: if some of the elegies are puerile and insipid, the odes are sublime and in the highest strain of poetry; and Mr. Collier indeed has a warm imagination and a correct taste. The second volume consists of translations from various authors in the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and are executed with a great deal of spirit.

We are indebted to an anonymous bard for a translation of "Leander and Hero," from the Heroic Epistles of Ovid, which is executed with much skill and taste: the author has adhered with sufficient fidelity to

to the letter of his original, and imbibed the spirit of it.

Mr. MAUT's "Verses to the Memory of Joseph Warton, D. D. &c." are highly polished and poetic: not so the "Suspiria Oceani," a doleful ditty on the death of Lord Howe.

Mr. BOSCAWEN, the elegant and spirited translator of Horace, has published a small volume of "Original Poems," which shew that the lessons he took from his great Roman master, have not been ill bestowed: the general character of the Poems is an easy playfulness and simplicity: the lofty and sublime are not often attempted. If this volume required any extrinsic recommendation to the public patronage, we might state that many of the poems were originally written for the purpose of bringing into celebrity, the LITERARY FUND, a noble institution, which is in no small degree indebted to Mr. Boscawen for its present flourishing situation.

Mr. CHANDLER's "Sir Hubert," is an heroic ballad of an unmerciful length, which however, evinces that the author has a poetical imagination, and a capacity for superior performances.

"St. Anne's Hill," is a Poem, dedicated to Mr. Fox, who is justly celebrated, as well for his cultivated mind and personal accomplishments and good qualities, as he is for the magnanimity, wisdom, and patriotism which have distinguished his political career:

Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque
manebunt

is the line from Virgil which is placed under the engraving from Mr. Fox's bust, and which is ever brought to our remembrance at the mention of his name.

Mr. FITZGERALD has dedicated some "Miscellaneous Poems" to the Earl of Moira: the specimen which we have seen of them, do more credit to his loyalty than his Muse.

The inexhaustible satirist, PETER PINDAR, has not suffered his old friend Mr. Pitt to retire from office without taking a farewell of the Minister himself, and of his companions: "Out at last! or, The Fallen Minister," and "Odes to Inns and Outs" are the *valetés* of this wicked Wight, and rank among his best productions.

"Unio, sive Lamentatio Hibernica, Poema Macaronico Latinum, and An Ode to Peter Pindar." The humour of Dr. GEDDE's Macaronic Poems will probably invite a number of imitators, many of

whom may fancy that an heterogeneous jumble of Greek, Latin, and English, constitute the essence of this mode of writing. Without including the author of the present work in so senseless a list, we must be allowed to say that his Poem, though not destitute of humour, has scarcely sufficient of it to animate and exhilarate the hexameters.

"Lachrymæ Hibernicæ, or, The Genius of Erin's Complaint; a Ballad, with a Prefatory Address to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, the reported Viceroy-elect of Ireland; and a Pair of Epigrams, by LAURENCE HALLORAN, D. D." This zealous anti-unionist has made his publication the vehicle of much severe reprobation against Lord Hardwicke, with whom he has had some quarrel, and who is charged with cruelty, injustice, oppression, and many other good qualities. The Reverend Doctor promises a full and speedy detail of all these allegations, authenticated with the requisite vouchers of letters, papers, &c. &c.

"The Vernal Walk," and, "The Vale of Trent," are two Poems which betray juvenility in their respective authors, but afford evidence of a poetic taste, which, if properly cultivated and matured, will probably produce some work of no mean excellence on some future day.

"An Essay on Sculpture: in a Series of Epistles to John Flaxman, Esq. R. A. with Notes, by WILLIAM HAYLEY, Esq." The public has long since appreciated Mr. Hayley's powers: his poetry flows, we think, in a more languid current than formerly, but presents the same polished and unruffled surface which ever distinguished it.

"The Millenium" is the interesting production of a lively, and what is more rare, a good-humoured satirist, who, distinguishing vice from folly, whilst he lashes the one with a whip of scorpions, contents himself with tickling the other's back with a bunch of nettles. We have heard it ascribed to several persons, all of the highest rank in the Republic of Letters.

"The Pride of Birth," is a feeble and diffuse imitation of the Eighth Satire of Juvenal: According to the fashion of the day it abounds with notes of political allusion.

"Tales of Wonder, written and collected by M. G. LEWIS, esq. &c." Two thin octavo volumes, made up of shreds and scraps from Percy's Ancient Relics, from Parnell, from Dryden, &c. &c. together

gether with a small portion (scarcely one third) of original matter, are here, with a degree of assurance very uncommon even in these days, charged one guinea! should this book be ever out of print, another will be added to those Tales of Wonder.

"Equanimity," is a Poem by Mr. MASON CHAMBERLIN, in which he delivers a series of moral and philosophical reflections in smooth but unanimated verse.

Mr. WHITEHEAD has translated into blank verse, Count Stolberg's "Hymn to the Earth," with a great deal of spirit and dignity.

Mr. ROWLAND WAKE has published a little volume of "Poems," the profits resulting from which the author intends to appropriate to the support of an institution for the education of poor Catholics: the execution of these poems is not so much to be commended as the benevolent object for which they are made public.

Mr. RIVERS' "Poems," Mr. HART's "Fugitive Pieces,"—"Tintern Abbey," &c. &c. &c. increase the poetical catalogue without adding much to its value.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Of these we shall pass over the *profa-num vulgus*, noticing only those that have some claim to merit.

Dr. BEAUFORT's "Daughter of Adoption," is a Novel of more than ordinary excellence: the characters are well drawn, the incidents striking and natural, the language correct, and the moral good: the author shews a knowledge of the human heart, and if he cultivates this mode of writing, will, in all probability, produce something still superior to the present work.

Mrs. OPIE, whose numerous poetic pieces give evidence of a lively fancy and correct taste, has published a tale entitled the "Father and Daughter," which will be read with interest, as exhibiting some genuine traits of nature.

Mrs. CROFT's "Anderwick Castle," affords a view of fashionable life at once interesting and instructive.

A translation has appeared from the Spanish of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra of "The Force of Blood:" Cervantes was the author of several novels, but he is indebted for his celebrity to Don Quixotte alone: the present volume however, from the pen of such an author will excite curiosity, and as the translation is made by an unfortunate emigrant, for the alleviation of his distress, we sincerely hope it may have an extensive circulation.

Mr. BURKE's "Elliott, or, The Vi-

cissitudes of Early Life," is a well-written and pathetic narration.

The History of "Edmond Monteralt and Pauline St. Claude," presents a picture of pure love which for effect and fidelity of representation is rarely surpassed.

In "Tourville, or, The Mysterious Lover," the passion is exhibited on the part of the hero, dangerous and enthusiastic; long endeavouring to overcome the resistance of the Platonic lady! *Omnia vincit amor*, however, for the gentleman succeeds at last.

Mrs. YEATE's "Eliza," affords a favorable specimen of her talents.

"The Letters of a Solitary Wanderer," come from the prolific pen of Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH: a lady to whose taste and talents the public has paid many a tribute of respect. If these letters are comparatively deficient in that glowing imagery which enriches the various works of Mrs. Charlotte Smith, they have excellencies of a different kind, which amply compensate the loss. Though a less luxuriant, we remark a more chaste diction: we observe also a general justness of sentiment and consistency of character, which have not always distinguished the productions of this plaintive writer. Of those letters which are unconnected, Mrs. Smith promises us a continuation at some future time.

Mrs. PARSONS's "Miser and his Family," is a severe, and, we are afraid, a just satire on the fashionable world, or rather perhaps it may be characterised as the simple exposure of its vices, but such an exposure as has for its object to deter young persons from approaching near that vortex of dissipation in which so many perish.

"The Mysterious Penitent; or, the Norman Chateau," is a romance of far less exceptionable construction, than most of these wild stories are: the characters are not badly drawn, and the tale by no means badly told.

We could enumerate a great many more novels—"The Irish Excursion," "Miriam,"—"Midsummer Eve, or, the Country Wake," &c. &c. &c. but many of them are scarcely worth the trouble of transcribing. We shall proceed therefore to the

DRAMA;

which has had fewer offerings presented to it than usual, and those few of very insignificant worth. Mr. C. KEMBLE's "Point of Honour," is taken from the French, and notwithstanding it has been performed "with universal applause at the Theatre Royal,

Royal, Haymarket," is possessed of considerable merit.—"What a Blunder!" is a Comic Opera by Mr. HOLMAN, the language of which is correct, and the story not uninteresting.—Mr. REYNOLDS' "Life," is a poor performance, but if the author can contrive to *live* by it, that is enough for him.—Mr. GODWIN's "Antonio" was damned on the stage, and we are afraid will share a similar fate from the public in general.—Mr. SHEPHERD's "Orphans, or, Generous Lovers," is an Opera published for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the troops who fell in Holland: the author has high merit as a patriot, and has certainly some claim to it as a poet.—"Theodora; or, The Spanish Daughter," is a Tragedy evincing some talent, which however requires cultivation.—"Maximilian," is a tragedy taken from the French of Corneille by a lady, who, in order to "render it interesting," has taken many unwarrantable and injudicious liberties with the original.—Mr. HOULTON's "Wilmore Cattle," appears to have been endured by the audience for the sake of Mr. Hook's music, which is allowed to be excellent.

EDUCATION.

"The Contemplative Philosopher; or, Short Essays on the various Objects of Nature throughout the Year; with Poetical Illustrations and Moral Reflections on each subject." These Essays, we are informed by the advertisement prefixed to the work, appeared originally in the Universal Magazine: the subject of each paper is suitable to the month in which it was inserted, and the reflections are altogether adapted to the capacities of young persons.

The Rev. B. WILLIS has compiled "A Concise English Grammar for the Use of Schools;" in the adoption of which, the author states himself to have had considerable success.

"La Bruyere the Less; or, Characters and Manners of the Children of the Present Age," &c. has been translated from the French of Madame de Genlis. This little work is worthy of the celebrated author whose name it bears. It is divided into chapters, and is adapted to the understanding of children of twelve or thirteen years of age, with the exception of the ten last chapters, which apply to persons of more advanced years.

The following work has also been translated from the French of the same lady, and is the result, she tells us, of a longer course of study and reflection than any of

her former; it is intitled, "A New Method of Instruction, for Children from five to ten Years old, including Moral Dialogues: the Children's Island, a Tale; Thoughts and Maxims; Models of Composition in Writing for Children ten or twelve Years old, and a New Method of teaching Children to Draw."

Mr. NOEHDEN has published "A German Grammar, adapted to the Use of Englishmen." At a time when German literature is so fashionable in this country, and the German language, of course, so generally cultivated, it is an advantage of no small consequence, that a Grammar like the present, so accurate, so comprehensive, and so peculiarly free from obscurity, should have made its appearance. Mr. Noehden, in short, is intitled to the thanks of Englishmen, for having presented them with perhaps the best German Grammar which has appeared in this country.

It is saying a great deal in favour of the following work, that it does not discredit its superabundant title-page: "Latin Prosody made Easy; or, Rules and Authorities for the Quantity of Final Syllables in general, and of the Increments of Nouns and Verbs; interspersed with occasional Observations and Conjectures on the Pronunciation of the Ancient Greeks and Romans; to which are added, Directions for Scanning and Composing different Kinds of Verbs, followed by Analytic Remarks on the Harmonious Structure of the Hexameter; together with Synoptical Tables of Quantity for every Declension and Conjugation, by J. CAREY." The rules of this very useful work are given in Latin verse, and afterwards explained and elucidated in English. Mr. Carey seems to be completely master of his subject, which he has treated with much accuracy, ingenuity, and clearness.

M. DOUDOIT, Curate of Lourmais, in Britany, and Teacher of the French and Latin Languages in the Free-school, Ludlow, has published an useful "Latin Prosody," &c.

The following work will be found serviceable to those who have undertaken the task of teaching either themselves or others the art of writing Latin: "The Latin Scholar's Guide; or, Clarke's and Turner's Latin Exercises Corrected, &c. &c. by Mr. TOCQUET." Mr. Tocquet has referred the reader to the originals from which the extracts are taken.

Mr. WALKER, a gentleman very well known and respected as the instructor of young persons, has published a work of much usefulness, intitled, "The Teach-

er's Assistant in English Composition; or, Easy Rules for Writing Themes, and Composing Exercises on Subjects proper for the Improvement of Youth of both Sexes." Young persons are seldom more embarrassed than in their first attempts to compose.

"Aphorisms on Education, &c. in three parts: 1. as relating chiefly to the Male Sex; 2. with particular Reference to the Female Sex; 3. Remarks of general Application to both." It is surely a sufficient recommendation to this little volume to say, that the aphorisms are *judiciously* selected from some of the most celebrated writers on education, from Locke, Rollin, Fenelon, La Bruyere, Rousseau, Madame de Genlis, Chesterfield, Edgeworth, &c. &c.

"The Governess; or, Evening Amusements at a Boarding-school;" is a collection of tales told to children of different ages, from six to fifteen, after school-hours: they are amusing enough, but contain too many hard words for the capacities of those to whom they are addressed. Were it not for this fault, we should earnestly recommend "The rational Exhibition for children," which is fraught with instruction, and which contains numerous prints, superior to those which are usually found in such publications.

Mrs. GUPPY's "Instructional and Entertaining Dialogues for Children" are well written: the profits which may arise from the publication of them are destined to the use of a charity-school for girls at Bristol.

Mrs. PILKINGTON's "New Tales of the Castle," like many other works for children, from her prolific pen, combine amusement and information, whatever they may want in correctness of Language.

"Appendix to the Family Budget; or, Game of Knowledge." This Game of Knowledge consists of a box, with a set of cards and counters, by which children are to fall in love with knowledge (if we may use the expression) under the disguise of sport. The price of the whole apparatus is a guinea and a half! which we do not regret, considering the utility of such tricks upon young travellers as of a very questionable nature.

Dr. MAJOR, who has already laid the rising generation under so many obligations, continues his labours for their instruction: they are indebted to him, in conjunction with Mr. PRATT, for a volume of "Classical English Poetry," se-

lected from the best authors, with a few original pieces. This collection, which is remarkably chaste and unexceptionable, is introduced by a Preface, indicating the several species of poetry, and their best modes of recitation.

Dr. MAJOR has also published, for the use of schools, "The New Speaker; or, English Class-book; consisting of Moral and Instructional Essays, Narrative and Pathetic Pieces, Dialogues, Orations, and Harangues, Epistles, Miscellaneous Pieces, and select Poetical Versions; to which are added, a short System of Rhetoric, and an Essay on Enunciation or Delivery, chiefly abstracted from Blair's Lectures." We do not perceive the utility of this work while the Speaker of Dr. ENFIELD continues so deservedly a favourite of the public.

The following is a very useful little book: "The French and English Idioms compared, wherein the Idiomatical Difficulties of the French are introduced in a Sentence, and elucidated in a Manner entirely new, by W. A. BELLENGER."

Mr. DAVID IRVING has published a work of great importance on the "Elements of English Composition." It consists of plain and practical directions for writing the English language with ease, perspicuity, and elegance, and is designed, in the progress of education, to succeed to the study of English grammar, and of the Latin and Greek classics. Such an elementary work as this has long been wanted to facilitate the attainment of a pure and correct English style.

Mr. ROBINSON, in his "Art of Teaching the Orthography, Accent, and Pronunciation of the English Language," has laid down an excellent plan of instruction, which can hardly fail to facilitate the task of learning, and consequently the task (scarcely less laborious) of teaching.

We cannot conclude this division of our synopsis of recent literary publications, without announcing, that an octavo edition has appeared of Miss EDGEWORTH's excellent work on "Practical Education."

MISCELLANIES.

"A Philosophical Treatise on the Passions, by T. COGAN, M. D." This is no common production. On a subject perhaps the most interesting of any to the human mind, since it treats of its most striking characteristics (and therefore already a thousand times amply discussed), the ingenious author has treated us with much novel and striking matter. The work is divided into two parts: the first contains an analysis of the various passions, and

and an arrangement of them into classes, orders, genera, and species. The second part consists of philosophical observations and inquiries founded on the preceding analysis. We recommend this work to the attentive perusal of him who feels a wish to be initiated in that most important of all sciences, the knowledge of himself.

“The Miscellaneous works of HUGH BOYD, the Author of the Letters of Junius; with an Account of his Life and Writings, by L. D. CAMPBELL.” It certainly required no small portion of modest assurance, to assert peremptorily in the title-page a fact, which, after a perusal of Mr. Campbell's attempts at proving, still appears highly questionable. The direct proof which Mr. Campbell has been enabled to bring is very slight, and whatever force it may have, we think it is set aside by the internal evidence of Mr. Boyd's writings. Junius could never have written the Freeholder, and the Indian Observer.

“The First Principles of Field-fortification; translated from the German of Struensee, by Captain WILLIAM NICOLAY.” In this work, we are presented with the whole science of field-fortification: indeed few works contain so much matter in such small compass: the translator is intitled to the thanks of the English public.

“The Complete Military Library.” This splendid work is comprehended in two large volumes, quarto, decorated with upwards of eighty copper-plates, consisting of the coloured uniforms of all the British army, of maps of the British settlements abroad, of plans of celebrated fortifications, of battles, of sieges, of manoeuvres, &c. &c. price four guineas and a half in boards; and is a comprehensive system of modern military tactics, according to the last improvements and regulations, foreign and domestic; selected and translated from expensive, scarce, and valuable books and journals in the German and French languages; or communicated by officers of rank and experience in the British service.

“A Defence of the Profession of an Actor.” There is something irresistibly ridiculous in the pomposity of this pamphlet; the author certainly needs no assurance from us, that an actor, who performs his or her private as well as public characters with respectability and eclat, will at all times be received and courted

by the most polished and best society.

Mr. JOHN STEVENS, in the service of the East India Company, has published a very ingenious “Method of Ascertaining the Latitude in the Northern Hemisphere, by a single Altitude of the Polar-star, at any Time, with Tables computed for that Purpose.”

Sir THOMAS FRANKLAND's “Cautions to Young Sportsmen” have for their benevolent object the prevention of those dreadful accidents which arise from carelessness in the use of fire-arms.

“The Principles of English Farriery vindicated; containing Strictures on the erroneous and long exploded System, lately revived at the Veterinary College; interspersed with cursory Remarks on the Systems of Solleysell, De Saunier, La Fosse, &c. &c. in which is fully displayed the Superiority of English Farriery over that of Foreign Nations; by JOHN LANE, A. V. P. late of the Second Regiment of Life Guards.” However good the wine may be, of which, in the present instance, we confess ourselves incompetent to judge, it must be confessed that the author has thought it necessary to display *the bush*.

Mr. WANSEY has communicated to the public some “Thoughts on Poor-Houses, with a View to their general Reform, particularly that of Salisbury, &c.” They are evidently the result of much reflection and experience.

Mr. WANSEY's “Hints, respecting the Education of Children in a Work-house” are particularly valuable, and, indeed, the whole of his pamphlet well merits attention.

COUNT THIVILLE has written “An Essay on the Means hitherto employed for Lighting Streets, and the Interior of Houses; and on those which may be substituted with Advantage in their Stead.” The object of this author is to increase the effects of light, and diminish its expence. After a free use of scientific words, and a *very learned* account of the causes why our lamps in the streets of the metropolis emit less light than they might be made to do, without any additional expence, the Count states his own scheme of illumination, which is illustrated by a variety of figures, and of which we understand that an actual trial is now making by order of the Magistrates. His scheme is this: instead of spheres or portions of spheres employed as instruments of refraction or reflection,

fection, he substitutes cylinders, or nearly segments of cylinders: but as the expence of them, if made of solid glass, would be considerable, he recommends bottles to be filled of pure fluid, which, by a simple apparatus, are to be introduced into an ordinary lamp. As the reward of his ingenuity, the Count has obtained a patent for his cylinders.

Mr. JOHN ADAMS has given us an "Analysis of Horsemanship, teaching the whole Art of Riding, in the Manege, Military, Hunting, Racing, or Travelling System; together with the Method of Breaking Horses, and Dressing them to all Kinds of Manege." Mr. Adams is a riding-master of considerable repute, and his volume is patronized by the Duke of York.

"The Lisbon Guide; containing Directions to Invalids who visit Lisbon; with a Description of the City, and Tables of the Coin, Weights, and Measures of Portugal." This will be found a very useful work by those poor creatures for whose convenience it is principally intended.

Mr. BENT has published "Eight Meteorological Journals of the Years 1793 to 1800, kept in London," &c. The accuracy of Mr. Bent is well known: we mention the publication of his journals, thus collected into one volume, merely for the sake of form.

The following three pamphlets have appeared on a subject of high importance: "Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; together with an Examination of the Merits of the two principal Lines pointed out for the intended Canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow, by HENRY STEWART, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. and A. S. E.

"Observations on the Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow with Coal, by on old Coal-master."

"Supplement to an Account of a Plan for the better Supplying the City of Edinburgh with Coal; comprising an Examination of an Anonymous Pamphlet lately published, under the Signature of an old Coal-master, by H. Stuart, Esq. L. L. D. F. R. S. and F. A. S. E."

We cannot enter into this controversy, which is carried on with very unequal ability: Dr. Stuart urging his arguments with great force and skill, the old Coal-

master with all the clumsiness and impotence imaginable.

We shall conclude our Retrospect for the present half year with announcing the publication of the second part of the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year 1800." It is impossible not to congratulate the public on the spirit of industry which seems now to animate this learned Society, and which, we trust, will make it emulous of the fame of similar societies on the Continent. There is to be a third part, for the year 1800, immediately published. The present part contains the following Essays: On Double Images caused by Atmospheric Refraction, by William Hyde Wollaston, M. D.—Investigation of the Powers of the Prismatic Colours to Heat and Illuminate Objects; with Remarks that prove the different Refrangibility of Radiant Heat: to which is added, an Inquiry into the Method of Viewing the Sun advantageously with Telescopes of large Apertures and high Magnifying Powers, by William Herschel, L. L. D. This is a very curious paper, and contains much new matter. Dr. Herschel has discovered that the coloured rays possess a heating power in so considerable a degree that a thermometer is raised seven degrees by the red-rays being made to stick upon it. They also possess an *illuminating power*. All those who delight in optical pursuits will be eager to be in possession of the result of the Doctor's minute researches.—The next paper contains Experiments on the Refrangibility of the Invisible Rays of the Sun; and the next, Experiments on the Solar and on the Terrestrial Rays that occasion Heat: with a Comparative View of the Laws to which Light and Heat, or rather the Rays which occasion them, are subject, in order to determine whether they are the same or different: both of these are also by Dr. Herschel.—These are followed by Chemical Experiments on Zoophytes; with some Observations on the Component Parts of Membrane, by Charles Hatchett, Esq.—A Letter from Professor Volta to Sir Joseph Banks, on the Electricity excited by the mere Contact of conducting Substances of different Kinds, which is well known to have given rise to numerous experiments in this country; and some Observations on the Head of the *Ornithorhynchus Paradoxus*, by Everard Home, Esq.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

THE last six months have not passed away without furnishing something for the literary historian. Books and pamphlets continue to issue from the press, and to be fought after with increasing avidity. Indeed, when the population of America is considered—when their confederated government is taken into view,—and when the sixteen Independent States of which it is composed, are brought into contemplation, it must necessarily appear, that in such a numerous society, where free discussion is so prevalent, printing should be extensively employed as the means of stating and diffusing intelligence. By a cursory review of what has been published within the last half-year, it will appear in what manner the typographic art has contributed to general information.

NEWSPAPERS.

In America no excise as yet been laid upon printing-paper, nor has the stamping of newspapers been as yet resorted to, as a means of raising revenue. The eagerness of the people for news is almost insatiable, and Gazettes are published not only in the sea-ports and large towns but in almost every considerable village in the interior part of the country. The number of these sheets which issue from their respective presses, once, twice, thrice and six times a week, is almost incredible. They contain a large proportion of commercial intelligence and ship-news. Many of their columns are regularly filled with advertisements of things for private sale, or to be disposed of at auction. They contain occasionally, large and detailed accounts of foreign-news, chiefly copied from the Gazettes of Great Britain, and sometimes translated from French and German Journals. As elections are very frequent in America, and there takes place a competition for the honours and distinctions of offices between rival candidates, the newspapers are resorted to on such occasions, to discuss the merits and demerits of those who are the objects of popular suffrage. Calumny, slander and abuse, are therefore very abundant in the American newspapers, in which licentiousness of printing is carried to a greater extent than in any other part of the world. For the same reason the political parties, which divide the politics of the country, attack each other in these publications with the utmost acrimony and virulence. Selfishness, venality, corruption and peculation, are common charges

against public men. Cunning, duplicity, simulation and every thing bad, are ascribed to each party by their opponents. Deism and atheism, philosophism and illumination, are ascribed to one party, who retort upon their adversaries, the charge of bigotry, superstition, hypocrisy and priestcraft. To a foreigner who reads their Gazettes, it would appear that the rancour and intolerance of party-politics raged without controul, and that the social state of America was disfigured and disgraced by the most unbridled abuse of the press. The greater part, however, of their violent and inflammatory publications, indicate less the temper of the public mind, than the bitter and furious spirit of the individual who pens them. Yet they have an influence among the persons who read them, and contribute in no small degree to foment those unsocial and malevolent passions, which to the shame of the times it must be owned, distract the public counsels, disturb the tranquillity of neighbourhoods, and engender hostility between them, equally public-spirited, wise and patriotic. In the United States, newspapers are printed in the English, German and French languages,

POLITICS.

Within the period of this retrospect, a considerable change has taken place in American politics. Since Washington left the presidency, four years have elapsed; and during that time, John Adams has been the president of the United States. His election was carried by the small majority, of three votes above the number given to Thomas Jefferson. To understand the state of parties there, it will be necessary to state a few facts. During the contest with Great Britain, the denominations of the parties were Whigs and Tories, Provincials and Regulars, or Rebels and Loyalists, according to the opinion and humour of the persons who mentioned them. After the termination of the struggle, the Tory party was considered as extinct, the Whigs having obtained an entire ascendancy. But not long after the enemy had withdrawn, a division arose among the Whigs themselves. Besides several smaller matters of variance, they differed very widely on the form and administration of their National Government as a confederation of Independent States. In the opinion of some, the bond of alliance which had held them together during the revolutionary war, was

too feeble to keep them connected in the time of peace. Others thought the articles of confederation adopted during the contest were sufficient, with a little amendment and modification, to answer national purposes. After experiencing many embarrassments, it was agreed at length that a convention should be held, for the purpose of establishing a better frame of general government. They proposed to the people of America, a new federal constitution. The nation was divided into two great parties on the subject. Those who approved the proposed constitution, were termed "Federalists;" the opposers of this constitution, were called "Anti-federalists;" to the former belonged all the old Royalists, Tories, and that part of the Whigs who were turning towards aristocracy or monarchy; while the adherents to the original principles of the revolution, the real Whigs of the old stamp, and the republicans who were attached to a democratic government, composed the latter. In the discussion which arose on the ratification of this political constitution, the Federalists prevailed; and by the rule which makes the minority in free governments yield to the will of the majority, the Antifederal cause was extinguished. All the people of America were now Federalists. As soon however as the government began to be administered under this new Federal constitution, there was found to be a difference of political opinion in Congress upon various great and important questions. But this contrariety of sentiment was not confined to the representatives in the two houses of the legislature. It existed in all parts of the nation, and the true state of the parties now was, that of the *administration* and the *opposition*. The administration was of course in the hands of those who had heretofore been denominated Federalists; in the opposition conducted on legal and constitutional principles were found the Anti-federalists. During two elective periods of four years, Washington presided over the government. When that great man, after eighty years service, declined a reelection, *Adams*, who had hitherto acted as president of the senate, was elevated to the presidency of the United States. His term of four years being about to expire, a new election for President and Vice-president of the United States was held, towards the close of the year 1800. The candidates on the part of the administration were Adams and C. C. Pinckney, and on the side of the opposition, Jefferson and Burr. The latter were elected by a consi-

derable majority of votes; so that on the termination of the 12th year, since the organization of the Federal government, a change, not only of men but of parties, has been effected. The administration of Adams, had been in many respects odious and offensive.* Weakness and extravagance were conspicuous in various public proceedings. In short, a majority of the people having grown dissatisfied with their Chief Executive Magistrate, gave their votes to Jefferson and made him their President. This election was remarkable for having given rise to a *theological* as well as a *political* opposition to Mr. Jefferson. The constitution of the United States had declared, that no religious test should be required as a qualification to hold any office in the government. But in order to prejudice public opinion against him, a pamphlet, entitled "Serious Considerations on the Election of a President;" and another denominated "The Voice of Warning to Christians, on the Ensuing Election of a President of the United States," were published in New York some time previous to the election, to prove that Jefferson was a Deist, and therefore unfit for a President. The authors were believed to be Clergymen. They were however, unavailing. The good sense of the people discerned the artifice, and avoided being duped by it. While these writers thus assailed Jefferson for supposed infidelity, a pamphlet of a very extraordinary kind was levelled against Adams. This was not written by one of the opposition or a democrat, but by a man who had been the First Secretary of the Treasury and afterwards a Major General in the Army, under the Federal Administration: it was intitled "A Letter from Alexander Hamilton concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, esq." The object of it was to shew the incapacity of the President for his station, by a review of various parts of his political life, before and since his promotion to the presidency. This singular publication probably had no effect upon the election. It was full of egotism and vanity, the very vices of which he accused Adams. It turned from Adams no votes of the administration-party, and it only confirmed the opposition in the conviction they had felt long before. Perhaps we ought to remark that in the course of these discussions, various answers were written to the publications against both the presidential candidates, adding indeed to the stock of political li-

* Our readers will bear in mind the contemptible persecution of Mr. Cooper.

terature but not worthy of distinct enumeration in this place.

HISTORY.

For collecting, preserving, and multiplying the copies of historical records and documents, an association has been a considerable time established in Massachusetts, called "The Historical Society." This excellent institution perseveres, with great spirit, in furthering the objects for which it was formed.

Mr. MINOT's "History of Massachusetts Bay, since the Year 1748," a Continuation of Hutchinson's respectable Work on that Subject, is now before the Public in one Volume." The author intends to prepare a second, and to bring up the History nearer to the present Time. Such performances are always perused with interest.

Mr. JEFFERSON, now President of the United States, has published "An Appendix to his Notes on Virginia, in which a candid and faithful Statement of Facts is given relative to the Murder of Logan's Family." The calmness of temper and clearness of reasoning displayed in this piece, must for ever silence and confound those who called in question his Original Narrative of the celebrated Indian Speech. In a new American edition of the Notes on Virginia, this Appendix forms part of the volume.

POETRY.

Several poetical publications have been offered to the public within a short time.

Since the publication of Mr. WARREN DUTTON's "Poem on the Present State of Literature," a Collection by the late Mr. Clifton has been issued from the press.

Mr. SAMUEL LOW, who had some time ago published a little volume of Poems, has since completed a second.

And more recently still, "A Collection of Poems, chiefly written in South Carolina, by JOHN DAVIS," has made its appearance. Of these, the first mentioned was published at Hartford, the three others in New York.

To these may be added, JOHN BLAIR DUNN's "Powers of Genius," which has just made its appearance.

DRAMA.

The Manager of the New York Theatre, Mr. WILLIAM DUNLAP, has zealously exerted himself in preparing the preferable pieces of Kotzebue for representation on the stage. The better to accomplish this, he has acquired such a knowledge of the German language, as to read the works of that celebrated dra-

matist in the original. But he has done more! he has made versions of several of them, and adapted them to the state of manners and feeling in America. These have been exhibited with great applause.

His last translation is of "Pizarro; or, the Death of Rolla, with Notes, marking the Variations from the Original." In this, he has not neglected to avail himself, in some degree, of Mr. Sheridan's play.

Two other of the plays, formerly rendered into English, were "Der Wildfang," and "The Virgin of the Sun."

We scarcely mention "The Hypocrite Unmasked," of Mr. WINSTANLY, tho' printed, it had not merit enough for scenic representation.

Mr. D. EVERETT's "Daranzel; or, Persian Patriot," as performed in the theatre at Boston, has since been published.

LAW.

Mr. COLEMAN's "Cases of Practice, adjudged in the Supreme Court of New York," is a valuable book for practisers of law in that commonwealth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON's "Manual of Parliamentary Practice, for the Use of the Senate of the United States," will be found highly useful in aiding the deliberations of that august body.

DIVINITY AND SERMONS.

Mr. CHARLES CRAWFORD's "Essay upon the Eleventh Chapter of the Revelations of St. John," is intended to shew that the passage, concerning the earthquake and the fall of the city refer to Jerusalem, and not to Rome or France.

EZRA SAMPSON's "Beauties of the Bible," is a Selection from the Old and New Testaments for the Use of Christians in General, and more particularly for Schools: to which Mr. Sampson has added, Remarks and Observations of his own.

The almost innumerable pulpit "Discourses on the Death of Washington" are now over, and this fertile field of sermonizing and oratory, has completed its astonishing crop.

A volume of "Sermons on some of the First Principles and Doctrines of True Religion," by NATHANIEL EMMONS; is remarkable for the adherence of the author, to what is called in America, *Hopkinsian Theology*, one of the tenets of which is, that in the production of evil the Deity exercises the same direct and positive agency as in the accomplishment of good.

Mr. STRONG's second volume of "Sermons, Doctrinal, Experimental, and Practical,"

Practical," is eminent for the same good sense and piety which distinguished the first. And we may here mention, though a little out of time, the "Discourses of Bishop Seabury," published in a moderate octavo in New York, since the Reverend Author's death.

Of single Sermons there have appeared several purporting, to be *Centurial*, but those which we have seen, are little different from ordinary compositions.

We mention, however, an exception to this, in the "Sermon delivered on the First of January, 1801, by SAMUEL MILLER, A. M. which includes a Review of the Progress in Literature, Science, Politics, and Religion, during the Eighteenth Century." A work which, we regret, is not yet published from the press. From the learning, industry, and talents of the Reverend Author, great expectations are entertained.

MEDICINE.

In this department of knowledge, America has furnished its full proportion. The pestilential distempers which have afflicted the growing cities on the Atlantic side of that Continent, have given rise to much speculation and observation. It seems to be now settled that they are not contagious, that is, not produced by secreted fluids possessing specific morbid qualities, but are the offspring of putrefaction engendering their exciting cause, either within the alimentary canal, on the external surface of the body, or in the surrounding atmosphere. In investigating the phenomena of these processes, Dr. MITCHILL still continues his unwearied labours. After having proved, beyond question, the predominant *Acidity* of the vapours and liquids produced during the corruption of *lean* substances in the hot seasons of America, he has proceeded to demonstrate the prevalence of *Acidity* also in the pus of syphilitic and cancerous ulcers; in the remains of food about the teeth and gums; in the stomach, and small intestines when indigestion happens; and in the large intestines when dysentery; tormina, and tenesmus prevail. The predominance of *Acidity* is no less frequent in the perspiratory fluids of the skin. Having satisfied himself that various distempers arose from the accumulation of these *four and venomous* productions on the cuticular surface, he was induced to explain the origin of certain itchings, pimples, blotches, tetters, eruptions, and foul disorders of the skin, from the *irritating action of this acid*. The operation of water, and frequent ablution

or changes of linen were thus accounted for. Even oil, and greasy unction would neutralize a portion of this skin-bred acidity. But solutions of mild alkalies in water would be preferable to either. This led to a theory of the alkalies, and the soaps made from them in washing both the skin and the clothes worn next to it, and impregnated with the four excretions wiped from it. This principle once established, was of easy application to the alimentary canal. In common cases, sourness produced there, was overcome by the bile, a saponaceous and alkaline fluid formed for the purpose. But in morbid instances, where there was too much sourness for the bile to neutralize, an addition, *ab extrâ*, of some alkaline solution would reinforce the bile, and quell the overplus of detrimental acidity. Alkalies therefore prudently administered, particularly carbonate of soda, would be as operative and as useful to the surface of the stomach and bowels, as to the surface of the skin. And peccant qualities of the feces were as capable of being corrected by it, as nastiness inherent in clothing. Hence was deduced a theory of neutral salts doing good as they underwent decomposition, and attracting the pestilential acidity of the *primæ viæ* to their alkaline basis. Domestic Economy and *Materia Medica* having received these aids, Surgery came in next for a share of the benefits resulting from Dr. Mitchell's discoveries. The acid formed on the surface of malignant ulcers, and infecting the holds of ships and wards of hospitals, spreading fevers all around, was coercible by alkalies and solutions of potash-soda; and lime admitted into the list of Chirurgical dressings, was of singular efficacy to prevent bad smells and to stifle infection at its birth, as well as to prevent the exciting cause of hectic-fever in the individual, from its absorption and agency within. The series, however, of these memorable pieces of inductive philosophy, may be seen at large in the four volumes of the Medical Repertory of New York, and several of them in the Medical and Physical Journal of London.

Blanchet's Applications of Chemistry to Medicine, which appeared last summer, as been followed by "RAMSAY's Centurial Medical Address," MEASE's "Essays on the Spasmodic Nature of the Disease, caused by the Bite of a rabid Animal," Caldwell's "Medical and Physical Memoirs," and his "Analogy between Asiatic Plague, and American Yellow fever,"

ver," all of which do credit to their authors. It is a pity that "HOSACK'S Introductory Lecture on Medical Education," is too poor and paltry to be placed in the rank of respectable writings.

That quarterly publication on Medicine, Surgery, Agriculture, Natural History, and the Auxiliary Branches of Philosophy, called "The Medical Repository," is still continued, and with increasing exertions and spirit. It is the vehicle of all the knowledge on those subjects which America affords, and is therefore highly interesting to the European, who wishes to know the progress of information in that extensive and growing country. The two latter numbers of the fourth volume have appeared within the time of the present retrospect.* They contain a large proportion of new and interesting matter. The facts concerning the submerision of swallows, and on the huge fossil bones lately dug up about seventy miles north of the city of New York, will be valuable to the naturalist. The papers on the superiority of calcareous stone for the houses and pavements of cities—on the antipestilential and antiseptic quality of soda—on the application of alkalies to ulcers, and a fumigation with ammoniac, are adapted to the purposes of police-officers, and magistrates as well as of physicians. Various correspondents continue their communications about the yellow fever; and Dr. Priestley and Professor Woodhouse are still engaged in the phlogistic controversy.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. PRIESTLEY, since his residence in America, pursues his chemical inquiries with great zeal. His last pamphlet on "The Refutation of the Composition of Water, and on his establishment of the Doctrine of Phlogiston," has been followed by several dissertations of the experimental kind, by the Professor of Chemistry in Philadelphia, Dr. WOODHOUSE. In addition to those pieces of chemical discussion which the "Medical Repository" comprizes, there are numerous other essays contained in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical," established in Philadelphia; and some more extant in "The Transactions of the New York Society, for the promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures," whose meetings are now held at Albany.

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE.

A piece intitled "Desultory Reflections on the Political Aspect of Public

Affairs in the United States of America" is a rash and abusive attack upon the administration of the Federal Government, and upon all republican institutions.

The Newtonian philosophy had suffered a bold, though we will not say very formidable, attack, in "the New Physical System of Astronomy," published by Dr. JOSEPH YOUNG.

Mr. M. CAREY'S "School of Wisdom" is a collection of sublime and elegant extracts from some of the best writers on ethics, theology, and politics, well adapted to the use of schools.

The "Essay on Political Society" by an anonymous writer, possesses a large share of abstract speculation, and even as great force of understanding.

In the "Letters addressed to the People of Northumberland (P) and its neighbourhood," Dr. PRIESTLEY, the author, enters into various political discussions relative to himself, the late President of the United States, and the Federal Government.

Mr. SHEPHERD'S "Columbian Accountant," is a System of Practical Arithmetic, particularly adapted to the Commerce of the United States of America.

In Mr. BERT'S "Dissertation upon Oratory," there is nothing new, nor so well written as has often been written before.

On the subject of finance nothing remarkable has been published except the Congressional Reports, since Mr. GALLATIN'S "Views of the Public Debt, Receipts, and Expenditures of the United States, in 1800."

"The Monthly Magazine and American Review," of which three volumes had been published from the press of T. and J. Swords at New York, has, since April 1, 1801, been converted into a quarterly publication, entitled "The American Review and Literary Journal." Authorship in the Western hemisphere is become so frequent that besides the *sixty-two* American publications reviewed in the Magazine during the eighteen months which have elapsed since it was undertaken, there have been noticed upwards of *twenty* more since the alteration was made to its present form of a Review, unconnected with a Magazine. The number of publications, exclusively American, without reckoning the numerous republications of European works, is so great as to afford materials enough for this new Review.

[This Retrospect will be regularly continued in our future Supplements.]

* They have not yet reached London.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

HISTOIRE des Principaux Evénemens, &c.—The History of the Principal Events of the Reign of Frederick William II. King of Prussia; to which is added, a Political Description of Europe, from 1786 to 1796, or the fourth year of the French Republic; containing a summary of the Revolutions of Holland, Brabant, Poland, and France, by L. P. Segur, the elder, Ex-ambassador. Paris ninth year (1800).

“If a man be desirous to write biography (says M. Segur) it may be proper to select the lives of the most illustrious men; but when one is destined to compose history, no epoch ought to be neglected. If force prepares and directs great events, weakness, on the other hand, invites them; and Tacitus inspires as much interest when he paints the uncertainty of Claudius, and the disasters that ensue, as when he depicts the sombre and profound politics of Tiberius. In descriptions of this kind (adds he), I see no other difference than what is to be found in the title-pages affixed to them: I accordingly would have written the History of Frederic the Great, and I now publish that of Frederic William II. One of these has left a great name behind him; the other only occupied a great place. The former achieved great deeds; the latter assisted at great events: but both of them ought to excite our curiosity, both having influenced our destinies, the one by his genius, the other by his weakness.”

This is the justification adopted by M. de Segur, relative to the choice he has made of an epoch; and he is at great pains to assure us of his love of truth, and his regard to impartiality:

“Quid verum, atque decens curo et rogo,
et omnis in hoc sum.” HOR. Epist.

The Citizen Ex-Ambassador Segur first traces the house of Brandenburg up to the celebrated Burggraf of Nuremberg, the head of the family of Hohenzollern, and then notices the rapid and prodigious rise of that illustrious house. Descending from this common ancestor to Frederick the Great, he presents his readers with a succinct description of all those sovereigns whose sage economy, and unity of plans, founded that power which a man of genius at length carried to the greatest pitch of glory. He next comes to Frederic William, who ascended the throne at the age

of forty-two, amidst the plaudits of a nation, which they were soon taught to blush for; and he seizes this opportunity to pay many compliments to Prince Henry, who has acquired much of his esteem.

The amours of Frederic William are not forgotten; neither does he omit to particularise the administration of the Count de Hertzberg, more especially those few moments of sunshine which his declining age enjoyed under the successor of the Great Frederic.

While Segur describes the ambitious projects of Catherine II. he does not neglect to mention the part which he himself took with respect to the war with the Turks, and he frankly confesses that he was not averse from that contest. We then recur to the Revolution which took place in Holland in 1788; but the particulars of this event are unfortunately huddled together in a bulky diplomatic Memoir, which of itself is capable of forming a history. Having, after this, made mention of the triple alliance between England, Holland, and Prussia, he recurs to a neighbouring nation, ascends to the early history of the Franks; and traces this people to the epoch of the late memorable Revolution, of which he presents a summary, and proves himself to be a partisan. The philosophical reforms of Joseph II. and the changes in Brabant, next engage his attention. Of the Prince just alluded to, he gives the following portrait:—“Ambitious, without genius; enterprising, without constancy; and warlike, without success—the Emperor never allowed a single moment’s repose to Europe, was perpetually changing his plans, and failed in nearly all his projects. The war of Bavaria added laurels to the crown of Frederic the Great, but produced not a single leaf for him; he menaced Holland, which disarmed him by means of a few cannon-shot, and a paltry tribute. The dread of the arms of Prussia forced him to make several impolitic concessions to Russia, in order to purchase her alliance. He then became a courtier to Catherine, facilitated her conquest of the Crimea, adorned the triumphal pomp of her journey into Tartary, &c. permitted himself to be inveigled by her into a disastrous war, which cost him 200,000 men, exhausted his treasures, and exposed the House of Austria to the danger, and even the certainty, of ruin, if Frederic Wil-
ham

liam had but known how to have profited by his faults."

BOTANY.

Physiologie Végétale, &c.—Vegetable Physiology; containing a Description of the Organs of Plants, and an Explanation of the Phenomena produced by their Organisation, by J. Senebier. Geneva, eighth year of the French Republic, 5 vols. 8vo. a new edition.

As mankind seem to have begun by occupying their minds about the worlds that roll over their heads, it is but natural enough that they should conclude, by remarking some of the properties of those plants that are trampled under their feet. Vegetables of all kinds have been long subjected to the rules of classification, but it is not above fifty years since their particular organisation, and the various phenomena produced by it, have been studied. Subsequent to that period indeed, a variety of curious and interesting facts have been explored; but we do not possess any other work, which, like that of Senebier, contains all hitherto discovered relative to the physiology of plants. The author has already distinguished himself upon many former occasions, and particularly by his Dictionary, which appeared in 1791. We mentioned the first edition of the present work, on a former occasion.

Botanique des Enfants, &c.—A System of Botany, calculated for the Use of Children; or, a General and Particular History of the Vegetable Kingdom, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

This work contains:

1. The Elementary Letters of J. J. Rousseau, relative to Botany.
2. A Supplementary Introduction to the Study of that Science.
3. A Description of more than 4000 different Species of European Plants, distributed, after the Linnæan method, into classes, orders, sections, genera, species, and varieties, with a table, Latin and French, of the genera, natural families, &c. as well as a complete vocabulary of all the technical terms.

It is evident that this work is not intended for the learned; it would appear, however, that it is above the capacity of children, and ought to be destined, therefore, for the instruction of youth alone.

Expériences sur la Germination des Plantes, &c.—Experiments relative to the Germination of Plants, by F. A. Lefebure. Strasburg.

Lefebure, like Le Vaillant, the celebrated traveller into the remote regions of

Africa, appears to be duly impressed with the utility of the studies to which the curious and learned, during the present age, have applied their time, and directed their experiments. He accordingly remarks, with him, that, "*l'aveugle curiosité, qui formoit seule autrefois toutes nos collections d'histoire naturelle, cède aujourd'hui la place à des motifs plus nobles et plus précieux.*"

The present must be allowed to be a work at once useful and interesting. The author has divided it into two parts. In Part I. he treats of the seed, and what occurs to it during the process of vegetation.

2. Of the qualities necessary to make it germinate. And

3. Of the changes experienced by it at this epoch.

In Part II. he considers the influence of certain agents, and enquires:—

1. Is the earth essentially necessary to germination?

2. Cannot this operation take place in consequence of the intervention of other substances?

3. What is the influence of the caloric, water, air, the electric fluid? All these questions are attempted to be resolved by the author. The style is in general clear, precise, and well-suited to the purpose.

BIOGRAPHY.

La Vie et les Aventures Politiques, &c.—The Life and Political Adventures of NADIR MIRZA-SHAH, Prince of Persia, now in Paris, Governor of the Province of Guilan, Commander in Chief of the Army of Mazandaran, and General of the Cavalry of the King, his eldest Brother, third Son of Charok Shah, who was Son of Rosalki-Mirza Shah, who was son of Nadir Shah, known to Europeans by the name of Thamas-Kouli-Khan: collected and published in defence of this Prince, by DENIS MONTFORT, Geological Assistant in the National Museum of Natural History at Paris, an 8vo. pamphlet of 104 pages, adorned with a portrait of Nadir-Mirza-Shah, in the Persian dress, with a shield containing his arms, supported by two lions.

Lecourbe, a French General, while leading a column of the republican army through Germany, having learned that a foreigner had been detained in prison, by order of the Archduke Charles, instantly set him at liberty. This foreigner, on his arrival at Paris, immediately assumed the name and titles affixed to this pamphlet, and all the world was disposed to believe the story of the unfortunate stranger. But the Citizen Olivier, a physician, who had just

just arrived from Persia, asserted, in an official newspaper, called the *Moniteur*, "that Charok-Shah had never been King of Persia, but only Prince of Khorassan in 1796; that none of the sons of Charok had ever reigned; that this pretended son of Charok neither knew Persian, nor was he acquainted with the customs and manners of the Persians; that *Shah* signifies king; that this *Pseudo-Shah* never received money for a bill of exchange upon Potemkin, after the death of that General, as he had asserted; in short, that the foreigner was an impostor.

On the other hand, the Citizen Denis Montfort undertakes to controvert all these positions, and opposes the narrative of the stranger to the assertions of his enemies, describing the virtuous Charok as a man who had always combated injustice and overthrown oppression. In the course of his narrative, he details his journey to India, his wars against the Turks, the Russians, and the Cossacks. Having been at length taken prisoner by the second of these nations, he was conducted to Petersburg, and received a sum of money from the Empress Catherine, the heiress of Potemkin's fortune. He also enumerates the grand entertainments which he received in Denmark, Sweden, and at Hamburg. Having been robbed of all his property by a corps of Austrians, called the *Red Cloaks* (*Les Manteaux Rouges*), he refuses an hundred *Louis*, which were offered him, by way of compensation, by the Archduke Charles, is sent to, and kept in, prison, at the request of Suwarrow, and, on being released by the conqueror, he repairs to Paris, where he is now waiting for letters from abroad, which he hopes will clear up all doubts relative to him.

Notices sur la Vie Littéraire de Spallanzani, &c.—Biographical Notices relative to the Literary Life of Spallanzani, by LOURDES. Paris, 12mo.

This production comes from the pen of a man who lived, during several years, in intimacy with Spallanzani, and examined his character, pursuits, and experiments, with the most critical attention. His own acquirements in natural history, and animal economy, also enable him to decide on the merits of this celebrated Italian.

Precis Historique sur Cromwell, &c.—An Historical Notice relative to Cromwell; to which is added, a recital of the flight of Charles II. and an anecdote relative to Lord Stair. Paris and Geneva, 1 vol. 8vo.

We have some reason to believe, that this is a re-publication of a work, entitled

"*De la Tyrannie exercée en Angleterre durant le Protectorat de Cromwell*," with a new title affixed. The work abounds with a variety of interesting particulars relative to this celebrated Englishman, far better known in his native country than in France. But the aim appears to be to present the public with an exaggerated detail of the miseries experienced by the English nation during his government, in order to afford a parallel, with the real or supposed calamities endured by France at this moment. It will reflect no great discredit, however, on the First Consul of the Gallic Commonwealth, to institute a comparison between him and the Protector of England!

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Description des Pyramides de Ghize, &c.

—A Description of the Pyramids of Ghize, and also of the City of Cairo and its Environs, by J. GROBERT, Chief of the Brigade of Artillery, and Member of the Institute of Bologna, 1 vol. 4to. adorned with Plates, and a Plan of Cairo. Paris.

Grobert, who has served in Egypt, enters into a variety of interesting details relative to the ancient and modern history of the objects he here undertakes to describe; he also recurs to recent books of travel, as well as tradition.

The model, representing the rock (*Le Rocber Lybique*), on which the Pyramids of Ghize are elevated, has been deposited in the Museum of the Garden of Plants, where an Egyptian hall is to be erected, in the midst of which this same model is to be placed. The administrators, in the mean time, have determined, that the Egyptian hall shall be ornamented with all the curiosities either already imported from Egypt, or which may hereafter be obtained from that country.

Voyage de la Propontide et du Pont Euxin, &c.—A Voyage along the Propontis to the Euxine Sea; with a Topographical Description of their Coasts; an Account of the Manners, Customs, &c. of the People who inhabit them; and also of the ancient and modern Monuments of Constantinople, by J. B. LECHEVALIER, 2 vols. 8vo. adorned with six fine Charts. Paris.

This work conveys a just idea of the present state of the countries and seas described in it, and cannot fail to prove interesting, when it is recollected, that it has been the theatre of so many brilliant exploits, both in ancient and modern times. The author seems, as it were, to have dug out of the bowels of the earth, a multitude of cities and towns, once so flourishing and

and famous, which appeared in succession from the remotest confines of the Bosphorus, to the Ægean Sea, the remains of which lie buried and concealed.

The Description of Constantinople, which was the principal object of the present voyage, affords one of the most exact representations perhaps ever given of that capital, as the learned traveller hath omitted nothing that could be wished for on this subject. He has also entered into a variety of details relative to all the monuments, both ancient and modern, the mosques, the seraglio, the Baths, &c. &c. as well as the manners, the laws, the religion, and the customs of a people so different from the other nations of Europe, and even from those of the East.

The engravings are very fine, and in no particular detract from the merits of one of the most interesting books that hath appeared in our times.

Nouveaux Voyages dans l'Archipel, le Continent de la Grece, &c.—New Voyages and Travels in the Archipelago, the Continent of Greece, Thrace, Constantinople, the Strait of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Hellespont, the Southern Coast of the Black Sea, Natolia, &c. containing an account of whatever is most remarkable, the manners of the inhabitants, their religion, customs, &c.

As the fate of Greece still remains undecided, new and interesting travels through regions the most favoured by Heaven, and the worst treated by men, of any on the face of the globe, cannot fail to afford satisfaction. The country of Epaminondas and Pericles, which once made Persia tremble, is now peopled with slaves, who fly before the rod of a Janissary, and are terrified at the approach of the lowest officer belonging to the Pacha!

The author sets out from Toulon, and, after visiting a number of small islands in the Archipelago, at length arrived at Naxia, the *Naxos* of the ancients. While examining the Grotto of Antiparos, and wandering over the beautiful island of Candia, he is cheerfully accompanied by the reader, who dwells upon, and enjoys, his animated descriptions.

This work abounds with sage reflections relative to the Turks, and exhibits an able sketch of the general principles of commerce.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

La Naturisme; ou la Nature considerée, &c.—Naturalism; or, Nature considered in the Cure of Diseases; to which is added an Account of their Treatment conform-

ably to the Doctrine and Practice of Hippocrates and his Disciples, by M. PLANCHON, Licentiate in Medicine of the University of Louvain, &c. second edition, revised and corrected, 8vo. Paris.

This work obtained the prize from the Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Belles-lettres of Dijon, one of the most celebrated institutions in France. The work and the title, which is somewhat quaint, exactly correspond together, and the execution is at once luminous and respectable.

Memoires sur la Nature et le Traitement, &c.—Memoirs relative to the Nature and Treatment of several Maladies, by ANTHONY PORTAL, Professor of Medicine in the College of France, of Anatomy and Surgery at the Museum of Natural History, Member of the National Institute of France and Bologna, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

These Memoirs were first published several years since, but at that period they were scattered in different journals, and academical collections, which detracted greatly from their value as a whole. They are now formed into two volumes, and consist,

1. Of a Letter to Mr. Roux, author of the Journal of Medicine, relative to the Danger and Inutility of employing Machines for reducing luxated Bones.

2. Observations on two monstrous Kidnies.

3. A Memoir in which the Action of the Lungs on the *Aorta*, during the Time of Respiration, is demonstrated.

4. Observations on a *Spina Bifida*.

5. Remarks on the Situation of the *Viscera, &c.* in Children.

6. A Memoir, in which it is attempted to prove that Defects of the Spine ought to be remedied by Art in Adults, but not in Children.

7. A Description of a New Method of performing Amputation on the Extremities.

8. Remarks on Apoplexy.

9. Observations on Sudden Death, occasioned by the Rupture of the left Ventricle of the heart.

10. Observations on the Treatment of those who may happen to be bit by a mad dog. The author thinks cauterisation alone insufficient; he therefore recommends the administration of mercurial and antispasmodic frictions.

11. An Attempt to prove that *Pleurisy* is not a Malady essentially different from *Peripneumony*.

12. A Dissertation on the Fevers that have proved so fatal in La Vendée.

12. Ob-

13. Observations on Apoplexy in old Men, &c. &c.

Manuel de Médecine Pratique, &c.—A Manual of Practical Medicine, an elementary Work; to which are added several Formula for the Use of Surgeons, and such charitable Persons as devote themselves to the Cure of the Sick in the Country, by the Citizen GEOFFROY, an Associate of the National Institute, a Correspondent of the Medical Society of Paris, &c. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris.

This work is divided into twelve sections, in which Dr. Geoffroy treats in succession of fevers, inflammatory and virulent diseases, suppression and augmentation of the usual evacuations, convulsions, poisons, &c. &c. This publication is the result of the labours of a medical man, who has attained considerable eminence in his profession, in the course of thirty years extensive practice; and, if it be not calculated to accelerate the progress of the science, on one hand, yet it cannot be denied on the other, that it is likely to form an useful manual for those young practitioners, who may not have attained a thorough knowledge of their business.

Traité Médico-Philosophique, &c.—A Medico-philosophical Treatise on Mental Derangement, by P. PINEL, Professor in the School of Medicine at Paris, Physician to the National Hospital for Women, formerly called the *Salpêtrière*, and a Member of several learned Societies, 1 vol. 8vo. of 374 pages, accompanied with figures, representing the Craniums of deranged Persons. - Paris.

The author of this treatise appears to have taken his hint from "Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments," and to have combined morals and physic together.

It is the avowed object of Citizen Pinel to treat of the medical and moral regimen to which a patient labouring under an alienation of reason ought to be subjected. He considers the conformation of the craniums of persons inclined to madness, and also enters into details relative to the police necessary for hospitals, &c.

Esquisse d'un Cours de Hygiène, &c.—The Outline of a Course of Medicine; or, Medicine applied to the Art of using and preserving Health; accompanied with Notes, by J. L. Moreau, of La Sarthe, 1 vol. 8vo.

The author begins by defining the meaning of his terms; and he accordingly tells us, that he considers *Hygiène* as the influence which nature and art possess in respect to our organization. This plan was originally drawn up, in order

that it might be followed in the lectures to be given at the Republican Lyceum; and the work terminates with the natural history and physiology of man.

Recueil de la Société de Médecine de Paris, &c.—A Collection of Papers relative to the Medical Society of Paris, edited by Citizen LEDILLOT the younger, 1 large vol. 8vo.

In addition to the discourses spoken before the society, the extracts from the deliberations, and the *surgramma* of an extraordinary prize, we are presented with a Notice relative to the Labours of the Society; by Citizen LASSIE; Reflections on the French Pharmacopœists, by Bouillon Le-grange; the Conclusion of a Treatise on the Membranes, by Citizen BICHAT; Meteorological Observations; a Paper relative to the Maladies which prevailed in Paris, during the Spring and Summer of the Year 7, and Autumn of the Year 8; by Citizen DESFART; and an Account of several new Medical Publications.

Observations rares de Médecine, d'Anatomie, et de Chirurgie, &c.—Select Observations relative to Medicine, Anatomy, and Surgery; translated from the Latin of Vander Wiel, by PLANQUE, 2 vols. 12mo.

Doctor Planque had good reason to suppose that Van der Wiel's work merited a translation; for these two volumes, containing one hundred and fifty cases, are equally curious and interesting.

The remarks concerning canine-madness deserve particular attention, and confirm the observations of Pelletau and Favier, two of the best French physicians. One of these recommends washing the wounds in pure water, after which they are to be cauterised by means of a hot iron; while the other thinks that a strong ligature ought to be applied above the bite. All these modes had been recommended by Van der Wiel, with this difference alone, that instead of cold water, he prescribes warm water or wine, with a little salt.

Traité des Plaies d'Armes à Feu, &c.—A Treatise on Gun-shot Wounds, in which the Inutility of Amputation in certain Cases, is pointed out.

This work is replete with observations; and, in addition to a variety of details, presents a clear and profound theory. The author possesses the advantage of a long and successful practice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Histoire Universelle, à l'Instruction de la Jeunesse, &c.—Universal History for the Instruction of Youth, preceded by a preparatory

paratory Discourse for Children; translated from the German of M. M. Schletzer and Schræck.

A number of celebrated Frenchmen, such as Bossuet, Mehegan, and Millot, have already published Treatises on Universal History, but yet the present translation will be found to possess merits peculiar to itself. The introductory discourse is original in its way. Being persuaded that the history of *things* should precede the narration of *facts*, the author makes his pupils acquainted with the three kingdoms of nature, and all the physical changes that have taken place on the face of the globe, before he speaks to them about history.

"To learn general history," says he, "it is necessary to become intimate with the various changes which the earth has been subject to for the last six thousand years; it is also necessary to learn the changes which man has undergone from the time of Adam, and to investigate the causes why one nation has remained stupid, robust, and white, while another has become intelligent, diminutive, and black.

"Young inhabitant of the earth, dost thou wish to know whither thou art to go, and what thou ought to do, in order to be happy after this life? Address thyself to *religion*.

"Dost thou wish to know whence thou comest, and why thou art not a stupid Barbarian, or a disgusting Hottentot; or a flat-nosed Negro, with thick lips, and woolly hair; why thou dost not devour men, like many of thy fellow-creatures in New Zealand; nor horses, like all thy ancestors in Germany; in short, why thou eatest potatoes and corn in Saxony, where these vegetables did not grow in former times? Address thyself to *General History*."

Vies, Amours, et Aventures, &c.—The Lives, Loves, and Adventures of several illustrious Solitaries of the Alps; or, the Misfortunes that proceed from an Indulgence in the Passions, 4 vols. 12mo.

This novel is the production of Citizen PAGES, who has not added much to his reputation by its publication.

Elements de la Grammaire Allemande, &c.—Elements of German Grammar, by Citizen P. A. BASSE, Member of the Lyceum of Arts at Paris, and also of the Lyceum of Sciences, *Belles-lettres, &c.* at Alençon, Professor of the Living Languages, &c. Paris.

The author introduces his own Grammar, by observing, that no elementary book on this subject has hitherto ever met

his eye, which was not too simple on the one hand, or too bulky and abstruse on the other. He of course considers his own as a happy medium between the two extremes.

Resultats Possibles de la Journée du 18 Brumaire, &c.—Possible Results of the 18th Brumaire; or, a Continuation of the Essays on the Present State of France, to May 1, 1790, by Citizen FONVIELLE, of Toulouse, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

The following quotation, which is prefixed to the title-page, will give the reader some idea of the author's intentions:—"It is necessary to awaken the proprietors to a notion of their own dignity, for in the social system, either property is the basis of the contract formed among nations, or that contract constitutes nothing but disorder." The work itself is divided into three parts. The first treats of government; and, under this head, we are presented with a long and interesting detail on the finances. The influence of taxation on the manners, customs, and situation of a people, constitutes a most fertile source of inquiry. The author considers the modern system of *borrowing*, for the purpose of carrying on wars, &c. as the cause of the present "depopulating luxury" in Europe, which, without adding any thing to the relative strength of each nation, not only perpetuates the abuse of their real strength, but conducts them to a state of absolute exhaustion. According to him, England, which was the first to conceive and propagate this false policy of loans, as a mean of attaining power, "will soon become the victim of her fatal imprudence; and the gold that she now scatters, in order to call forth the armies of Europe against France, must hasten this terrible catastrophe."

In fine, Citizen Fonvielle deems it a consideration of the utmost importance, "to anticipate the excess of the evil occasioned by the funding system; and whenever a general peace shall close the wounds of a ten years' war, Europe will be utterly unable to avoid dissolution, if all the powers which compose it do not hasten with one common accord to make an immense reduction of their respective forces both by sea and land."

After examining the various *items* of revenue and expenditure, in both ancient and modern governments, and stating the necessity of appropriating a certain determinate class of taxes to a particular object, he proceeds to examine what class of men is best calculated for the government of a great nation, and insists that the

greatest evil in a state consists in the improper choice of such individuals as are destined for its various official employments.

In Part II. he treats of the proper objects of finance; and in Part III. he considers the national riches, and credit of a community. In the last section of this work, he points out the propriety of a land-bank, for which he is a very powerful advocate.

Théorie de la Musique Vocale; ou, dix Regles, &c.—Theory of Music; or, ten Rules necessary to be known and observed by all those who wish to sing in a scientific Manner, by FLORIDO TOMEONI, Professor of Music. Paris.

This work is written by a professional man of some eminence in the musical world. He begins by regulating the principles on which a pure and natural sound depends; he rejects that bad taste which induces many to assume a *false voice*, and points out the true principles of the Italian school. Like Rousseau and D'Alembert, he considers the principal difficulty, in respect to the attainment of musical knowledge, as originating in the complex and vicious methods hitherto resorted to, which, according to him, are at once voluminous and obscure. He is also of opinion, that his own system will supply whatever is deficient in that of Rameau. His doctrines are supported and illustrated by the authorities of Piccini, Sacchini, and Gluck.

Manuel Cosmétique, &c.—A Cosmetic and Odoriferous Manual; or, a Treatise on such Plants as may serve for Adorning, Painting, and Perfuming the Ladies, &c. to which is added the fourth Edition of the *Toilette of Flora*, by J. B. BUCHOZ, 1 vol. 8vo.

The title of this book sufficiently indicates the purposes, for which it was composed.

Memoires Secrets sur la Russie, &c.—Secret Memoirs relative to Russia, more particularly during the latter Part of the Reign of Catherine II. and the beginning of that of Paul I. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1800.

The author of this work seems to have been irritated into the publication of it, by the extraordinary conduct of the late emperor, who, after caressing and, in some measure, overwhelming him with favours, at length drove him from his territories, without the assignment of any just or competent cause. Many of the anecdotes are calculated to excite curiosi-

ty, and we shall perhaps give a fuller account of the work hereafter.

Première Seance de la Commission nommée pour la Radiation des Athées, &c.—The first Meeting of the Commission nominated for the Erasure of Atheists.

This pleasantry has been published in consequence of the appearance of a work, intitled “the Dictionary of Atheists.” It is pretended that a multitude of protests have been presented from a variety of persons, in opposition to various names, unjustly inscribed on the list of Atheists.

“Every *reclamation*” (says the narrator) was submitted to deliberation, and here follows the result of the discussion that ensued.

“A Jesuit, who petitioned in favour of Jerome Lalande, asserted that he had seen him assisting at mass, along with the fathers of the company of Jesus at Rome; and that he had cited, in his Elements of Astronomy, the following line:

“Cæli enarrant gloriam Dei.”

Notwithstanding this was urged with great warmth, yet, the committee having heard proofs on the other side, we are told, “that Jerome Lalande is irrevocably maintained on the roll;” and the following report published relative to others:

1. “Voltaire, Rousseau, and Raynal, are placed in a state of *surveillance*.”

2. “Bossuet, Fenelon, and Pascal, are erased definitively, and restored to the possession of that glory, of which it had been vainly attempted to despoil them.

3. “Mercier is *provisionally* excluded from the list, with an invitation not to speak against Newton, or the fine arts, in order that doubts may no longer be started either against his reason or his faith.

4. “A report shall be immediately delivered in, relative to Aspasia, the Emperer of China, the Publicist, Albert the Great, and also the Great Mogul, all of whom have been inscribed in the Dictionary of Atheists.

5. “The greater part of the protests that arrive daily, appear to be well founded, and it is believed, that no more than five or six Atheists will remain on the list, out of which there are at least three or four, who have not acted honestly, and with good faith, and who will most assuredly become *men of God*, the moment they perceive themselves deprived of the esteem of the public and their friends.”

The Dictionary in question is too absurd to merit a serious refutation, and it would

would be difficult to choose a happier mode than the present to attack a production, the reputation and effects of which are far more likely to be defeated by ridicule, than prosecution and imprisonment on the part of the secular power, or penal fire, on that of the church.

Les Soires Littéraires, &c.—The Literary Evenings; or, a Miscellany of new Translations of the choicest Remains of Antiquity, and of such amusing and instructive Writings as may have fallen into Neglect. Paris.

Of this collection, no less than twenty volumes have been already published, and two more are now only wanting to complete the work.

Cours Complet d'Agriculture, &c.—A Complete Course of Agriculture, theoretical, practical, and economical; also, of Rural and Veterinary Medicine; or, an Universal Dictionary of Agriculture, by a Society of Agriculture, edited by the Abbé ROZIER.

Ten volumes of this work have now appeared, and the name of Rozier still remains affixed to them, although the last that was published has been superintended by other men of equal eminence and reputation, such as Chaptal, Counsellor of State, and Member of the National Institute, who has given a Dissertation on the Vine; Dussieux, of the Society of Agriculture of Paris, who has written a paper on Wine; Parmentier, who has given one on Vinegar; Labergerie, on such Animals as feed on Grass, &c.

Notice Historique sur le Sauvage de l'Aveyron, &c.—An Historical Notice relative to the Savage of the Aveyron, and some other Individuals found at different Epochs in the Forest, by P. J. BONNATERRE, Professor of Natural History in the Central School of the Department of the Aveyron.

This pamphlet, which we mentioned slightly on a former occasion, contains a variety of details relative to a child found in the woods, and possessing all the characteristics of a savage animal, feeding on acorns, roots, &c. and being incapable of articulating a single sound. Although taken several times from the forest, and brought into society, this child always found means to escape, constantly preferring a vagrant and erratic life.

In respect to its faculties, it appears that the smell occupies the first rank, the taste the second, and that the sight, the hearing, and the touch, are far from being perfect. He is not indeed wholly deaf, but he can only hear a very shrill voice;

the sole pleasure which he enjoys is repose; the sole desire which he evinces is that of independence.

"Like all savages," says the author, "that of the Aveyron hath lived for several years in the forest, at a distance from mankind. This fact is demonstrated by the testimony of people worthy of credit, by the scars with which his body is covered, by the custom of smelling all his aliments, by his walking often on all fours, by his exhibiting a repugnance to bread and flesh, by his sitting always in the same posture as a monkey, by his running always in a kind of trot or full gallop, by his hiding his superfluous victuals in the earth, by his going nearly naked, &c."

This unhappy child has been brought to Paris, and placed under the care of the Abbé Sicard, the successor of the celebrated Abbé de l'Épée.

Mappemonde Philosophique et Politique, &c.—A Philosophical and Political Map of the World, in which are traced the Voyages of Cook and la Pérouse, by L. BRION, Engineer and Geographer.

Some ideas, equally new and interesting, are developed in this chart, which distinguishes, by means of six different colours, the various governments that regulate the lot of humanity on the surface of the earth.

1. The republican government, whether democratic or aristocratic.
2. The monarchico-republican.
3. The monarchical.
4. The despotic.
5. The demi-savage.
- And 6. and lastly, the savage.

The two last, illuminated, the one with yellow, and the other with green, occupy two-thirds of the world. The next in magnitude is that of despotism, tinted in poppy. The other governments are scarcely visible in this extensive picture. The first, or democratic, species of government, is painted red, and confined to the States of America, France, and the new republics, the allies of the last of these powers.

Géographie Ancienne et Moderne, &c.—The Geography, Ancient and Modern, Historical, Civil, and Political, of the four Quarters of the World, &c: by the Abbé GRENET, Professor in the University of Paris, 2 vols. 12mo. Paris.

One of the most desirable books for youth would be a good elementary treatise of geography for the use of schools, and private families, which, on the one hand, should not be so voluminous as to frighten children, while, on the other, it ought to

be destitute of that dryness with which works of this nature are but too often and too justly reproached. The publication by La Croix has hitherto been considered as the best in the French language; but something is still wanting; and the one now before us, notwithstanding its pompous title, is not capable of supplying the deficiency.

Principes Elementaires de Musique, &c.—Elementary Principles of Music, by the Members of the Conservatory, for the Use of this Establishment, by the Citizens AGUS, CATAL, CHERUBINI, GOSSET, MEHUL, LANGLE, LE SUEUR, and RIGEL. Part I.

Italy, the cradle of modern music, never acquired eminence in that art by means of national conservatories; her celebrity has been attributed, either to the excellence of her climate, or the peculiar organization of her inhabitants. France, on the other hand, has been lately converted into a *hot-bed* of melody, and we shall soon see, whether it be possible to *force* nature. The names affixed to this publication give it a title to respect.

Sur le Respect dû aux Tombeaux, et l'Indecence des Inhumations actuelles, &c.—On the Respect due to the Tombs of the Dead, and the Indecency of the present Mode of Burial, by the Citizen GUILLETON-PASTEL, 8vo. Paris.

Pastel, the author of this pamphlet, after severely condemning the present disregard of all funeral ceremonies, insists,

1. That it is the duty of the living to honour the dead.

2. That all nations, whether savage or civilised, have paid respect to departed virtue.

And 3. That this respect is inspired by nature, and is consequently the just tribute of sensibility and compassion.

Many passages of this work are truly eloquent, and we cannot refrain from transcribing the following one:

"The tyrant*, who but a few years ago reigned over France—the tyrant, whose throne was a scaffold, and whose sceptre was the hatchet of the executioner—even this monster spoke of the immortality of the soul! He also had commanded a festival in honour of our ancestors, in the same manner as the first senators of Rome enjoined the apotheosis of Romulus, whom they had massacred. In addition to this, he decreed the immortality of the soul, with the same view as his accomplices talked of virtue—it was doubtless with

the secret hope that it would be debased in their mouths!

Choix des Meilleurs Morceaux, &c.—A Selection of the best Pieces of Russian literature, from the earliest Date to the reign of Catherine II. translated into French, by M. L. PAPPADO PAULO, and the Cit. GALLET, 1 vol. 8vo.

The Editors, with great propriety, remind the reader, that while perusing this collection, he ought never to forget, that but a century since, Russia did not possess any species of literature, and that so late as 1735, there was not so much as a Russian Dictionary in existence. We are presented, on the present occasion, with an Ode by Frédiakowki, on the Surrender of Dantzic, in 1734; Six Odes of Lomonosow, on Births, remarkable Events, &c. during the years 1752, 1754, 1759, 1761, 1762, and 1764. We also find two *Cantos* of a Poem, intitled "Peter the Great," by Alexander Soumarocow, preceded by five chapters relative to the Revolt of the Strelitzes, in 1682; a Letter from Voltaire to Soumarocow, "*Dimitri le Pseudonyme*," a Tragedy, and the "Usurer, a Comedy, also by Soumarocow.

Some of the odes abound with genius, but they are debased by a servile adulation, and the poem is destitute of a proper plan. In the "False Demetrius," there is a convincing proof, that the author considered the nation as emancipating itself from barbarism, for he speaks of philosophy and the rights of the people.

In the "Usurer," it is observed, "that every animal experiences the passion of love, and joins with a mate, but man alone dreams of hoarding wealth." Voltaire, according to the epistle which we have just alluded to, after flattering both Soumarocow and Catherine, concludes thus—"At Rome we hear of nothing but processions, and in Greece, of nothing but the bastinado. It is absolutely necessary, then, to have sovereigns who love the arts, who are acquainted with, and who encourage them."

It is thus that Voltaire, while treating of Racine, and of love, writes to the Russian Poet:—"Corneille n'avait fait bien parler cette passion que dans le *Cid*, et le *Cid* n'est pas de lui!"

Port Feuille Politique, &c.—The Portfolio of an Ex-Clerk, in the department of General Police; or, an Essay on Public Instruction, by LE BRUN, of Grenoble, 1 vol. 8vo.

This is one of the most extraordinary pamphlets ever submitted to our consideration. Le Brun proposes, that the

* Robespierre.

300,000 franks presented by the state to the Opera-house, should be employed to better advantage, in establishing *spectacles* gratis, in all the cities and towns of the republic. He advises the publication of a "Journal of Morals;" thinks that *bigamy* is necessary, and that out of a thousand men, there are not four of them who have not two wives a piece. He also deems it proper to permit prostitutes for the use of foreigners, but proposes that they shall be secluded in separate quarters of the metropolis, under the direction of matrons, taxed like hackney-coaches. In addition to this, he proposes to establish an insurance-office against theft and robbery, and to abolish gaming-tables!

Coup-d'œil politique sur le Continent, &c.
—A Political Survey of the Continent. SALADIN, of Geneva, the author of this pamphlet, has distributed his materials into four chapters, which treat in succession.

1. Of the internal politics of Denmark and Prussia.

2. Of Sir Francis D'Invernois and his errors.

3. Of the various public acts emanated from the Cabinet of Prussia, concerning the war with France:

And 4. A comparison between the Russian troops in the present, and the Hessians during the American, war.

The Author frankly confesses, that he has altered his opinion relative to the French Revolution, for which he is now an advocate.

Code Constitutionnel de la Republique Française, &c.—Constitutional Code of the French Republic, an useful Manual for French Citizens, and indispensably necessary for foreigners travelling through, or sojourning in France.

This publication contains an account of the money, weights, and measures, of the Republic; the Constitution of the year viii.; the division of France into Prefectures, Sub-prefectures, &c. &c.

L'Année Théâtrale, &c.—The Theatrical Calendar, 18mo.

The theatres and places of public entertainment are so numerous in France, and a Parisian derives so much amusement from frequenting them, that a particular description becomes absolutely necessary. It is impossible to enter into the various details contained in a pamphlet of this description, but it would be unpardonable to omit, that the Authors have given a decided preference to the National

Theatre over that foreign excrescence, which has obtruded and fixed itself in France as well as in England, and in both affects a pre-eminence.

"We shall mention the Opera first," say they, "when it becomes the custom to mention Quinault and Gentil Bernard before Corneille and Racine; Guillard before Ducis; Morel before Collin d'Harleville; Lays before Preville; and Vestris before Molé." The following is an exact description of Talma:—

"He is not tall, but he is well made, and his head is peculiarly interesting. He possesses a certain bold and distinct character: his look is expressive; his physiognomy is pliant; his features are sombre and reflecting. Does he menace, his eye is terrible—Does he entertain hopes of vengeance, his malignant grin is truly frightful. Struck with the love of the arts, and perpetually studying his lessons in the school of antiquity, and his models in the master-pieces of statuaries, he has produced the same revolution in the theatre which Vien began in our school of painting, and which David and his scholars have terminated so gloriously.

It is necessary, however, in order to complete the portrait of this actor, to add, that whether from want of taste, or physical means, in regard to the execution, he prefers the modern pieces to our *chefs-d'œuvres*, and the tragedies of Chenier to those of Racine."

Vocabulaire des Termes de Marine, &c.—A Vocabulary of the Terms made use of in the Navy, in English and French, to which is added, a List of the Terms used in the Merchant's service, &c. by the Citizen L'ESCALIER, 1 vol. 8vo.

Lescalier informs us, that he has been employed during a term of twenty-five years, in rendering this work perfect.

Introduction à la Philosophie de Platon, &c.—An Introduction to the Philosophy of Plato, translated from the Greek Text of Alcenius, by J. J. COMBES DOUNOUS, 8vo.

In addition to that of the original text, Dounous has given a translation of a commentary of one of Plato's disciples, on the following question:—"What is God, according to Plato?"

Caricatures Politiques.—Political Caricatures, by BEAUFORT.

This is a little volume, containing descriptions as well as caricatures of the five following political characters:—1. "L'Independant."

2. "L'Exclusif."

3. "La

3. "La Lâcheté."

4. "L'Enrichi."

5. "Le Syllématique."

Le Theïsme et L'Atheïsme comparés, &c.

—Theism and Atheism Compared, by BAYLE, and extracted from his work, entitled—"Thoughts communicated to a Doctor of the Sorbonne, in consequence of the Comet which appeared in the Month of December, 1680. Paris, 1800.

It is the intention of the Éditeur, as it was originally that of Bayle, to inspire a salutary abhorrence to persecution on the score of religious opinions, and to prove, that the sole distinction in society to be, not respecting this or that *dogma* of faith, but between good and bad citizens.

Connaissance des Temps, &c.—An Almanack for the eleventh year of the Republic. Paris, 8vo.

This little work contains the three following Calendars, viz. the Julian, Gregorian, and Republican; to which is added, the Eclipse that will take place on the 17th of August, 1803, a Catalogue of 387 Southern Stars, by C. Vidal. another of 1500 new ones, by Michel Le Français Lalande, which makes the number of edited ones to amount to 10,500, the History of Astronomy for the 7th year, (1799) Notices of New Books on this science, &c.

Melchior Ardent; ou, les Aventures, &c.

—Melchior Ardent; or, The Pleasant Adventures of a Beau, by M. S———.

Melchior Ardent, the hero of this romance, is one of those young men, with which Paris, and all the great cities of Europe, abound—in short, a fop, as described by the Viscomte de Segur:—

"Si sa cravatte eût moins lié

"Son cou, son menton, sa figure,

"Peut-être il verroit que son pié

"N'est pas dans sa chassure."

L'Art de Parler et d'Ecrire Correctement la Langue Française, &c.—The Art of Speaking and Writing French with Correctness; or, a Philosophical and Literary Grammar of the French Language, for the Use of such Foreigners as are desirous of becoming acquainted with its Genius and Beauties.—Dedicated, by Permission, to her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain, by the Abbé de LEVIZAC, 2d edition. London, Dulau and Co. Soho-square.

The theory of this Grammar is in general formed according to that of the Port Royal, as commented upon by Dumont and Fromant, Canons of Vernon.

Bibliothèque Portative des Ecrivains

Françoise, &c.—A Portable Library of French Writers; or, a Collection of their principal Beauties, extracted from their Works, by M. MOYSAÏT, Emeritus Professor of Rhetoric, &c. &c.

The French critics have been long accustomed to remark, that the present is the age of Dictionaries, Abridgments, Extracts, and Compilations, of all kinds. They assert, that, possessing no genius of their own, our literary gardeners have set themselves to work in order to cut and prune, and deform, those fine trees planted by our forefathers, and which still shelter their children under their shade.

It ought to be allowed on the other side, however, that works of the kind censured above, are calculated to convey and diffuse instruction; indeed, it can scarcely be doubted, that they have contributed greatly to the spread of that knowledge that distinguishes the present age.

The three volumes now before us, profess to be the depositories of two centuries of genius, and in this point of view they can scarcely be deemed satisfactory; on the other hand however, it might be granted, that they are not ill calculated to infuse a general notion of French literature.

Observations sur la Secheresse de cet été, &c.—Observations on the Dryness of the last Summer, together with the Causes, and the Means of preventing the Progress of such a Disaster, by the Citizen CADET DEVAUX, a Member of the Societies of the Department of the Seine, the Seine and Oise, &c. &c.

It is stated by the author, that amidst the political revolutions which have distinguished the end of the eighteenth, and the beginning of the nineteenth, century, a physical revolution has also taken place, and produced a variety of extraordinary phenomena. Citizen Devaux attributes this to the increased consumption of wood in Europe, the devastation of so many forests, the neglect of planting, &c. and it is to these causes, he thinks, we are indebted for the droughts that have taken place.

"Trees," adds he, "by attracting the humidity of the atmosphere, give birth to rivulets, to streams, and to rivers, and the want of these, of course, produce a deficiency of moisture:" he therefore recommends extensive plantations, and forewarns the inhabitants not to grub up whole forests, and thus change the nature of the soil and the climate of Europe.

Œuvres de Piranesi, &c.—The works of PIRANESI, relative to Greek and Roman Antiquities.

Four Numbers only of this splendid work have as yet appeared. These consist of statues, vases, candelabras, &c.

Pouvoir Législatif sous Charlemagne, &c.—The Legislative Power under Charlemagne, by M. BONNAIRE DE PRONVILLE, 2 vols. 8vo.

A great number of publications have lately appeared, relative to the manner in which the legislative power was exercised under Charlemagne. Almost every author has embraced and exhibited a different system, but they have nearly all united in one common opinion, according to which it would appear, that this Prince participated his power with an assembly. They in general disagree, however, relative to the next question, which is, "what did this assembly consist of?" According to the present author, it was composed solely of the grandees of the empire, but this assertion reduces him to considerable difficulties in explaining the words, "*ut populus interregetur*," the introduction to the edict of 864, &c. &c.

This work displays great erudition, and however the present state of France may be changed from what it was, yet it cannot be indifferent to the public to learn how the most powerful nation in Europe was governed during fourteen centuries.

Les Veillées du Tasse, manuscrit inédit, mis au jour par Campagnoni, &c.—The Nights of Tasso, an Inedited Manuscript, discovered by CAMPAGNONI, and translated from the Italian, by J. F. MIMAUT, 1 vol. 8vo. Paris.

As there are some doubts concerning the authenticity of this manuscript, we deem it necessary to translate the preface.

"The celebrity attained by the author of '*Jerusalem Delivered*,' renders it probable, that a manuscript work of this Poet will be received with all that eagerness which the name of Tasso is likely to ensure. The manuscript now offered to the public was discovered at Ferrara, in 1794, amidst the ruins of an ancient edifice. Its authenticity being contested, it has been compared by Dr. Agnelli, with the other manuscripts of Tasso, which are deposited in the library of *Barotti*. It was with great difficulty that it could be decyphered, in order to discover the contents; the writing was originally bad, and the characters were nearly effaced by time, which, in some places, had only suffered a few faint traces to remain, so as to be

legible. Without the assistance of Dr. Agnelli, who is well versed in ancient writings, and was prevailed upon to undertake the superintendence of this, in consequence of the friendship with which he honours me, I should never have been enabled to have the manuscripts read, translated, and printed.

"There is some reason to suppose, that this work, which every where displays a fiery and unprosperous passion, was composed at that period when the Duke of Ferrara had condemned Tasso to an indefinite imprisonment, after having been betrayed by a friend, to whom he had confided his passion for the Princess Eleonora, the sister of that Potentate.

"In other Italian libraries, but principally in that of Modena, may be found a number of manuscripts of the same Poet; these have been already noticed by the Abbé Seraffi, in his *Life of Tasso*, but he has not made mention of this, the translation of which is now presented to the public."

"CAMPAGNONI."

Voyage en Suisse et en Italie, &c.—A Journey through Switzerland and Italy, with the Army of Reserve, by V. DELL, author of the "*English Cosmopolite*," who was employed along with the Staff of the above army.

It would seem, from the title, that this was a journal drawn up by some military man, respecting the celebrated campaign in Italy, commenced and ended by the Battle of Marengo. It may be necessary, however, to warn the reader, that it is a kind of *Sentimental Journey*, somewhat in the manner of our Sterne, of facetious memory.

Idées sur les Relations Politiques, &c.—Ideas concerning the Political and Commercial Relations of the Ancient Inhabitants of Africa, translated from the German of A. H. HEEREN, 2 vols. 8vo. with a Map.

The author has confined his inquiries to the epoch immediately preceding the reign of Alexander, because the conquests of that Monarch, and those of the Romans, which occurred soon after, effected great revolutions in the commerce and government of the African States. These two volumes, which are soon to be followed with several others, and will, when completed, form a highly interesting work, treat—

1. Of the territories possessed by the Carthaginians in Africa.

2. Of the external possessions of that nation.

3. Of their navigation and commerce.

4. Of the commerce of Carthage, by land.

5. Of her armies.

6. Of the constitution of Carthage.

7. Of the struggle between Carthage and Rome.

The second volume commences with 1. an account of Ethiopia, and exhibits a geographical description of the nations who inhabit that country.

2. We are presented with an account of Merœ, and its ancient commercial relations with Egypt, anterior to the time of Psammeticus.

3. The author treats of the form and constitution of the first Egyptian States.

4. On the religion and sciences of Egypt considered in a political point of view.

5. Remarks on her early commerce.

The Appendix contains, 1. A treaty of commerce between Rome and Carthage, 509 years anterior to Jesus Christ.

2. Another treaty of commerce concluded 384 years before Jesus Christ.

3. A treaty between Hannibal and Philip of Macedonia, concluded in the 4th year of the second Punick war, 215 years before Jesus Christ.

4. The relation of Hanno, a Carthaginian Admiral, relative to the Libyan countries, situated beyond the columns of Hercules.

5. The Dynasties of Manethon; and,

6. Egypt, according to Psammeticus.

Reflexions sur l'Etude de la Legislation, &c.—Reflections relative to the Study of Legislation, and the best Means of Teaching that Science, by M. PASCAL BUHAN. Paris, 8vo.

The author very properly remarks, that it is not sufficient for the professors of legislation, to teach useful truths, but that they ought also to adopt appropriate methods for conveying their instructions.

After a definition of terms, Buhan first considers man as an individual; he then treats of the connection between him and his fellow men. After this he touches on political economy, agriculture, commerce, and finance, and concludes with a variety of observations on the intercourse of independent nations.

Etat Militaire de la Republique, &c.—An Account of the Forces of the French Republic, for the Year viii. by several Officers, compiled with the Approbation of the Minister at War, 1 vol. 12mo.

It was customary, in the time of the Monarchy, to print an annual summary of the military force; this was discontinued during the period that succeed-

ed, but is again revived under a new title. The present publication, like the former, presents a brief statement of the French army, with this difference, that the organization is entirely different. If we are to give credit to it, the forces of the Republic consist of 110 demi-brigades of the line, of three battalions, each, of which, when complete, amounts to 3200 men; of eight regiments of foot artillery, each regiment consisting of 20 companies; of 8 regiments of horse artillery, each consisting of 446 men; of 26 regiments of cavalry, and 20 regiments of dragoons, each regiment amounting to 800 men; of 25 regiments of chasseurs, of 800 each, and 20 regiments of hussars, of 800 each, also. In the above detail is not included the engineers, the miners, sappers, pontoneers, workmen, and staff, but, exclusive of these, it forms a military establishment of 413,728 men.

A first attempt to give an authentic account of such a gigantic mass of soldiery, must of course be subject to many errors and omissions, in consequence of the continual mutations and changes in the armies, but the editors are sensible of this, and intend to give a more complete statement in the publication of the next volume.

Œuvres du Citoyen Goudin, &c.—The Works of Citizen GOUDIN; containing a Treatise on the Properties common to all Curves; a Memoir on the Eclipses of the Sun, &c. 1 vol. 4to.

Goudin, the author of this work, is already well known to geometers, by several performances, and more especially by his "*Traité des Courbes Algebriques*," which is one of the best that has ever been published on this subject.

Campagne de Bonaparte, &c.—The Campaign of Bonaparte, in Italy, during the eighth year of the Republic, drawn up from the Memoirs of an Officer belonging to the Staff of the Army of Reserve, by Cit. FONDRAS, 8vo.

This narrative contains the history of the formation of the Army of Reserve, at Dijon, an account of its march along the Great St. Bernard, and all the details relative to the expedition. In addition to this, we are presented with a recital of the different battles, an account of the reorganization of the Cisalpine Republic, the return of the hero, Bonaparte, to Paris, and an historical notice relative to General Desaix.

De l'Etat de la France, à la fin de l'An VIII.—Of the State of France, at the end of the eighth Year of the Republic.

This

This is an *Eloge* on France and its Government. The moderation of the Consular Chief is dwelt upon with rapture, and it is pretended that it hath become the real interest of Europe, to wish for the continental aggrandizement of France. On the other hand, the ambition of England is pointed out as highly disastrous to mankind, and we are told of the gigantic attempt, on the part of the latter power, "to monopolize that universe which she affects to protect and defend." The author has introduced a parallel between Cæsar and the first Consul, in which he points out the different means that have conducted both of them to glory.

EDUCATION.

Lettres sur l'Éducation Religieuse de l'Enfance, précédées et suivies de Détails Historiques, &c.—Letters on the Religious Education of Children, preceded and followed by Historical Details, dedicated to the King of Prussia, by J. A. DELUC, Reader to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, a Member of the Royal Societies of London and Dublin, and Professor of Philology at Göttingen, 1 vol. 8vo.

M. Deluc, the author of this publication, is well-known in the literary world, by his *Lettres Physiques et Morales sur l'Histoire de la Terre, et l'Homme*. To this work he has added, preliminary discourses on a variety of subjects; in one of which he attempts to prove "that man is naturally good, and that he would never become evil, were he not either to transgress or condemn the positive laws of a Revelation which God has given him faculties sufficient to discover."

In his present performance, "*Lettres sur l'Éducation Religieuse*," M. Deluc has undertaken to develop this principle, and opposes it to the *sophisms* of those whom he terms *Cynical Atheists*, as well as those who preach up a religion entirely *human* in its nature. He accordingly combats the positions of the German *Philanthropins*, with Basedow at their head; the opinions of J. J. Rousseau, who thought it improper to mention the name of God to children; and the sarcasms and *quodlibets* of Voltaire, "who only admits a natural religion, merely to induce his scholars not to profess any one."

Deluc has the presumption, as well as the impolicy, to treat all who differ from him as either ignorant or malicious men, and refers them to his own "Theory of the Globe" for the most complete refutation of all their systems!

MONTHLY MAG. No. 75.

La Science des Negocians et Teneurs des Livres, &c.—The Science of Book-keeping, by the late DELAPORTE: a Work useful to all Persons engaged in Business, more especially to those young Men, who wish to learn the Art of Book-keeping by Double-entry, &c. dedicated to the Citizens, Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce of Bourdeaux, by BOUCHER.

In 1495, Friar Luc, an Italian, published a Treatise on the Keeping of Books, by means of *Double-entry*. Roger and Kœnink, two Dutchmen, printed another in 1611. About 1712, Laporte thought fit to present the world with "*La Science des Negocians et Teneurs des Livres*;" Bareme printed his *Rules and Practice*, in 1719; Echin, of Bourdeaux; Larue, of Bayonne; Giraudeau, of Geneva; Inhoff, of Vevey; Gaignant de Laulnais, of Nantz; and Gentil, of Paris, successively wrote books on the same subject.

Colbert, the great Minister of France, wished to apply this new mode to the finances of the State, but he failed in his project, from a deficiency of men calculated to give it effect; and in order to render this species of knowledge more general, Citizen Boucher, who is himself an experienced accomptant, has now published a new and correct edition of the celebrated work written by Laporte, towards the beginning of the present century. He has also added a Dictionary, in which he attempts to explain every thing relative to commerce and the banking-business.

Curs de Mythologie, &c.—A Course of Mythology, accompanied with Select Pieces of Poetry, analogous to each Article, a Work calculated for the Education of Youth, 1 vol. 582 p. 12mo.

The author, who has already made use of this mode, in the education of children, and who tells us that he now publishes it at the request of several fathers of families, has had recourse to Corneille, Racine, Boileau, Crebillon, and Voltaire, for appropriate passages. It ought to be remarked, however, that although all books destined for children ought to be written with the utmost purity of style and diction, the present is deficient in those essential requisites.

Dictionnaire Universel de la Langue Française, &c.—An Universal Dictionary of the French Language; or, a Manual of Orthography, &c. 1 vol. 580 pages. Paris.

The editors of this work, have been indefatigable in comparing all the best

4 M

French

French Dictionaries published, either anterior or subsequent to the Revolution, whence they have compiled the present.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Les Effets du Repentir, &c.—The Effects of Repentance; or, the Memoirs of Count D***, 1 vol. 12mo.

This Romance is written after the manner of the Abbé Prevost. The style is agreeable, the situations are interesting, the reflections are often just, and the events not unnatural: in short, it will afford some amusement to those whose heads are not filled with spectres, haunted towers, poniards, and all the *antico-moderno* machinery of romance.

Voyage a Giphantie, &c.—Travels to Giphantie, by M***, 2 vol. 18mo.

This is the production of a great traveller, who lost all his manuscripts but the present. He tells us that he has visited all the nations of the earth, and traversed the ruins of the ancient world. We are presented with a long account of Babylon, but it is evidently written by a man who never beheld the banks of the Euphrates.

Stella, Histoire Angloise, &c.—Stella, an English Story, by AGLAE D*** F***, 4 vols. 12mo.

Compositions of this species, are far more difficult in point of execution than is generally imagined; and it must surely excite no small degree of surprize, when it is mentioned, that the French language possesses more good tragedies, than good romances. The present novel is formed after the model of the English school, but the copy falls far short of the original.

Adèle et d'Abligny, &c.—Adelaide and d'Abligny, by PIGAULT LE BRUN, 1 vol. 12mo.

Citizen Pigault is author of no fewer than 16 volumes of romances, the principal of which is called "*les Barons de Felsheim*." The facility of this author is truly astonishing, for he hath undertaken to produce a new novel every month, and twelve within the year! The conduct of the heroine Adèle is not very exemplary, and the present bears too close a resemblance to a very immoral romance, from the same pen, entitled, *l'Enfant du Carnaval*.

Le Cimetière de la Madeleine, &c.—The Church-yard of the Magdalen, by J. J. REGNAULT-WARIN, author of *Romeo and Juliet, &c. &c.* 2 vols. 12mo. with Engravings and Music.

This work was intended to avenge the

memory of Louis XVI. and his family, and it was of course prohibited by the French Government, and both the author and editor imprisoned. These circumstances were not a little calculated to excite the public curiosity; it, however, received but little collateral assistance from the intrinsic merits of the publication. Mons. Warin is the author of several other novels, one of which is founded on a story, already consecrated by the pen of our immortal Shakespeare. On the present occasion, the motto is also borrowed from the English, it being a prose translation from Young's *Night Thoughts*.

"Ainsi pour conspinner la foule vulgaire,
la faux de la mort immole de grandes vic-
times, et renverse les têtes illustres."

POETRY.

Guerre de Troie, &c.—The War of Troy, from the Death of Hector to the Ruin of that City, a Poem, in fourteen Cantos, by QUINTUS, of Smyrna, being a Continuation of the *Iliad*; translated, for the first Time, from the Greek into the French, by R. Tourlet, Royal Physician, and Member of the Academic Society of Sciences, sitting at the Louvre, 2 vols. 8vo. with an engraving.

The French have excelled all the other European nations, in respect to translations from the Greek and Latin, and the present will not detract from the fame so justly acquired by their Men of Letters. Here follows a short analysis of the work:

In the first Canto, the Poet, after opening a summary of the events that succeeded the death and funeral of Hector, mentions the arrival of the Amazon Penthesilea, in Troy; details her exploits; her combat with Achilles; her fall, and the regret of the hero on this event; who puts Therites to death soon after.

Canto II. Memnon, son of Aurora, having arrived from Ethiopia, new combats ensue. After killing Antilochus, son of Nestor, he himself falls beneath the sword of Achilles; and all the Ethiopians, his followers, are transformed into birds.

Canto III. The combat between Apollo and Achilles; the death of the latter; the bloody combats that ensue between the rival nations, about the corpse of the deceased hero.

Canto IV. The Trojans celebrate the funeral of Glaucus.

Canto V. Ulysses receives the arms of Achilles,

Achilles, as the greatest of the Greeks; on this, Ajax, overcome with rage and vexation, puts himself to death. The Poet describes the funeral of the hero.

Canto VI. Calchas proposes that Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, should be invited to join the Greeks, and Ulysses and Diomedes set off, in order to conduct him to the camp. In the mean time the Trojans, being encouraged by the presence of Eurypilus, grandson of Hercules, attack the besiegers, and kill several of their chiefs.

Canto VII. The Trojans continue to press the Greeks, and drive them behind their entrenchments, but on the arrival of Achilles, fortune becomes less favourable to the besieged.

Canto VIII. Combat between Eurypilus and Neoptolemus, in which the latter falls.

Canto IX. New battles; victory declaring against the Greeks, an embassy, consisting of Diomedes and Ulysses, by the advice of Calchas, is dispatched to Philoctetes, who had been left in the Isle of Lemnos; these two warriors at length succeed in calming the resentment of the hero, who possesses the arrows of Hercules, and he is brought to the camp, where he is cured of his wounds by Polidarus.

Canto X. Combat between Philoctetes and Paris, in which the latter, being wounded, quits the field of battle.

Canto XI. A new assault on the part of the besiegers;—this is the most uninteresting portion of the whole poem.

Canto XII. Calchas advises the Greeks no longer to think of taking Troy by force, but to recur to stratagem. On this, Ulysses conceives the expedient of a wooden horse.

Canto XIII. The city being taken, is sacked and burnt; the description of the accompanying horrors occupies the whole of this Canto.

In the XIVth and last Canto, the vanquishers divide among them the spoils of the captives; the departure of the fleet; an account of the storm that ensues; the dispersion and ruin of the ships, and the death of a multitude of the Greeks, in consequence of the intervention of the Deities favourable to the Trojans.

Louise, Poeme Champetre, en trois Idylles.—*Louise*, a rural Poem, in three Idylls, translated from the German of M. Voss, 1 vol. 18mo.

The French formerly despised German literature, but by the translation of this and a variety of other pieces into their

own language, it appears that they are beginning to cultivate a taste for the productions of their neighbours.

Contes et Opuscules en Vers, &c.—Tales and Trifles in Verse, &c. to which are added, some Fugitive Poetry, by Andrieu, a Member of the National Institute.

The author of this little volume had already obtained great reputation by the work entitled, *les Etourdis*; and this will not be in the least diminished by the following pieces contained in the present collection, viz. “*Les François aux Bords du Scioto*,”—“*Epitre au Pape*,”—“*L’Hopital des Fous*,”—“*Le Doyen de Bajadox*,” and “*Le Dialogue sur les Mots Monsieur et Citoyen*.”

Hermann et Dorothee, &c.—Herman and Dorothea, a Poem, in nine Cantos, translated from the German of Göthe, by BITAUBE, a Member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Prussia, 1 vol. 12mo. Paris and Strasbourg.

The French for a long time affected to despise German literature, but they were at length taught by the Idylls of Gesner, the Romance of Werter, the Death of Abel, &c. that they had undervalued the genius and the talents of their neighbours. These considerations have reduced Bitaubé to give a French Version of Hermann and Dorothea, which is said to be the master-piece of Göthe, and he must be allowed to have executed his intentions with equal ability and success. An English translation, by Mr. Holcroft, has just appeared in this country.

Les Helvétiques, en huit Chants, &c.—The Helvetians, in eight Cantos, with Historical Notes, by C. F. P. MASSON, 1 vol. 12mo.

The subject of this Poem is the bloody war which *Charles le Temeraire*, Duke of Burgundy, carried on against the Swiss, with an intention to subdue them:—a war, in the course of which, he fought three pitched battles, in the last of which he lost his life under the walls of Nancy, in 1478. This memorable contest has been treated of in Latin, by *Pierre de Blarus*, under the title of the *Nanceide*; and merited a far better Muse.

The National Institute listened with great attention to several passages of this work, which were read before them, and received with the most flattering marks of respect. The author, who is imbued with the spirit of the times, while celebrating the independence of one people, has endeavoured to consecrate such max-

maxims, as he deemed useful for all nations.

Le Défenseur de la Philosophie, &c.—
The Defender of Philosophy, a Satire, in 8vo.

The author of this Satire possesses some talents, but he gives way, at times, to the spirit of party. The Republicans, Mercier and Retif, experience a large portion of his praise, while Laharpe and Delille, two Royalists, are depreciated far below their just merits. But he not only attacks the living, but also some of the most illustrious of the dead, whom he assuredly ought to have respected :

“Jeune homme, respectez leur gloire séculaire.”

Gilbert, a French Poet of no little celebrity, is treated as follows :

“J’ai démasqué ce Gilbert, votre Maître,
Ce Gilbert, qui vécut, mystique fanfaron,
Du pain de l’Archeveque et du vin de Fréron,
Ce Gilbert, quoiqu’Athée, Apôtre de l’Eglise,
Ce Gilbert, que l’on prône autant qu’on le méprise.”

The following line expresses a good idea, in a neat and pleasant manner :

“A l’âge qui précède on immole notre âge.”

We shall conclude with the following quotation :

“Quand Demoustier naquit, les Muses et l’Amour

Sur sa bouche enfantine exprimerent des roses :
Son style n’est que miel, n’est que fleurs d’em-
clofes,

Comme son doux encens chatouille l’odorat !
Il égale Voltaire, il surpasse Dorat *****”

RETROSPECT OF SPANISH LITERATURE, during the Year 1800, and continued to MAY, 1801.

IN the preceding year we submitted to our readers a Retrospect of Spanish Literature, distinguished under the different departments of Arts and Sciences. At the commencement of the present we were reluctantly constrained to disappoint the public in the continuation of that subject ; but it is with pleasure we announce on this occasion that the obstructions have been overcome, and that we have been enabled not only to supply the acknowledged deficiency, but to descend in our history of the literature of that country to the latest accounts that in the regular course of conveyance were capable of being received.

It has been admitted by the most profound observers of intellect that the period of tranquillity is the least favourable to its energies, and that its most sublime efforts have risen to day and glory, in times of public danger. While we lament the devastation of the human species in the violence of war, we may be allowed to console ourselves, if the pure lambent flame of science rise from the ashes of martial ruin ; we may be permitted to indulge a momentary smile if the general collision of destructive activity enkindle a few brilliant sparks to pervade the gloom.

We dare not say that the national torpidity in this southern kingdom has been wholly removed—that the fountains of knowledge have poured forth an impetu-

ous torrent—the progress of mind, however, if not rapid, is apparent, and is strikingly indicative of the ameliorated condition of society in that kingdom.

In the beginning of the sixteenth century, on the accession of the Austrian family to the throne of Spain, that nation occupied a distinguished rank in arms and literature ; whatever at this time may be her deserts in military fame, the candour of the scientific mind will observe with satisfaction that in the peaceful and ornamental arts of life—in the development of talent, and the ebullition of genius—her recent history has merited the respect of the neighbouring states.

In the British Museum we have seen a curious catalogue of Arabian productions which have survived the tempest of human passions : in the Monkish institutions of Spain many of these have been preserved by the lovers of science, who rescued them from oblivion during a period of general calamity : the spirit of superstition has concealed them from public notice, and we are concerned to say that they are yet involved in the same obscurity : we shall joyfully hail the day when they shall be no longer entombed—when the powerful mandate of truth shall burst the cearments artifice has imposed, and the treasures of Eastern learning shall be poured forth to justify the hopes, and gratify the wishes, of the friends of science.

On account of the narrow limits by which

which we are confined; in this general view, it has been impossible for us to comprise all the subjects that have emanated from the Spanish press, within the period of our examination: the theological, polemical, and devotional pieces are extremely numerous; in this class therefore we have been obliged to exclude from our list a variety of valuable publications, but we hope, with this single exception, our Retrospect will exhibit a competent view of the comparative attention paid by the Spanish literati to the several departments of science.

It will be seen that agriculture has engrossed no small degree of public regard—that societies for its promotion have been formed—that the modern improvements introduced into England have travelled to that luxuriant peninsula, and that the principles of chemistry and botany have been resorted to, to increase the fund of practical knowledge. On this head a large field of information is opened by Spanish ingenuity and experience, in the management of sheep, the improvement of wool, and the pasturage adapted to that useful animal, which must be acceptable in every region of the world.

At an early period the Saracenic-students in medicine, residing in Spain, were of the highest celebrity in Europe: on their departure the subject was neglected, notwithstanding its importance in alleviating human infirmity; but it will be seen in this review that it has excited a great degree of recent attention—that the folly and danger of empyricism has been exchanged for method and science; and that the vaccine inoculation (the most valuable discovery of modern times,) has been introduced into that country, to diminish the multifarious sources of human misery.

In the list of theatrical compositions the English reader will be flattered with the introduction given to our favourite dramatic bard; and the lover of German literature will be gratified that the simplicity and sentiment of Kotzebue has for an instant obscured the antics and grimace of the Spanish *Gracioso*.

If we admit that trade is a plant which flourishes most in a situation where it has the greatest room to expand—that all interference with trade, by laws and political regulations, gradually enfeebles and ultimately destroys it; yet there will be occasions where royal patronage may be extended—where royal munificence may be applied, to give activity to new springs of improvement and opu-

lence; and we expect this will be the effect of the liberality of the Spanish monarch in the encouragement he has given to the silk manufacture, under the conduct of the industrious Catalan. The benefits of trade to any particular state have been supposed to depend on the activity of that state, and the general supineness and indolence of others: vanish for ever those views of society which would exhibit happiness in the satiety and triumph of an insulated clan, and in the penury and humiliation of a prostrate world: such principles are equally deceptive and atrocious; nothing so much conduces to the advantages of commerce as general industry, directed to draw forth all the treasures of each individual state, and the confidential and extensive interchange of the abundance with which by nature they are respectively supplied: the Briton will therefore see with delight in this Retrospect, that the commercial spirit is invited and patronized in Spain; and while his philanthropy is pleased with the increase of felicity in a distant country, his darling prejudices in favor of his own will receive a new fund of gratification.

With regret we observe, that in this analysis the original compositions are neither the most interesting or the most numerous. Spain must yet greatly depend on the assistance she receives from the more enlightened parts of Europe; but we notice with satisfaction the symptoms of improvement in the condescension with which she has accepted the proffered aid, and the discernment with which she has selected the most valuable donations from the abundant stores of foreign erudition. Such are the remarks with which we submit our Retrospect to the public: our principal object has been to give a summary view of literature in Spain to the natives of our own country, yet we hope nothing we have said will give offence to the Spanish patriot; every succeeding year we have seen science advance in that country with a firm and tranquil step, and we expect the most beneficial effects to result from her favourable reception.

AGRICULTURE.

“Junta Publica de la Real Sociedad Economica de Amigos, del Pais de Valencia; un tomo en 4^o.”—Public Association of the Royal Economic Establishment of Friends, of the District of Valencia, 1 vol. 4to. It is with great pleasure we announce the institution of such societies in Spain; the useful design of a canal from Valencia to the port of Grao is proposed in one of the papers.

"Seminario de Agricultura y Artes, tomo 8.º."—Seminary of Agriculture and Arts, 8th volume. Among other articles are included the following: the method of cultivating the cotton tree, the turnip, the management of clover, and of the turnip: it treats of the atmospheric influences in cultivation, of the modes of preventing the destruction so common in Spain from want of humidity, and on the increase of wood: and it adverts to the systems of the most celebrated students in agriculture: this comprehensive work also includes observations on the improvements in farming by the King of Great Britain; it discusses the subject which has been lately so interesting in this country, of the substitutes admissible for aliment in times of the scarcity of the principal *pabulum vite*: in it the waters of Madrid are chymically analyzed; but it would be prolix to give a detail of the numerous useful articles in this publication; we shall therefore only observe further, that it contains a particular account of the Royal Institute lately established here, and that to this work is subjoined a General Index to the preceding volumes.

"Agricultura de Vinas."—The Culture of Vines. This work details the different species, and the land most suited to them; it describes the mode of cultivation, the vermin that injure them, and the vessels best adapted to the preservation of wine.

"Disertacion Sobre la Cria de Pastos y Ganados, Causas de sus Atrasos y Medios para sus Prognos, por D. ENRIQUE DOYLE."—Dissertation on the Management of Pastures and Cattle, Causes of the Obstruction to Improvement, and Means of advancing the Knowledge of these Subjects, by D. Enrique Doyle. The principal department in the management of cattle in Spain, is that of Sheep: a large portion of this work is devoted to it, but the author has not omitted to introduce the material improvements in England, in natural and artificial grasses:

"Tratado de la Cria de Palomos."—Treatise on the Management of Pigeons. Herein are considered the diseases of this bird, the mode of inviting it to, and detaining it in, the dovecote, the removal of the old ones, and the expedients necessary in breeding the tame or domestic species.

"La Vendimia; 1 tomo 4to."—The Vintage, 1 vol. 4º. This contains many valuable articles.

"Tratado Practico de Colmenas ó Pastoria de las Abejas."—Practical Treatise on Bee-hives, or the Management of Bees.

"Discurso Economico del Reyno de Aragon, un tomo, en 4to."—Economic History of Arragon, in 1 vol. 4to. We hope this is a prelude to a similar examination of all the luxuriant provinces of Spain; the present work treats of the quantity of grain produced during the last six years in each district, the number of inhabitants, classified according to their ages and distinctions, of the portion of grain necessary for sowing the land and maintaining the people, and of the fit regulation of the commerce of the province in consequence.

ANTIQUITIES.

"Munda y Certima: Cindades de la Celtiberia Confundidas, por Algunos Escritores con Munda y Cartima de la Betica, distinguidas Ahora con la Evidencia y Autoridad de Livio y de Monumentos Romanos."—Munda and Certima, Cities of Celtiberia, mistaken by some Writers for Munda and Cartima, now distinguished on the Evidence and Authority of Livy, and of some Roman Monuments. This is the production of P. M. FR. MANUEL RISCO, an Augustin Friar.

"Plan de Antigüedades Españolas reducido a 2 Articulos y 80 Proposiciones, por D. LUIS DE ZUNIGA."—Scheme of Spanish Antiquities, under two General Articles, in Eighty Sections, by D. Luis de Zuniga. This is from the pen of a clergyman, in the diocese of Toledo; his principal object is to prove, that the ancient monies, inscriptions, and medals of Spain, bearing Celtic, Iberian, and Betic characters, are generally written in the Gascon tongue.

"Ritos, Ceremonias, y Costumbres de los Hebreros Confutados, Escritos en Italiano, por un Rabino, y Traducidos por el P. FR. JUAN DE LIDON."—Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the Hebrews Confuted, from the Italian of a Rabbin, and Translated by P. Fr. Juan de Lidon. It is stated of this Rabbin, that he was convinced of his Mosaic errors, and embraced the Catholic religion.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

"Tratado de Hilar, Devanar, Doblar y Torser las Sedas Segun el Metodo de Vaucanson, por D. JOSEPH LAPAYESE, con una Disertacion Sobre la Ventaja de este Metodo respecto del Antiguo, por el Dr. D. FRANCISCO ORTELLS Y GOMBAU, Presbitero."—A Treatise on Threading, Reeling, Folding, and Twisting Silks, according to the Method of Vaucanson, by D. Joseph Lapayese, with a Dissertation on the Superiority of this Mode, to the Ancient one, by Dr. D. Francisco Ortell

tells Clerk. Lapayese, under royal protection, established this method in the neighbourhood of Valencia, where the operators were furnished gratis with whatever was necessary to adopt it.

“*Arte de Tintoreros de Sedas*, por D. PEDRO GUTIERREZ BUENO.”—The Mystery of Silk-dying, by D. Pedro Gutierrez Bueno. This publication is by a chymist of Madrid, and is a continuation of a former one on the Mystery of Wool-dying, which appeared the end of last year.

“*Arte de Medir Tierras y a Forarlos Liquidos y Solidos*, por D. FRANCISCO VERDEJO GONZALEZ.”—The Art of Surveying Land, and of Measuring Liquids and Solids. This work contains all the principles of arithmetic and geometry necessary to its scientific objects; and treats of the uses of the square, and other important auxiliaries.

BIOGRAPHY.

“*Diccionario Historico de los mas illustres Profesores de las Bellas Artes en España*, compuesto por D. JUAN AGUSTIN CEAN BERMUDEZ, y publicado por la Real Academia de St. Fernando, tom. 6. 8vo.”—Historical Dictionary of the Most Celebrated Professors of the Fine Arts in Spain, by D. Juan Augustin Cean Bermudez, and published by the Royal Academy of St. Fernando, vol. 6, 8vo. This is the last volume of the work, it comprizes the letters X, Y, Z, also the Supplement and Geographical Tables proposed in the preface. The first of these Tables gives an arranged history of the Fine Arts in Spain; in the second are shewn an alphabetical list of towns where the works of the respective artists comprehended in this Dictionary are deposited: this valuable work, (emanating from the highest authority), in those parts that attract the historian, and the amateur, equally deserves the attention of the literary world, and it is expected to be extensively instrumental in drawing forth to the notice, both of natives and foreigners, many rare and admirable productions of the Fine Arts in the cabinets and depositories of Spain. The Academy has announced its design of gratifying the public with a similar detail of the architectes and architecture of that kingdom, to render complete their patriotic undertaking of giving an entire History of the Arts in that country.

“*Nacimiento, Vida, y Prodigiosa Muerte del Bienaventurado S. Roque*, Abogado Universal contra la Peste; lo Publica, con las mas Selectas Noticias de sus Historiadores, y Particularmente de la que Escribió el R. P. Fr. Joseph de Montes,

del Orden Serafico, D. ANTONIO TELLER DE ACEVEDO, un tom. en 4°. Birth, Life, and Extraordinary Death of the Fortunate S. Roque, universal preserver against the Plague; the Most Select Particulars of his Historians are given, and particularly from the Page of R. P. Fr. Joseph de Montes, of the Seraphic Order, by D. Antonio Teller de Acevedo, 1 vol. 4to.”

“*Carta de un Hijo a su Madre, sobre su Conversiow y Profesion en el Monasterio de La Trapa, en Aragon*.”—Letter from a Son to his Mother, on his Conversion and Profession in the Monastery of La Trapa, in Aragon. This is a description of a repentant prodigal, and gives a painful view to the Protestant reader of the austerities of monastic institutions.

“*Retratos de los Reges de España, con sus Correspondientes Vidas*.”—Portraits of the Kings of Spain, with their Lives. Six volumes in 4to have already been published of this work; these include the Gothic Kings of Austria, Leon and Castille; the Princes of Arragon and Galicia; and the Counts of Castille, Barcelona and Galicia; the seventh volume is announced, and will comprehend the Kings of Navarre, which will close the history of the Dynasties of Spain.

“*Vida Historica de S. Fernando el 3 Rey de Castilla y Leon, Protector de la Real Brigada de Carabineros*, escrito por D. ALONZO NUNEZ DE CASTRO, Coronista de S. M. un tom. en 4°.”—Historical Life of S. Fernando, the Third, King of Castille and Leon, Patron of the Royal Brigade of Carbineers, by D. Alonzo Nunez de Castro, Historiographer to his Majesty, 1 vol. 4to. This work is embellished with an engraving of Fernando the Third, by Muntaner.

BOTANY.

“*Flora Española, 6 Historia de las Plantas, que se Crian en España*, por D. JOSEPH QUER, Cirujano que fué de S. M. Consultor de sus Reales Exercitos, Primer Profesor de Botanica del Real Jardin de Madrid, &c. consta 6 tomos. en 4°. mayor.”—Spanish Flora; or, History of Plants, Natives in Spain, by D. Joseph Quer, late Surgeon of his Majesty, Marshal Counsellor, Head Professor of Botany of the Royal Garden of Madrid, in 6 vols. large 4to. Plates embellish this extensive work. On account of its importance to students, the Societies of Medicine and Surgery, by their interference, have reduced the price sixty rials below the rate at which it was formerly sold: it will be a valuable acquisition to the amateurs in exotic plants of this country.

“Curso

“Curso Elemental de Botánica, Dispuesto de Orden del Rey, para la enseñanza del Real Jardin Botanico de Madrid, por el Dr. D. CASIMIRO GOMEZ DE ORTEGA, Primer Catedrático, &c. dos tomos. 8º.”—Elementary Course of Botany, arranged by Order of the King, for exhibiting the Royal Botanic Garden of Madrid, by Dr. D. Casimiro Gomez de Ortega, Head Professor, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

CLASSICS.

“Instituciones Oratorias del célebre Español, M. F. Quintiliano, traducidas y Anotadas, segun la Edicion de Rollin, por dos Profesores de Retórica y Poética de las Escuelas pias de Castilla, Dedicados al Principe nro Sr. dos tomos en 4º. con el Texto Latino y el Retrato de Quintiliano.”—Institutes of Oratory of the celebrated Spaniard M. F. Quintilian, translated, with Notes, conformably to the Edition of Rollin, by two Professors of Rhetoric and Poesy of the Sacred Academies of Castille. Dedicated to the Prince, in 4to. 2 vols. with the Latin Text, and an engraving of Quintilian.

CRITICISM.

“Coleccion de Cartas Historico-criticas, por D. JOSEPH VILLAROYA.”—Collection of Historical and Critical Letters, by D. Joseph Villaroya. In these letters a critical enquiry is made on the subject of the chronicles and commentaries of James I. of Arragon, in which the popular opinion is opposed, and the Royal Author excluded from any pretensions to the work.

“Respuestas a la Carta en Castellano de D. Juan Antonio Pellicer, y a la Postdata Polyglota de Joseph Conde, por D. JUAN FRANCISCO PEREZ CAGIGAS.”—Answers to the Spanish Letters of D. Juan Antonio Pellicer, and to the Polyglot Postscript of Dr. Joseph Conde, by D. Juan Francisco Perez Cagigas. It is not generally known in this country that any doubt has arisen to whose meritorious pen the novel of Don Quixotte is to be attributed; this publication is to remove some difficulties on that subject.

CHEMISTRY.

“Lecciones de Química Puestas en Diálogo.”—Chymical Discourses in the Form of Dialogue. This is published in 1 volume 4to. and treats of caloric, the elastic fluids, the elective attractions of the new nomenclature, and other modern improvements in the art.

DRAMA.

“Teatro Nuevo Español, ó Coleccion de las Piezas Dramaticas Nuevas,” tomo 3º que contiene, las Piezas siguientes; la Orgullosa; el Amor y la Intriga el

Chismoso, y el Solteron y su Criada.”—The New Spanish Theatre; or, a Collection of the New Dramatic Pieces, vol. 3, which contains, The Arrogant Female; Love and Intrigue; The Tell-tale; and The Bachelor and his Maid.

“La Toma de Haé, por JOSUE, Drama Sacro, en dos actos.”—The Capture of Ai, by Joshua, a Sacred Drama, in two acts. This was drawn up to be represented in the Prince's Theatre during Lent.

“La Muger Varonil, Comedia Original en 3 actos, y en Verso, por D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES.”—The Masculine Woman, an Original Comedy in three acts, in Verse. To this is attached a Preliminary Discourse on Sentimental Comedy.

“Teatro Nuevo Español tomo 2º.”—New Spanish Theatre 2d vol. This contains the Spanish Play of the Avaro, from the Miser of Moliere. The Reconciliation of the two Brothers, from the German of the celebrated Kótzebue; El Preso ó el Parecido, and a Tragedy, in five acts, intitled Agamemnon.

“Semiramis; ó, la Venganza de Nino, Opera Seria, en dos actos!”—Semiramis; or, the Revenge of Ninus, a Serious Opera of two acts.

“El Alcides de la Mancha, y famoso D. Quixote; Comedia Nueva.”—The Alcides of la Mancha the famous Don Quixote, a New Comedy.

“Hamlet Tragedia, escrita en Ingles, por Guillermo Shakespeare; Traducida é Ilustrada, con la Vida del Autor, y Notas Criticas, por I. CELENIO.”—Hamlet, a Tragedy, in English, by William Shakespeare, translated and illustrated, with the Life of the Author, and Critical Notes, by I. Celenio. We are happy to see this celebrated composition of our favourite poet, in this form.

“La Derrota de los Pedantes.”—The Disgrace of the Pedants.

“La Criada Mas Sagaz:—Comedia Nueva, en tres actos.”—The Sagacious Maid Servant, a New Comedy, in three acts.

“El Calavera: Comedia, por D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES.”—The Skull, a Comedy, by D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes.

“Entre los Riesgos de Amor, Comedia Nueva, en tres actos.”—In the Chances of Love, a New Comedy, in three acts.

EDUCATION.

Diálogos de Caligrafía, Aritmética, Gramática, y Ortografía Castellana, Disueltos, por D. TORQUATO TORIO DE LA RIVA, para Uso de los Reales Seminarios y Escuelas Publicas donde se ha Establecido su Método.”—Dialogues on Penmanship, Arithmetic and Spanish Orthography

thography, by D. Torquato Torio de la Riva for the use of the Royal Seminaries and Public-schools where his method of teaching is adopted. This work is intended for the regulation of masters, and is pressed into notice by a royal mandate for its employment: it appeared in the spring, but under the earlier date of the 31st of January of the present year.

"Principios de Matematicas Puras y Mixtas compuestos, con Metodo Sencillo y claro para la mas pronta Inteligencia de una Ciencia tan util, por D. IGNACIO ROMAZA."—The Elements of pure and mixt Mathematics, arranged with Simplicity and Clearness for the more ready Attainment of so useful a Science. The First and Second Parts of this work had appeared in April last, but the Third, which treats of Algebra, was not then published.

"Disursos de D. JOSEPH AUGUSTIN IBANER DE LA RENTERIA, sobre la Amistad del Pais, la Educacion de la Juventud en Punto á Estudios, las Formas de Gobierno y sobre el Gobierno Municipal de los Pueblos, un tomo en 8º."—Discourses of D. Joseph Augustin Ibañer de la Renteria, on Patriotism, on Juvenile Studies, Forms of Government, and Municipal Establishments, in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Nueva Gramatica Francesa, con el Metodo mas sencillo y claro de Aprender con Perfeccion este Idioma, por D. JUAN TOMAS DE LAURES Y MAYRAN."—New French Grammar, with a simple and clear Method to learn correctly the Idiom by D. Juan Tomas de Laures y Mayran. In this work the difficulties in the orthoëpy of the French tongue are attempted to be removed, which have always been considerable to the Spanish Student, from the great deviation in this respect from his native language.

"Arreglado y Suavísimo Metodo de Traducccion Latina, Nuevo Arte de Gramática que, facilita la Version de los Autores mas Clasicos, por D. MANUEL VEGAS QUINTANO un tomo en 8º."—Arranged and Easy method of Latin Translation, with a new Scheme of Grammar, which facilitates the Version of the Classical Authors, by D. Manuel Vegas Quintana, 1 vol. 8vo. This work is enriched with Specimens in the original Text, and opposite to them are the Spanish translations.

"Ejemplos Morales; ó, las Consequencias de la Buena y de la Mala Educacion en los varios Destinos de la Sociedad, por D. JUAN RUBIO."—Moral Examples; or, the Consequences of a Good and Bad Educa-

tion in the various Destinies of Life, by D. Juan Rubio.

"Método Facil para leer y Hablar Frances sin Socorro de Maestro, por D. MAURICIO IGNACIO FRANCISCO DE BOYER."—An Easy Method of Reading and Speaking French without the Help of a Master, by D. Mauricio Ignacio Francisco de Boyer.

GEOGRAPHY.

"Mapa Mundi Sobre el Plano del Equador, por D. Juan Lopez."—Map of the World, accommodated to the Plane of the Equator, by D. Juan Lopez. This Map is from the Drawing of the Royal Geographer, it is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres and is the first on the same plan published in Spain.

"Planisferio Terrestre; ó, Carta General de la Tierra, por la qual se manifiestan los 4 Partes Conocidas del Mundo, con sus Principales Islas y Nuevos Descubrimientos en el Globo."—Terrestrial Planisphere; or, General Chart of the Earth, in which is exhibited the four Quarters of the Globe, with their Dependant Islands and the New Discoveries. To this is accommodated Scales and the Lines of Longitude and Latitude, and other Geographical Expedients, by which more than sixty Problems of the Sphere are resolved, without recurring to the Globe itself.

"Carta Esferica Desde el Equador Hasta 60º de Latitude S. y desde el Meridiano del Cabo de Hornos hasta el Canal de Mozambique."—Spherical Chart, from the Equator to 60 degrees of Latitude, and from the Meridian of Cape Horn to the Canal of Mozambique. This is drawn up by direction of the King, in the Hydrographical Department.

"Plano Geométrico del Puerto del Ferrol y sus Costas Inmediatas Levantado, por el Xefe de Esquadra de la Real Armada, D. VICENTE TOFINO."—Geometrical Plan of the Port of Ferrol and the adjacent Coasts, delineated by D. Vicente Tofino Chief of Squadron in the Royal Navy. This Sketch was announced in consequence of the affair at Ferrol, and is an indication of the triumph of our enemies where we are obliged to feel regret and humiliation.

"Nuevo Método para Aprender la Geografia General y Particular, Antigua y Moderna, la Hidrografia, Cronologia, Historia, esfera, y Kalendario; en 12 tomos en 8º, con varias estampas y tablas."—New Method of Learning General and Local Geography, Ancient and Modern, also Hydrography, Chronology, History, the sphere, and Calendar, in

twelve

twelve vols. 8vo. with various plates and tables.

HISTORY.

"Carta Critica sobre la Historia de America, de D. Juan Bautista Muñoz escrita de Roma, por D. FRANCISCO ITURRI Presbytero Español."—A Critical Letter on the History of America, by D. Juan Bautista Munoz, written from Rome by D. Francisco Iturri, Spanish Priest.

"Instituciones Politicas, escrito en Frances, por el Baron de Bielsfeld, y traducido, por D. DOMINGO DE LA TORRE, y Mollinedo, tom. 6."—Political Institutes, from the French of the Baron of Bielsfeld, translated by D. Domingo de la Torre, y Mollinedo, vol. 6. This is the continuation of an extensive work which treats of the states of Modern Europe, their situations, possessions, productions, manufactures, and government.

"Historia Critica de España, por el Abate D. JUAN FRANCISCO DE MASEN, tom. 19."—Critical History of Spain, by D. Juan Francisco de Marsden, Abbot, vol. 19th. It is with great satisfaction we announce the farther progress of this valuable work.

"Historia Natural, Civil, y Geográfica de las Naciones situadas en las Riberas del Rio Orinoco, y sus Provincias; por el P. JOSEPH GUMILLA, 2 tomos en 4to."—Natural, Civil, and Geographical History of the Nations on the Shores of the Oronoko, and the adjacent Districts, by P. Joseph Gumilla, 2 vols. 4to. This work is embellished with handsome plates.

"Memorias para la Vida del Santo Rey, D. FERNANDO."—Documents for the Life of his Sacred Majesty, Fernando. The original of this work is from the pen of P. Marcos Burriel, it has received considerable additions by the assiduity of D. Miguel de Manuel Rodriguez: the name of Burriel is well known, and the vast fund of materials sufficiently recommend it to the inquisitive historian.

LAW.

"Tomo II. de la Practica Criminal por Principios, ó Modo y Forma de instruir los Procesos Criminales su autor D. JUAN ALVAREZ, POSADILLA."—Vol. II, of the Rudiments of Practice in Criminal Cases, or the Form of Conducting Criminal Processes, by D. Juan Alvarez Posadilla. This is intended as a manual for scriveners, and for the instruction of students in the law.

"Instruccion y Formulario para los Juicios Verbales, Civiles, Criminales, de cuentas, y Particiones, con Explicacion de las Facultades de los Alcaldes, y Regi-

dores pedaneos para el Reconocimiento é Inteligencia de Dichos Juicios."—Instructor and Formulary for the Verbal, Civil, and Criminal Judgments of Accounts and Dividends, with Explanations on the Duties of Magistrates and Municipal Authorities, for the Recognition and Comprehension of the said Judgments.

"Defensa de la Jurisdiccion Real y sus Relaciones con la Pontificia ó Ecclesiastica."—Defence of the Royal Jurisdiction and its Connection with the Pontifical or Ecclesiastical: This is intended for the information of the higher orders of the law, civil and canonical.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

"Ensayos Sobre la Inoculacion de la Vacuna, ó Vaccina, ó Método Facil y Seguro de Preservarse Para Siempre de las Viruelas; escritos en Frances, por el Dr. Colon, Medico de Paris; y traducido por el Dr. FRANCISCO DE PIGUILLEM."—Experiments on the Vaccine Inoculation; or, an Easy and Secure Means of Preservation from the Small pox; from the French of Dr. Colon, Physician at Paris, by Dr. Francisco de Piguillem. The translator is an Associate in the Royal Academy of Physic in Barcelona, and of the Royal College of Madrid. The friend of humanity will see with pleasure, that a discovery so important, notwithstanding the interruption from political commotion, has forced its progress into a distant state.

"Tratado de la Tisis sus Sintomas, Causas, Diferencias, y Curacion, por M. Jeannet de Longrois, Doctor Regente de la Facultad Médica de Paris; traducido por D. RAMON FERNANDEZ, Profesor de Cirugia."—Treatise on the Asthma, its Symptoms, Causes, Varieties, and Cure, by M. Jeannet de Longrois, Physician Regent of the Faculty at Paris; translated by D. Ramon Fernandez, Chirurgical Professor.

"Cirugia Forense General y Particular, por D. JUAN FERNANDEZ DEL VALLE."—A General and Particular View of Practical Surgery, by D. Juan Fernandez del Valle. This is the same author who published a Treatise on Phlebotomy, in which the arterial and venal anatomy is explained, for the safe performance of this delicate operation.

"Principios de Cirugia Asi en la Practica Como en la Teórica, compuestos por D. Ramon Fernandez."—Principles of Surgery, Practical and Theoretical, by D. Ramon Fernandez. This work is particularly suited to students in the profession, and we mention the second edition here on account

account of the notice taken in it of the lymphatic vessels.

“Preceptos Generales Sobre las Operaciones de los Partos, por D. JOSEPH VENTURA PASTOR, dos tom. en 4º.”

—General Instructions in Operations in Midwifery, by D. Joseph Ventura Pastor, in 2 vols. 4to. This is intended to give a general view of the obstetric art, to prevent the fatal consequences of ignorance and incaution, and to it explanatory plates are subjoined.

“Diccionario Elemental de Farmacia; ó, Aplicaciones de los Fundamentos de la Química Moderna á las Principales Operaciones de esta Facultad, su Autor, el Dr. D. MANUEL HERNANDEZ DE GREGORIO.”—Elementary Dictionary of Pharmacy; or, the Application of the Principles of Modern Chemistry to the Practice of Physic, by Dr. D. Manuel Hernandez de Gregorio. This work is from the pen of the House-apothecary to the King of Spain, and it indicates a great improvement in medical practice in that country, which has too long been subject to ignorance, empyricism, and fraud.

“Elementos de Veterinaria, por D. SEGISMUNDO MALATS.”—Elements of Scientific Farriery, by D. Segismundo Malats.—This work is written by the Master of a Veterinary-school established in Madrid, who holds the public situation of Marshal of the Royal Stables.

“Tratado Completo de Quartanas, por el Dr. CURIEL, un tom. en 4º.”—A Complete Treatise on the Quartan Ague, by Dr. Curiel, 1 vol. 4º.

“Nuevo Método de Curar las Heridas Hechas con Armas de Fuego, por D. PABLO ANTONIO IBARROLA.”—New Method of Cure of Wounds from Fire-Arms, by D. Pablo Antonio Ibarrola.

MISCELLANIES.

“Numero IIº. del Memorial Literario; ó, Biblioteca Periodica de Ciencias y Artes.”—No. II. Literary Manual; or, Periodical Library of Arts and Sciences.

“Discurso Sobre las Variaciones de la Literatura en las Principales Naciones de Europa, escrito en Italiano, por el Abate Carlos Denina, y traducido por D. ROQUE IGNACIO VICO.”—Treatise on the Literary Eccentricities of the Principal Nations of Europe, from the Italian of Carlos Denina, Abbot, by D. Roque Ignacio Vico. This is intended to be a critical and historical compendium of literature: the reputation of the Italian author is well known, and this work he presented to a Literary Society of Italy.

“Mil y un Quartos de Hora, Cuentos

Tártaros, traducidos del Frances, por el P. F. MIGUEL DE SEQUIEROS, dos tom. en 8º.”—A Thousand and One Quarters of an Hour, Tartarian Tales, from the French, by P. F. Miguel de Sequieros, 2 vol. 8vo.

“El Matrimonio Infeliz.”—The Unhappy Marriage. This piece is a continuation of the work, intitled “Lecturas Útiles y Entretenidas;” or, Lessons Instructive and Entertaining.

“Libro de Memorias y Otras Curiosidades para este Año de 1801.”—Memorabilia and Interesting Matters for the Year 1801. It is curious to observe the sudden changes which, under extraordinary circumstances, are produced in the public mind: notwithstanding the political alliance which has subsisted between the adjacent states of France and Spain, until lately the public authorities of the former country have been contemplated by the latter with disdain and abhorrence; yet, to give this work popularity at the opening of 1801, an engraving is given of Bonaparte, in his Consular robes.

“Nueva Edicion de los Proverbios de D. INIGO LOPEZ DE MENDOZA, y las Coplas, de D. JORGE MANRIQUE.”—New Edition of the Proverbs of D. Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, and the Couplets of D. Jorge Manrique. This work has Explanatory Notes subjoined.

“Teoría de los Sentimientos Agradables, todo el Sistema de la Humanidad, dafe una Razon por Menor de Todo que es Belleza y Agrado en las Obras de la Naturaleza y del Arte, y Despues de Señalar las Reglas quela Naturaleza sigue, en la Distribucion del Placer Honesto, se Establecen los Principios de la Teologia Natural y Filosofia Moral, un tom. en 8º.”—The Theory of Pleasing Sentiments, the whole System of Humanity, wherein is unfolded the Rationale of the Beautiful and Pleasing in Nature and Art, the Rules that Nature follows in imparting virtuous Enjoyment are explained, and the Principles of Natural Religion and Moral Philosophy are established, 1 vol. 8vo.

“Discurso Sobre la Eloquencia Sagrada en España, por el Dr. D. PEDRO ANTONIO SANCHEZ, un tom. 8º.”—Discourse on Sacred Eloquence in Spain, by Dr. D. Pedro Antonio Sanchez. The author of this Discourse, not contented with pointing out the true fountain of pulpit-eloquence, as distinguished from profane, carries his views back to the earliest ages of the church, and distin-

guishes the most celebrated sacred orators to attract attention to a subject too much neglected.

"*España Triunfante en el Actual Siglo Filosófico*, su Autor D. J. C."—Spain Triumphant in the Philosophical Age, by D. J. C.

NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

"*El espíritu del Conde de Buffon*, traducido del Frances al Castellano, por D. TIBURCIO MAQUIEYRA SERRADOR, un tom. en 12^o."—The Beauties of the Count of Buffon, from the French, translated by D. Tiburcio Maquieyra Serrador, 1 vol. 12mo. We are happy to see the grand effort of human genius of the French Naturalist thrown into this portable form, for information in a country peculiarly favourable to the discovery of the treasures of nature.

"*El Hombre Físico*, obra del Abate D. LORENZO HERVAS, tomo 1^o. en 4^o."—Physical Man, by D. Lorenzo Hervas, Abbot, vol. 1. in 4to. We had some reluctance in placing this article in the class of Natural History, because the author has somewhat deviated from his title, by entering into the moral and metaphysical relation of man.

NAVIGATION.

"*Almanak Náutica para el Año 1801*, calculado para el Observatorio Real de la Isla de Leon, por varios Oficiales de la Real Armada."—Nautical Almanack for the Year 1801, adapted to the Royal Observatory of the Isle of Leon, by several Naval-officers.

"*Colección de Tablas para varios Usos de la Navegacion*, por D. JOSEPH DE MENDOZA RIOS, un tom. en folio."—Collection of Tables for various Purposes in Navigation, by D. Joseph de Mendoza Rios, 1 vol. folio. This work is intended to facilitate the employment of pilots, and to assist in the determination of latitudes and longitudes: the tables are advantageously disposed, and the calculations are made with scrupulous exactness. An Explanatory Index is subjoined, on the Uses of the Tables; and to this are added a Series of Problems, which themselves constitute a Practical Treatise on Astronomy and Navigation.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

"*Los Enamorados*; 6, *Galatea y sus Bodas*; *Historia Pastoral*."—The Lovers; or, Galatea and the Wedding; a Pastoral Tale. It is known to persons versed in Spanish Literature, that this work was begun by the celebrated Cervantes; it has since been reduced in size, and the narrative has been completed by Dr. CANDIDO

MARIA TRIGUEROS, but it still retains the extent of 4 vols. 8vo.

"*Vida de Lazarillo de Tormes*."—The Life of Lazarillo de Tormes. This unfortunate domestic passes through a great variety of adventures and trials, sufficiently striking to give considerable interest to the production.

"*El Aleazar de la Sensibilidad*; 6, *los Matrimonios Felices*."—The Palace of Sensibility; or, the Happy Marriage.

"*Gonzalo de Cordova*; 6, *la Conquista de Granada*; *Novela de Florian*, traducida por D. JUAN LOPEZ DE PEÑALVER."—Gonzalo de Cordova; or, the Conquest of Granada; a Novel of Florian, translated by D. Juan Lopez de Peñalver. This piece exhibits to advantage the valour of the Spaniards, and places in a just view the customs and the manners of the Moors and Spaniards in the time to which it refers.

POETRY, &c.

"*Rebusca de Obras en Prosa y Verso del P. JOSEPH FRANCISCO DE ISLA*."—Prosaic and Poetical Gleanings from P. Joseph Francisco de Isla.

"*Obras Poéticas de D. IGNACIO DE MERAS Y QUEYPO*, Ayuda de Camara del Rey Ntro Sr. dos toms. en 8^o."—Poetical Works of D. Ignacio de Meras y Queypo, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the King, 2 vols, 8vo. This publication is embellished with an engraving of the author: it contains, *Teonea*, a Tragedy, in five Acts; the Death of Barbarossa, an Heroic Poem, in one Canto; the Female Pupil of Madrid, a Comedy, in five Acts; the Conquest of Minorca, a Poem, in one Canto, some Odes and several Fugitive Pieces.

"*El Fingal y el Temora* Poemas Epicos de Ossian, Antiguo Poeta Céltico, traducidos al Verso Castellano, por D. PEDRO MONTENON, tom. 1^o. en 4^o."—Fingal and Temora, Epic Poems of Ossian, an Ancient Celtic Poet; translated into Spanish Verse by D. Pedro Montengon, 1 vol. 4to. It is now clearly ascertained that the original of this Spanish work is not from a poet of the second or third century, but that the honour of the production belongs to our own times, and we hope it loses no portion of its merit on this account: whether ancient or modern, it is an extraordinary effort of human genius, and will be read with enthusiasm as long as the sublime works of Homer, Virgil, Lucan, Tasso, and Milton shall impart enjoyment.

"*Colección de las Mejores Poesías Espirituales del P. M. Fr. Luis de Leon*, de

Diego Alfonso Valazquez de Velasco, de Fr. Paulino de la Estrella, de Fr. Pedro de Padilla, y de Lope de Vega, un tom. en 8°."—Poetical Beauties of P. M. Fr. Luis de Leon, of Diego Alfonso Valazquez de Velasco, of Fr. Paulino de la Estrella, of Fr. Pedro de Padilla, and of Lope de Vega, in 1 vol. 8vo.

"Filosofia de Espiritu y del Corazon; 6, Traducción de los Sagrados Libros de los Proverbios, Ecclesiastes, Sabiduria, y Ecclesiastico de la Santa Escritura; puestos en Rima Castellana, con el Original Latino, y Aclarado con Notas, que explican el Sentido Literal de cada Capitulo, por D. ANGEL SANCHEZ, Presbitero, quatro toms. en 4°."—Philosophy of the Mind and of the Heart; or Translations of the Sacred Books of the Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, of the Book of Wisdom, and Ecclesiasticus; put into Spanish Verse, with the Original Latin annexed, and Notes to Illustrate the Literal Construction of each Chapter, by D. Angel Sanchez Clerk: this sacred poet has extended his lines through 4 vols. 4to.

"Poesias de D. JOSEPH MOR DE FUENTES, Tercera Parte."—Poems of D. Joseph Mor de Fuentes, Third Part. This continuation includes a variety of fugitive pieces, and among them some Odes; one is to Painting and Poetry, and another on the Return of a celebrated General to Europe: this has been translated into French.

"Poesias del Dr. D. JUAN MELENDEZ VALDES, tres volumenés en 8°."—Poetry of Dr. D. Juan Melendez Valdes, 3 vols. 8vo. The first volume had appeared before in a more abridged form; the two others consist of Pastoral and Rustic Poems, and Philosophical, and Sacred Odes; the Poem of the Fall of Luzbel and Moral Elegies; besides some Philosophical Letters and Discourses in which the Science of Nature is unfolded, two Pieces are added, which obtained from the Royal Spanish Academy, honorary Premiums: the Subject of the one, is the Marriage of Camacho; and of the other, the Felicity of a Country Life.

POLITICS.

"Discurso sobre la Verdadera Libertad Natural y Civil del Hombre; traducido del Italiano, por D. VENTURA SALZAS, un tomo en 8°."—Discourse on the Genuine Principles of Natural and Civil Liberty; translated from the Italian, by D. Ventura Salzas, 1 vol. 8vo.

TACTICS.

"Elementos ó primeros conocimientos de la Enseñanza y Disciplina de la Infanteria, un tomo en 8°."—Elements for the Instruction and Discipline of Infantry.

This work includes observations on recruits—on embodying troops—on beacons—on evolutions and the order of battle—and on the best means of defence against a corps of cavalry.

"Instruccion Militar del Rey de Prusia a sus Generales; traducido del Aleman al Frances, por Mr. TAESCH, Teniente Coronel de las Tropas Saxonas; y al Castellano, por D. BENITO BAILS, un tomo en 8°."—Military Instructions from the King of Prussia to his Generals: translated from the German into French, by Mr. Taesch, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Saxon Troops; and into Spanish, by D. Benito Bails, 1 vol. 8vo. This publication is accompanied with plates.

"Coleccion de las Guerras de Frederico II. en 26 Planos."—Collection of Wars of Frederic the Second, in Twenty-six Sketches. It treats of the distinguished actions in the three wars in Silesia.

"Diccionario Militar."—Military Dictionary. This is a sort of military vade-mecum which explains the technical terms—examines the ancient and modern method of war—and comments on the duties of officers, whether in the field or in garrison.

"Exercicio Doctrinal y Evoluciones de una Brigada de Artilleria de a Caballo, y Reflexiones sobre el Uso y Aplicacion de esta Artilleria con las Tropas de Infanteria y Caballeria."—Exercise and Evolutions of a Brigade of Horse Artillery, and Reflections on the Use and Application of this sort of Artillery amongst Infantry and Cavalry. This work is attributed to a Knight of Calatrava, Marshal and Tutor to the Prince of Asturias.

"Opusculos del Marques Buscayolo, Superintendente de las Fortificaciones de Castilla."—Minor Works of the Marquis Buscayolo, Surperintendant of the Fortifications in Castille.

THEOLOGY, ETHICS, AND DEVOTIONAL PIECES.

"Muerte Prevenida; 6, Christiana Preparacion: con Reflexiones para dulcificar una verdad tan Amarga: su Autor el Exc. y Rmo. SR. D. LUIS DE SALCEDO y AZCONA, Azobispo que fue de Sevilla, 2 tomos en 8°."—Preparation for Death; or, Christian Forecast: with Reflections to soften this bitter Calamity, by the Most Rev. Father in God, Luis de Salcedo y Azcona, late Abp. of Seville.

"El Sabio en la Soledad Filosofia de los adorables augustos Atributos de la Divinidad, 2 tomos en 8°."—The Solitary Sage; the Knowledge of the adorable and sublime Attributes of the Deity, 2 vols. 8vo.

"Doctrinas y Sermones para Mision del

del P. FR. MIGUEL DE SANTANDER, Religioso Capuchino en el Convento de Misioneros de la Ciudad de Toro, Custodio de la Provincia de Castilla y Calificador del Sto Oficio."—Missionary Doctrines and Discourses of P. F. Miguel de Santander, Capuchin in the Missionary Convent of the City of Toro, Keeper of the Province of Castille, and Counsellor of Heresy in the Inquisition. This is in three vols. 4to.

"Compendio de la Historia Sagrada del Antiguo Testamento, repartido en 4 Libros ó Periodos."—Compendium of the Sacred History of the Old Testament, divided into four Books or Periods.

"Discurso sobre el Modo que tienen las Pasiones de manifestarse y de obrar en cada Hombre, por el Dr. D. JOSEPH GONZALEZ VARELA."—Discourse on the Way in which the Passions are exhibited, and in which they are unfolded in the Human Breast, by Dr. D. Joseph Gonzalez Varela.

"Obras de Pedro Nicole, traducidas en Español, por D. FRANCISCO ANTONIO DE ESCARTIN."—The Works of Pedro Nicole, translated into Spanish, by D. Francisco Antonio de Escartin. Of this work, the first and second volume have only yet appeared, but a third and fourth are announced to the public: it has been rendered notorious by the interference of the Inquisition, which for some time suspended the publication: it is intended for the instruction of parents and children, masters and servants, clergy and laity, in the duties of life, and peculiar duties resulting from their several situations.

"Catecismo Pastoral, y Prontuario, Moral, Sagrado de pláticas Doctrinales y Espirituales sobre todos los puntos de la doctrina Christiana, apoyada en la Sagrada Escritura Santos Padres y Doctores Católicos, por el DR. D. PEDRO SALSAS Y TRILLAS, tomo 4º."—Pastoral Catechism, and Moral and Sacred Assistant; containing Doctrinal and Devotional Conversations on all Matters relating to the Christian Religion, maintained in Sacred Writ, in the Holy Fathers and Orthodox Doctors, by Dr. D. Pedro Salsas y Trillas, Vol. IV. This is a work in continuation, and treats of the five commandments and seven sacraments.

"Homilario; ó, Coleccion de Homilias de los mas principales Santos Padres y Doctores de la Iglesia sobre los Evangelios que se cantan en las principales Festividades del Año: traducidas del Latin, en 3 tomos, en 4º."—Homily; or, Collection of Homilies of the principal Holy Fathers and Doctors of the Church,

on the Gospels which are sung on the great Feasts of the Year: translated from the Latin, 3 vols. 4to. This work is equally useful to preachers and hearers.

TOPOGRAPHY.

"España Sagrada, Tomo XLII.; contiene las Antigüedades, Civiles y Eclesiásticas, de las Ciudades de Dertosa, Egara, y Emporias, por el R. P. M. FR. MANUEL RISCO."—The Sacred History of Spain, Vol. XLII.; containing the Antiquities, Civil and Ecclesiastical, of the Cities of Dertosa, Egara and Emporias, by R. P. M. Fr. Manuel Risco. This is the production of an Augustin Monk, and is accompanied with a variety of documents to illustrate the subjects.

"Descripción y breve Explicación de las Estatuas, Fuentes y Jarrones de los Reales Jardines del sitio de S. Ildefonso."—Description and short Explication of the Statues, Fountains and Urns, of the Royal Gardens, at the Palace of S. Ildefonso. The writer has subjoined an historical account of the fabulous characters and tales referred to in these works of art.

"El Mapa Topográfico de la Ciudad de Granada, por D. FRANCISCO DALMAU."—The Topographic Map of the City of Granada; by D. Francisco Dalmau.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

"El Viagero Universal; ó, Noticia del Mundo, Antiguo y Nuevo Obra: recopilada de los mejores Viageros, por D. PEDRO ESTALA, Presbitero."—The General Traveller; or, Observations on the Ancient and Modern World: compiled from the best Voyages and Travels, by D. Pedro Estala, Clerk.

"Vida y Viages del Capitan Jayme Cook, obra escrita en Ingles, por Andres Kippis, de la Real Sociedad de Londres, y de la de Antigüedades, y traducida, por D. CESARIO DE NAVA PALACIO, 4º. 2 tomos."—Life and Voyages of Captain James Cook; from the English of Andrew Kippis, F. R. S. and S. S. A. by D. Cesario de Nava Palacio, 4to. in 2 vols. We see, with great pleasure, the observation attracted by this elaborate and ingenious work of our deceased venerable friend.

"Compendio de Observaciones que forman el plano de un Viage Politico y Filosofico, un tomo, en 8º."—Compendium of Observations which form the Plan of Political and Philosophical Travels, 1 vol. 8vo. This is intended as a manual in a very extensive range throughout Europe, but it more especially dilates on the peculiarities of Spain.

HALF-

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

AGRICULTURAL Writers separate Europe into two grand divisions; the tract of climate which ripens a second crop within the year, and that which ripens only one. In literature a similar distinction prevails. The book-harvest of Germany occurs twice—at the Easter and Michaelmas Fairs of Leipzig: that of Great Britain is but annual, and happens in the spring, when London is fullest of company. Fallows are seemingly as needful to the brain, as to the soil. The overlaboured wits of the Germans produce less than their natural proportion of sound corn: of their fifteen thousand authors, the tenth part are not worthy to be read. A vast portion of the growth of publication, which we are now to estimate, is such as what the old farmers called *rowen*, a food for sheep, approached only in the blade, soon to be ploughed in, and abandoned to decay. This crop, however, if less in value, is like in volume, to the last; we shall preserve in its survey the course, not of our covenant, indeed, but of our practice.

THEOLOGY AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

“*Novum Testamentum Græce Perpetua Annotatione Illustratum, Editionis Koppianæ V.—IX. Complectens Epistolas Catholicas, &c. continuavit Dr. J. POTT.*”—The comprehensive notes are distinguished by some improbable surmises: as, that James had read the writings of Paul: nor is the more than casual resemblance between the style of the General Epistle of James, and the Wisdom of Solomon, duly noticed.

“*Introductionis in N. T. Capita Selectiora, &c. scripsit H. E. G. PAULUS.*”—A Collection of Dissertations, formerly published apart, of which the most interesting are the two first, relative to the history of Cerinthus; whose time of life the Professor surely antedates.

“*Bocharti Hierozoicon, Recensuit E. F. C. ROSENMULLER, 3 vols.*”—This well-commented republication excites the wish for a similar edition of Celsii Hierobotanicon.

“*De Ætate Libri Jobi Definienda, by C. F. RICHTER.*”—The author enumerates various internal characteristics, which shew that the Book of Job was first written about the time of the Babylonian Captivity, and was a novelty when Ezekiel quoted it.

“*Die Versammlung der Weisen, von J. C. C. NACHTIGAL.*”—This new translation of the Book of Wisdom deserves notice, by its learned accuracy and instructive introduction; yet it escapes this commentator that the second chapter must have been written after the crucifixion; and that Origen indicates the wisdom as containing the arcane theology of the Christians. It is quoted by all the Apostles, and certainly forms a radical portion of the Christian canon: Protestant ignorance buried it among the Apocrypha.

“*Geschichte der Protestantischen Theologie von G. J. PLANK.*”—A continuation of an ecclesiastical history, which studiously lifts into notice several characters, who, in speculation, out-stripped Luther, Calvin, and the practical reformers; such as the Antinomian Agricola, and the Humanitarian Schwenkfeld, who said well, that Luther had led the Protestants out of Egypt, but had left them in the Desert.

“*Christliche Kirchengeschichte von J. M. SCHRÖCKH.*”—The twenty-fourth volume of an Ecclesiastical History, which here travels on from the year 1073 to 1303, may terrify, but would reward, the patience of an industrious reader: of the flagellants, and of the scholastics, one learns much.

“*Treue Relation des ersten Eindrucks des an P. TELLER, Gerichteten Sendschreibens einiger Juden.*”—The Jews, who printed a Letter to Provost Teller (of which some account was given in our tenth volume, page 7), appear, by this narrative, to have undergone the ceremony of baptism, in order to obtain the civic privileges of Christians. The Prussian code then is encumbered with a baptismal test: it would be less irrational to exact confirmation; because, in that rite, the thing in question, the orthodoxy of the subject, is examined into.

Auch in Wort über geheime Gesellschaften und Freymaurerey.”—The object of this pamphlet is to prove the inutility of those regulations respecting the Freemasons, and other secret societies, which the Prussian Government is supposed to have levelled at the Royal York Lodge. It is strange that the name of Feisler escaped Barruel.

“*Schicksale, der geheimen Gesellschaften in Deutschland.*”—The object of this writer is to supply pretences of alarm to

the foes of religious and political tolerance; and to represent, as still subsisting, that private combination of an interior sect of Freemasons, under leaders, called Illuminees, which began about twenty years ago in Bavaria, and which is thought to have had for its object to Socinianize Christianity, and to consolidate Germany. Illuminism is now become the name, not of any secret doctrine, but of those eclectic opinions common to the friends of innovation.

MEDICINE.

“*Supplementa ad Historiam Embryonis Humani*, Auctore J. H. J. AUTENRIETH.”—The author having dissected and measured a great number of embryos, has contributed much to ascertain the exact period requisite for the successive formation in the womb of the several parts of the infant.

“*T. SCÆMMERING de Corporis Humani Fabrica*, 4 vols. Editio aucta et emendata.”—This Latin version of a justly admired Treatise of Anatomy was made by the late M. CLOSSIUS. The author seems to have abandoned his theory of a *Psyche Anadyomene*.

“*P. CAMPERI Dissertationes Decem*, 2 vols.”—These Medical Disquisitions mostly obtained prizes from the several academies, in consequence of whose questions they were undertaken.

“*Versuch einer Geschichte der Arzneykunde*, von K. SPRENGEL, 4 vols.”—No other History of Medicine conducts the progress of the art or science so nearly to our own times—no other gives so perspicuous and so laboured an account of that Cabalistic School of Medicine, of which Campanella, Paracelsus, and Van Helmont, were in turn the oracles. A fifth volume is promised, which will include the discoveries since Haller.

“*Gesundheits-catechismus*, von B. C. FAUST, 8 Edit.”—Physical education is a favourite topic with the Germans; Catechisms of Health, and Grammars of Anatomy, are distributed in their schools, which undertake explaining to children of both sexes the name and distribution, and use and abuse of the different organs, and warning them against unwholesome imprudence, and intemperate gratification. This Catechism of Health, having been translated into Latin, and reprinted eight times, is probably a favourable specimen of such compositions; yet it contains much that is superfluous, much that is superstitious, and not all that is necessary. Lectures on the Structure of the Human Frame, and the Attainment, by Moral

Exertion, of a Sound Body and a Sound Mind, were drawn up for the pulpit, some years ago, by F. A. MAY (*Vorlesungen über Körper und Seelen Diätetik*); they are accompanied, like Perham’s Physico-theology, with impressive illustrations of the wisdom of Providence, and include some of the most eloquent passages of Buffon.

“*Ideen und Beobachtungen den Thierischen Magnetismus Betreffend*, von J. HEINEKEN.”—The author of these 230 pages practises medicine at Bremen, and here narrates various facts relative to animal magnetism, which have come under his personal observation. Epileptic and nervous disorders, and bowel-complaints have been peculiarly influenced by magnetization. Tractors of zinc and magnets of steel have been employed with distinct effects. The different poles of the same magnet produced distinct effects. This did not result from any action of the imagination, as the magnets were concealed in the coat-sleeve of the operator, and were shifted without the knowledge of the patient. The phenomena are supposed to have resulted from the perturbation of an atmosphere of galvanic fluid, which environs the nervous retina, and extends beyond the apparent surface of the body.

“*Beytrag zu Beurtheilung des Brownischen Systems der Medecin*, von L. C. W. CAPPEL.”—This improved edition of a well-known critique of the Brunonian System indicates its weaker and less tenable parts, such as the denial of specific action in remedies, &c.

CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS, ECONOMICS, AND NATURAL HISTORY.

“*Sammlung Praktisch chemischer Abhandlungen*, von W. A. LAMPADIUS.”—Essays, or *Alfays*, which display the industrious and skilful practical chemist, not the attempter of philosophical discovery: they respect chiefly the analysis of minerals.

“*Bemerkungen über das Klima, &c. der Colonie Rio Essequibo*, von E. C. RODSCHIED.”—These remarks throw light on the natural history of the country about Surinam, and may suggest useful hints to West Indian practitioners.

“*Abbildungen Naturhistorischer Gegenstände*, von J. F. BLUMENBACH.”—This splendid work comprises engravings of curious subjects deposited chiefly in the University-museum of Göttingen, which are excellently illustrated by the no less curious comments of a justly celebrated Professor of Medicine. Surely it would answer

swer to a London bookseller to purchase the plates and accompany them with a translated text.

“*Descriptio Machinæ ad Combustionem Gas Inflammabilis et Vitalis Idonæ*, von J. T. MAYER.—This Machine may facilitate the admixture and accension of the airs, and collection and measurement of the water precipitated or formed in the experiment; but it has afforded no new proof of the elemental simplicity, or reputed composition of water.

Versuche über die Farben des Lichts, von C. E. WUNSCH.—The object of this pamphlet is to prove that light consists, not of seven, but of three, primary colours, the red, the green, and the violet. By mingling prismatic streaks of red and green, a bright yellow is produced; by mingling green and violet, a bright blue. In passing through successive prisms, the yellow rays separate into a fringe, edged with red and green; the blue rays into a fringe, edged with green and violet; but the red, the green, and the violet rays do not separate into fringes (?) by successive refractions. The author seems to think, that rays of the same colour are not all equally refrangible.

“*Versuche über die Chemische Zerlegung des Luftkreises*, von A. v. HUMBOLDT.”—These delicate experiments chiefly relate to the analysis of atmospheric air, which is found, on the average, to contain three-twentieths of carbon. The boldest theory is that which supposes the solid parts of this earth to have been precipitated from an aqueous solution of the whole mass: and the most probable is that which hints at the oxygenicity of light.

JURISPRUDENCE

Is suddenly become a very productive field of literature; surely it is symptomatic of great impending revolutions in the public constitution of Germany, that the law of nature, of nations, of provinces, of cities, should on a sudden find so many expositors and so many critics, and that systems for its improvement should emanate from almost every university in the empire. As most law-books can excite but a local interest, we omit the mass, and select for notice those of the more cosmo-political kind:

The philosophy of cosmo-political law, or of law universally binding, was founded by OLDENDORP, who, in 1539, published his “*Isagoge Juris Naturalis, Gentium, et Civilis*.”—It was first treated in a worthy manner by Grotius, whose principles Zouch of Oxford practically applies in his “*Juris et Judicii Fœcialis Explicatio*, 1650.”—Wolf, in his “*Jus Gentium*,” and in his own abridgement of it, intitled

“*Institutiones Juris Naturæ et Gentium*,” laid the plan and gathered the materials of that system, which Vattel has so perspicuously vernacularised, and so ably completed, and which has superseded the system of Grotius.

To the dry and graceless precision—the ubiquitary research—the exhaustive subdivisions and scholastic phraseology of Wolf, the modern Germans seemingly look back for the model and the guide of their compilations and researches. The English writers, after Hobbes, mostly translate *jus naturæ*, *jus gentium*, by law of nature, law of nations: the French, after Barbeyzac, by right of nature, right of nations: but several Germans employ the phrase, “right of nature;” for on men and nations nature has conferred rights, but not laws; and the phrase, “law of nations,” for on prescription and convention, that is, on common or written law, are founded the reciprocal duties of nations. But we must enumerate, not dissent.

“KANT’S *Rechtslehre*” is a methodical condensed exhaustive syllabus of a theory of jurisprudence, full of new words. Kant, like Cudworth, is perpetually minting terms for purposes of exact distribution.

“FICHTE’S *Grundlage des Naturrechts*” has obtained great reputation. Fichte is the Dupont of Germany: he was noticed by the King of Prussia, that a gracious example might be given of receiving tolerantly the utmost licence of opinion. The zeal of his fellow-sectaries may have had some share in the magnification of his merit. He is a glowing writer.

HUFELAND’S “*Einleitung in die Wissenschaft des Privatrechts*.”

HUFELAND’S “*Abriß der Methodologie der Rechtsgelehrsamkeit*.”

HUFELAND’S “*Institutionen des Positiven Rechts*.”

HUFELAND’S “*Beyträge zur Berichtigung der Rechtswissenschaften*,” are all spoken of as the works of a man tedious, industrious, and omniscient in his line. The second is a good introductory work.

“*Populæres Naturrecht*, von J. P. LEISLER.”—A lucid, calm statement of the Theoretical Rights of Man, hostile to slavery, favourable to property, consistent with order. This is the first part of a larger intended work.

“*Versuch einer Theorie des Gesellschaftlichen Menschen*, von P. C. REINHARDT.”—Such categorical distributions recall Hartley’s Six Classes of Intellectual Pleasures; but perspicuity never results from methodic formality, where it does

not inhere in the mind; and Reinhard's, strong as it is, has been somewhat nubilated in the school of Kant.

“*Grundsätze des Peinlichen Rechts*, von P. J. A. FENERBACH.”—The Theory of Penal Justice is an important branch of political metaphysics, the study of which is likely to contribute much to a better arrangement of crimes and punishments. Beccaria's doctrine, that the damage done to society ought to be the measure of punishments, is abandoned: punishments are not vindictive, but prospective, and should keep exclusively in view the future prevention of evil. Several other treatises in this line might be catalogued.

“*Grundsätze des Natürlichen Staatsrechts*, von K. H. HEYDENREICH.”—A hasty sketch of a Comprehensive System of Civic Morality and International Obligation.

“*Geist des Grotius*, von G. A. TITTEL.”—The Spirit—no, the Skeleton—of Grotius; an epitome inferior to that of Ompeda.

“*Veruch einer Grundlegung zur Rechtslehre*, von J. H. MEYER.”—These first lines (as a Scotch Professor would call them) of jurisprudence, are drawn up in that scholastic diction which the Kantians affect. It is preferable to the barragouin of a professional lawyer, because less local; but not to the perspicuity of a Parisian philosopher. Martens and Günther seem forgotten because they are clear.

“*Handbuch der in nern Staatsverwaltung*, von J. VON SONNENFELS.”—A work by one of the Abbé Barruel's Illuminees, who is, however, a friend to religion and to order, and so superstitiously inimical to the French Revolution as to apologize for quoting the *contrat social*. It treats of interior policy, and is well executed.

“*Nothwendigkeit einer Allegeememen Sæcularization*.”

“*Unrechtmäßigkeit der Sæcularisirungen*, &c. &c.”—Twenty or more pamphlets, which it is useless to enumerate, have appeared, and are appearing, on the subject of Secularizing the Ecclesiastical Sovereignities of Germany. Very many of them serve merely as vehicles for discussing those changes in the Germanic constitution for which the political reformers, the pupils of illuminism, are anxious. Speculations, are thrown out, as if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire, with the supreme title hereditary in the house of Brandenburg—Electors and Counts to form a diet of Princes, each having one, five, or ten votes, according to his present relative consequence, and merging his local sove-

reignty in the extended co-sovereignty. New circles, called after the German great men, to depute members to a dietine, and the imperial cities to participate in this regulation. All religions to have equal political rights, &c. &c. But such arrangements are more likely to obtain plaudits in a congress of Freemasons at Wilhelmsbad, than at the next rehearsal of the lenticulous representations of Rastadt.

“*Ursachen des Englischen National Reichthums*, von G. F. NIEMEYER.”—The wealth of England is here rather extolled, than accounted for. A geographical conformation, which has conferred on a small territory an extraordinary extent of coast, could not but dispose the inhabitants to maritime occupations, to fishery, to commerce, and to remote colonization. Manufactures are the result of transmarine traffic, and agriculture of the populousness locally accumulated by manufactures. As to capital, it is a nominal thing, a paper-fiction, the mintage of credit, the creature of convention, the exhalation of a signature. It tends therefore to abound in exact proportion to the probity and prudence of the people.

MORAL PHILOSOPHY, METAPHYSICS, EDUCATION, &c.

“*Theorie der Sämmtlichen Religionsarten*, von D. HEYNIC.” The order in which the several possible forms of religion arise, corresponds universally, in this writer's opinion, with the progress of national culture: at first he detects every where fetishism, or the worship of tools, like that of Negroes for their kettles; secondly, urantheism, or the worship of sun, moon, thunder and meteors; thirdly, herotheism, or the worship of deified men; fourthly, monotheism; and fifthly and lastly, Christianity, or Deism improved by the doctrine of posthumous retribution.

“*Grundriß der Metaphysik*, von K. C. E. SCHMID.” Old lead, recast in the mould of Kant.

“*Theorie des Müßiggangs und der Faulen Rünfte*.”—This theory of idleness, and critique of lazy tricks, is a very amusing piece of humour, which well parodies the formalities of German philosophy, and well satirizes the foibles of literary loungers: but there is too much of it.

“*Maximum sen Archimetria*.” Seemingly an attempt to teach in scholastic Latin the realism of former philosophers, in opposition to those followers of Kant who have supported idealism: yet a tendency to irony and to moral libertinism pervades the book, and suggests the suspicion of its being intended for an experiment

rimment on the credulity of German philosphers.

“Untersuchungen über Gegenstände der Moral philosophie, von J. C. HOFFBAUER.” More common place, recast in the mould of Kant: it is a pity Sempromius Gundibert was so dull a book.

MATHEMATICS.

“Anfangs gründe der Analysis des Unendlichen, von A. G. KÆSTNER.”—Skilled alike in epigram and algebra, this veteran philospher is now publishing a third edition of his Introduction to the Analysis of Infinite Quantities.

“Astronomisches Jahrbuch für 1802, von J. E. BODE.”—This ephemeris is drawn up with its usual completeness: the author has also published a well contrived map of the stars, with directions for its use, under the title “Beschreibung und Gebrauch einer allgemeiner Himmelskarte.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, CHRONOLOGY, &c.

Under the direction of Professor Eichhorn, a History of the several Arts and Sciences has been undertaken at Göttingen, by associated men of letters. Of those specimens which have appeared, the public already admire, especially, two.

“Fiorillo’s Geschichte der Schönen Künste.” This history of the fine arts does great honour to the author: a translation would surely be received in Great Britain with eagerness.

“Kästner’s Geschichte der Mathematik”. Had Montucla not prepared the way, his reputation would be endangered by so skilful a competitor.

G. W. Pauzer, an industrious micrologically learned antiquary, has illustrated the literary life of “Ulrich von Hutten,” and has published an amended edition of Mattaire’s History of Printing, with a continuation. The seven volumes are entitled “Annales typographici ab artis inventæ origine ad annum, MDXXXVI.”

“Protocoll der Reichtriendens deputation zer Raftadt von H. Münch. Six tedious volumes of documents and details relative to the late negotiation at Raftadt; the historian will sigh who is one day to abridge them.

“Epaminondas, Biographie von A. G. MEISSNER.” An eloquent Life of Epaminondas, including all that is known of Theban History in his time. “Julius Cæsar,” a similarly conducted biography, has also been published by the same author.

“Historia Regum Hungariæ Stirpis Austriacæ a Georgio Pray.” A sound history, but with a Tory bias.

“Unser Jahrhundert von C. D. Voss.” A rapid but convenient sketch of the

more prominent events and characters of the last century; not arranged in the order of time, but classed by relation of matter.

“Tycho Brahe, von J. T. B. HELFRECHT.” An interesting life curiously illustrated.

“Pantheon der Deutschen, von J. A. EBERHARD, 2 vols.” This work, which is to be continued, resembles our Fuller’s Worthies, as it professes to include biographies only of those men, who have deserved highly of their country. The life of Leibnitz is read with most interest.

GEOGRAPHY, VOYAGES AND TRAVELS, STATISTICS, &c.

“Hessische Denkwürdigkeiten, von JUSTI und HARTMAN.” These provincial illustrations have their pertinent merit.

“Mineralogische Reise durch Ungarn, von JENS ESMARK.” A short but profound mineralogical tour in Hungary.

“C. D. Ebeling, the continuer of Büsching’s Geography, has published, as a thirteenth volume, a new description of North America, chiefly after Morse.”

“Tagebuch einer Reise durch die Portugiesische Provinz Alentejo.” This journey through the province Alentejo offers but every day fare: *nada que pão*, to borrow the author’s Portuguese: the words signify *nothing but bread*, and are the usual answer of the innkeepers to our traveller, when he asks what he can have for dinner.

“Geographie der Griechen und Römer, von CONRAD MANNERT.” A sixth part of this admirable Ancient Geography has just appeared. The whole work should be translated without delay.

“Pragmatische Geschichte der Zölle in Deutschland.” A History of Tolls in Germany, compiled by the labour of J. W. von Ulmenstein.

“Ueber Einrichtung einer Telegrafischen Correspondenz zwischen Hamburg und Cuxhaven.” The author of this pamphlet thinks that the expence now incurred by sending expresses to and from Cuxhaven, would more than pay for the erection and working of telegraphs, which might transmit in less time the sufficient intelligence. Telegraphs are so very slow in ipelling their words, that where details are necessary, as is mostly the case in mercantile correspondence, a single letter might busy the suite of telegraphs a whole morning: they cannot therefore be employed by a numerous public, but must remain a monopoly. Single merchants will find it cheaper to send expresses.

“Dänemarks Städte und Schlösser. These views of the principal buildings

and towns in Denmark are accompanied with the requisite description, and comprise in ten numbers the more prominent objects of curiosity. The artist Brun and the writer Sauder Niemp have agreeably united their talents.

"Hauptveränderungen von Berlin." The alterations of Berlin in building, police, and other respects, are here historically detailed, with a micrology tedious to strangers, or cursory passengers; but it tends to inspire the native with a spirit of public improvement, to criticise every court of justice, to profe over every church-porch, and animadvert at every post.

PHILOLOGY.

"Horatii Opera ad exemplar Bentleii curavit J. C. F. WETZEL, 2 vols." A good edition of Horace is much wanted; that of the industrious Gessner displays little taste and less sagacity; he illustrates the lucid, and leaves in shadow the obscure. This professes to be an improvement, it is a curtailment, of the edition of Bentley.

"Justinus des Märtyrers Apologie." The apology of Justin Martyr, and his book on the Monarchy of God, are here printed off both in Greek and German. A life and some comments are affixed.

"Morgensternii Oratio de Litteris Humanioribus." An inaugural Dissertation, of a Professor of Poetry, which displays the dapted hoard of information.

"Σχολία εἰς Πλάτωνα ex Codicibus multarum Bibliothecarum primum collegit D. RUHNKENIUS." This unfinished, long-expected work, will of course be shelved with eagerness in the libraries of scholars: it belongs no doubt to that order of admirably learned labours, so glorious in the classical world, which few will read and nobody complete.

"Antylli Veteris Chirurgi τα λειψανα—Præside C. SPRENGEL. An imperfect collection of the fragments of a surgeon, who flourished under Dioclesian, and has been erroneously supposed to have invented couching.

"J. Stobæi Sermones e MSS. Codicibus emendatos edidit N. SCHOW." This edition is distinguished by the command of far-fetched resources, which it displays, by the curious extent of contributory reading.

"Handbuch der Metrik von G. HERMANN." This Author, already well-known to scholars by his *De Metris Poetarum Græcorum et Romanorum*, lib. III. is now teaching his System in the Vernacular Tongue.

BELLES LETTRES AND MISCELLANIES.

"WIELAND'S Agathodæmon," is a History of Apollonius of Tyana, divested of the miraculous incidents with which it has descended down to us, and embellished into an agreeable, as well as probable narrative.

"Aristippus und sein Zeitalter," by the same author, displays his erudite familiarity with Greek sects of philosophy.

"Darstellungen zu Verschönerung der Gärten." A Theory of Landscape-gardening was published in 1779, by HIRSCHFELD, enriched with elegant designs, which have contributed to diffuse in Germany a taste for picturesque embellishment. This volume contains a supply of designs for alcoves, temples, tombs, bridges, aviaries, green-houses, ice-houses, islands, fishing-hovels, bathing-huts, cascades, and other appendages, which, for purposes of ornament or luxury, are often wished for in pleasure-grounds.

"Propylæen herausgegeben von GÖTTE." The author of Werter's Sufferings, of Egmont, of Iphigenia in Tauris, has now consecrated his talents to the philosophy of taste, especially as far as relates to the plastic arts. He may instinctively be a good connoisseur; but he has not the art of anatomizing neatly his own motives of decision, and of satisfying his reader that they are adequate. Sultzner who has written on Genius with Taste, and Diderot who has written on Taste with Genius, had this art: but the vaguerhapsodies of Winkelmann are beneath the imitation of Göthe.

"HERDER'S Kalligone."—Some years ago, Herder aimed at the *Kritik der Vernunft*, an eloquent book, entitled *Metakritik*, which lowered in the elegant world that high opinion they had been content to adopt, concerning Kant. He has now aimed at the *Kritik de Urtheilskraft*, a similar diatribe, entitled *Kalligone*. The antagonists are in antithesis. Kant has more logic than taste; Herder more taste than logic. Kant is remarked for the insipid dryness, Herder for the many-flavoured juiciness of his style. Kant is a close subdividing reasoner, who dissects his thoughts in logarithms; Herder is a vague sweeping declaimer, who multiplies metaphors infinitesimally. Without out-reasoning Kant, Herder will persuade the public no more to listen to the tasteless jargon, and subtle syllogisms of the philosopher of Königsberg.

Novels, Poems, Plays, and Periodical Trash, without end, press upon us for notice—it must be left to the weeders.

GENERAL INDEX

TO THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.

A BERCROMBY , Gen. memoirs of	452	Bretagne, account of	407
Academy, royal, exhibition at	438	Breviary, abridgment of	519
Adams , Sir Thomas, Lord Mayor of		Britain Great, state of public affairs in	71,
London, memoirs of	326	174, 266, 354, 445, 541	
Adoration, a print, a critique on	533	Britons, ancient translation of the Triads	228
Affairs, public state of 67, 171, 263, 351,		of	
441, 539		Bristol, miserable condition of the poor	17
Africa , Damberger's travels through the		of	106
interior of, are not questioned by the		Bruxelles described	451
African association	50	Brome, Charles, memoirs of	177
African, a poem, the	45	Budget opened by Mr. Pitt	408
Agricultural report 104, 199, 287, 379, 475,		Burns, visit to the birth-place of	329
564		Burns, verses to the memory of	305
Agricultural society of Durham, premi-		Burns, frictions on the life of	156
ums offered by	78	Cairo, the institute of, proceedings in	338
Agricultural society of Sussex, premi-		Cambrian itinerary, notice of	115
ums offered by	470	Cambridge, studies at the university of	292
Alamagan, isle of, described	113	Cambridge examinations continued	
Alliance between church and state in		Carey, Mr. author of God save the King,	385
France how considered	2	and Sally in our Alley	483
Amak, the island of, described	382	Carey's, Mr. rejoinder to Mr. Dyer	405
Amatory stanzas	328	Canals, queries respecting	82
America, state of public affairs there	354	Cappe, the Rev. Joseph, memoirs of	296
America, Jefferson is elected president	265	Carlisle, meteorological register at	217
Ancients on the policy of	118	Carlisle, state of the manners of	549
Apparition, a tale of	388	Carlisle, population of	
Arnold, Gen. memoirs of	546	Caipian Sea, description of the countries	212
Artillery company, a patent for	236	adjoining	125
Arts, fine, a monthly retrospect of 153, 245,		Cat, the sensibility of a	329
334, 438, 533		Cat, sonnet to my	
Aristotle's politics, on	118	Chester, the shock of an earthquake felt	555
Astronomy for the year 1800, history of	222	Chesterfield, population of	369
Astronomical lectures, verses after at-		Century, the 18th, a poem	152
tending	422	Century, the close of the	424
Astrology, Judicial, on	27	Classical printing-office, notice of one by	
"Atlantic-stone," a passage in Paradise		Mr. Carey	51
Regained explained	201	Clarence, Duke of, a print, a critique on	334
Babylon, a brick from	336	Clergy, Scotch, on the popularity of	301
Bank notes, tenders in	406	Cloth, colours upon, a patent for	333
Bankruptcies, a list of 74, 180, 359, 448,		Commercial report 103, 198, 286, 378, 475,	
538			563
Bark, a new patent for grinding	334	Conscience, on	109
Beilby and Bewick, account of	413	Copenhagen described	262
Bertuch, anecdotes of	147	Copenhagen, account of	381
Bible in the Bengalese language	474	Corfu, religion, manners, &c. in	486
Birmingham, population of	462	Corn, proposal for selling it by weight	482
Blacquire, Esq. memoirs of	77	Corn, bounties on the importation of	73
Blackburn, population of	458	Correspondents, to	288, 476
Blair, Dr. account of	182	Cotehele, the Baron of, a poem	514
Bonaparte, portrait of, critique on	335	Coultos, John, memoirs of	325
Bonaparte, a plot for his destruction	69	Crown-prince of Denmark, account of	384
Bonaparte, men executed for trying to		Cushnie, J. Mr. memoirs of	473
assassinate him	172	Dairy-farm, the, a print, a critique on	534
Bones, a memoir on the	253	Damberger's travels, a forgery	387
Bottiger, anecdote of	147	Danes, the manners of	383
Boulogne, society of arts and agriculture		Dante,	
at, proceedings in	157		

Dante, on the poem of	34	German authors, account of	145
Derby, population of	368	Germany, libraries at, established in the	
Devon, a tour through part of	6	16th century	259
Dictionary of Mr. Walker, observations		Germany, literary forgeries in	387
on	9	German literature at Paris, state of	490
Dictionary on Mason's supplement to		Girl returning from milking, &c. a	
Johnson's	290	print, a critique on	245
Dimsdale, Baron, account of	511	Gloucestershire dialect corrected	394
Diseases in London, account of 60, 166, 251,		Gold, the earliest account of	517
345, 437, 537		Göthe, account of	40
Dish, a new one proposed	43	Gout, sonnet on the approach of the	46
Dissenting ministers, on the education of	301	Gout-flying, a remedy for	55
Dream, on	399	Gout or rheumatism, a remedy for	209
Dyer's, Mr. reply to Mr. Carey	318	Grace de, memoirs of	100
Dyer, J. S. Sir, memoirs of	451	Greek language, observations on	6
East Indies, state of public affairs in	445	Greek pronunciation, Mr. Carey on	24
Edwin and Emma, story of	138	Greek enclitics, on	113
Egypt, researches made in by the French	52	Greek pronunciation, on	313
Egyptian wheat, remarks on	107	Greek verses, with a translation	328
Egypt, ancient and modern commerce of		Guignes de, memoirs of	102
	127	Guillotine, on the	305
Egypt, extraordinary inscription in	338	Haas, Wm. memoirs of	377
Egyptian wheat, on	359	Halfpence, the coinage of Wood's Irish	419
Egypt, state of public affairs at 70, 173, 352,		Harrow, on a new construction, a patent	
442		for	531
Egypt, battle of the 21st of March	442	Helvetius, Mad. memoirs of	102
Elizabeth, Queen, memoirs of	418	Herder, anecdotes of	145
Elocution, on	517	Herrings and sprats, curing of, a patent	
England and Wales, a pedestrian tour		for	254
through	123	Hesiod's works, translation of a passage	
Enoch, remarks on the book of	300	in	151
Enquirer, No. xxiii.	27	Historian, advice to	143
Enumeration, proposal respecting	396	Hobbes, unconstitutionality of	327
Epitaph on Mrs. Robinson	422	Hohenlinden, battle of	68
Esene, John, the account of	237	Holland, state of public affairs there	353,
Exeter, population of	472		444
Exhibition at the royal academy	438	Holy orders considered by the magistrates	
Eye, a curious operation has been per-		as a disgrace	236
formed upon one in France	53	Homer, a projected edition of, by Mr.	
Fairfax, Edward, an account of	44	Capel Loft	4
Falk, anecdotes of	148	Hop-duty for the year 1800	463
Farming, remarks on	106	Hops, malt, &c. extracting the virtue of,	
Ferrol Expedition, a parliamentary en-		a patent for	333
quiry into	266	Hospitals of Paris	311
Fine—See Arts.		Hot-house, a patent for	532
Finistère, in France, account of	406	Hull, population of	365
France, state of public affairs there 67, 171,		Hungary, account of	505
263, 351, 441, 539		Imagination, the power of	144
France, national institute of, proceedings		Imhof, von, Mademoiselle, anecdotes of	150
in	155, 252, 519	Indies East, state of public affairs there	266
French Republic, the present state of	1	Inhabitants of Copenhagen estimated at	
French Republic, armistice with Austria	67	95,000	383
French Republic, state of	105	Inoculation, vaccine, instance of	80
French Republic, description of	491	Inoculation, vaccine, progress of	258
Fuel improved, a patent for	170	Institute—See France.	
"Gallery of interesting personages," a		Instruction, public, at Paris, expences of	529
quotation from	341	Intelligence—See Literary.	
Gallery of antiques in the Paris museum		Iron-mask, the man with	325
described	495	Jew, on the will of a	25
Garnett, Dr. has vacated his situation of		Johnson's Dictionary a supplement to, is	
professor of philosophy in London	525	preparing	51
Garrick and Johnson, observations on	143	Johnson's Dictionary, comments on	503
Garrick, correction with respect to	307	Jude, concerning the writings of	18
Genius in obscurity detected	315	Kotzebue von, anecdotes of	194
Gateshead, population of	453	Kaftner, Mr. memoirs of	101
Georgics of Virgil, Thomson's Imita-		Kendal, account of	139
tions of	122	Kendal, population of	454

Keswick, population of	530	Literature—Theology and Morals	577—581
Kilwarden, Lord, a print, a critique on	153	"Dr. Priestley's Inquiry into	
King of the two Sicilies, memoirs of	239	the Knowledge of the Antient He-	
King of Sardinia, memoirs of	321	brews concerning a Future State"	578
Knight-errant, enquiry respecting a		 Natural History	581
French work so called	24	 Biography	ibid.
Lamp of light, a patent for the invention		 "Dr. Aikin's Continuation	
of	58	of General Biography"	ibid.
Lapland song, a translation of	141	 Mathematics and Astronomy	
Lavater and Mendelsohn, correspondence			583, 584
between	390	 "Mr. Ingram's Edition of	
Lavater, account of	284	the Elements of Euclid"	583
Learned societies, proceedings of	47, 155,	 Fine Arts	584—586
252, 519		 "The Antiquities of Ionia"	584
Leather, old skins of parchment for con-		 Oriental Literature	586—589
verting into, a patent for	57	 "The Asiatic Annual Regis-	
Leeds, population of	364	ter"	586
Leg and arm, artificial, a patent for	171	 Topography and Antiquities	
Leicester, library for the use of the poor			589, 590
at	304	 "The Sepulchral Monu-	
Leicester, population of	461	ments of Great Britain, by Richard	
Leibnitz, letter of	238	Gough, Esq."	589
Library, national, of the French Re-		 Medicine and Surgery	590—596
public	1	 Physics	596—597
Life-boat, a description of	386	 "Mr. Hill's Practical Ob-	
Library, national, notices and extracts		servations on the Use of Oxygen in	
from the manuscripts of, published	54	the Cure of Diseases"	596
Libraries, circulating, the first that ap-		 Voyages, Travels, and Tours	
peared	238		597—599
Lioness lately whelped in France, on a	158	 Agriculture	599—601
Literary and philosophical intelligence,		 "Lord Somerville's System	
including notices of works in hand,		followed during the last two Years of	
domestic and foreign 49, 161, 256, 336,		the Board of Agriculture"	599
424, 525		 Law	601—603
Literati of Weimar, account of	145	 Poetry	603—606
Literature, domestic, half-yearly retros-		 "Mr. Southey's Joan of	
pect of	565—574	Arc"	603
. books reviewed, history,		 Drama	606
"Keating's True History of the Con-		 Education	607
quest of Mexico, by Captain Bernal		 Miscellanies	608
Diaz del Castillo, one of the Con-		Literature, American, Half-yearly Re-	
querors"	565	trospect of	611—615
. "Grant's History of Mau-		 Newspapers	611
ritius; or, the Isle of France; and		 Politics	ibid.
the neighbouring Islands, from their		 History	613
first Discovery to the present time"	ibid.	 Poetry	ibid.
. "Miss Williams's Sketches		 Drama	ibid.
of the State of Manners and Opinions		 Law	ibid.
in the French Republic towards the		 Divinity and Sermons	ibid.
Close of the Eighteen Century"	ibid.	 Medicine	614
. "Malcolm's Laing's History		 Chemistry	615
of Scotland, from the Union of the		Literature, French, Half-yearly Retro-	
Crowns to the Union of the King-		spect of	616—629
doms in the Reign of Queen Anne"	567	 History	616
. "The New Annual Register		 Botany	617
for 1799"	568	 Biography	ibid.
. "Mr. Herbert Marsh's His-		 Voyages and Travels	618
tory of the Politics of Great Britain		 Medicine and Surgery	619, 620
and France, from the Time of the		 Miscellaneous	620—629
Conference at Pilnitz, to the Decla-		Literature, Spanish, Half-yearly Retro-	
ration of War against Great Britain"		spect of	632
ibid.		 Antiquities	634
. Political Economy	570—574	 Arts and Manufactures	ibid.
. Politics and Finance,	574—577	 Biography	635
. "Mr. Hunter's Short View		 Classics	636
of the Political Situation of the		 Criticism	ibid.
Northern Powers"	575	 Education	ibid.

Literature, Spanish, Medicine and Surgery	638	Newspapers in Poland, account of	114
. Miscellanies	639	Northern-confederacy, the state of pub- lic affairs there	353, 444
. Navigation	640	Norwich, population of	280
. Poetry, &c.	ibid.	Nottingham price of provisions there	276
Literature, German, Half-yearly Retro- spect of	643	Number 313, on the	30
. History	ibid.	Oberon, observations on	201
. Medicine	644	Occurrences provincial, with all the marriages and deaths 78, 183, 273, 361, 453, 548	
. Chemistry	ibid.	Opera-house in France described	105
London, port of, improvements in	477	Oriental languages, school for	254
London library removed to Mr. Taylor's, in Hatton-garden	526	Orrery in the 15th century, of an	297
Lunatics out of hospitals	202	Ossian, dissertation on	16
Luneville, peace between the Germans and the French	171	Oswald, Mr. memoirs of	100
Liverpool, school for the blind at	279	Palmer, Mrs. Sarah, memoirs of	465
Liverpool, population of	458	Paradise of taste, a sonnet by the author of	153
Macklin, Mr. the list of prices paid for pictures and plates, by	155	Paris, books printed in 1800	260
Maidstone, population of	469	Paris, hospitals of	311
Maize, preparation of	126	Paris, expences of public instruction at	529
Manchester, population of	367	Park's travels, remarks on	494
Mantua, the French entered	264	Parliamentary, proceedings of 72, 175, 266, 354, 445, 542	
Marlborough, Duke of, original letter from	517	Parma, Duke of, memoirs of	413
Marriages and deaths in and near Lon- don 75, 181, 272, 360, 450, 545		Patents, new, lately inrolled 57, 170, 254, 333, 531	
Marriage, lines written on the day of	423	Peace between Germany and France	171
Mascheroni, Lor. memoirs of	101	Peace petitioned for from Wakefield	185
Masque, A, by Göthe, translation of	232	People, on the word	205
Masque, A, for the festival of the 24th of October, 1800	233	Persian tale of an apparition	388
Metallurgy improvements, a patent for	170	Persons, eminent, memoirs of 35, 145, 239, 321, 413, 509	
Matter and mind, contest between	403	Phlogiston, Dr. Priestley on	343
Matthew's form of baptism, on	43	Philomela, an ode to	47
Mechanical power for lifting weights, &c. a patent for	58	Pitt, Mr. resigns	175
Memoirs.—See Persons.		Poem, to Dr. Aikin, by Mr. Wakefield	513
Meteorological register at Carlisle	296	Poetry, original 45, 151, 232, 328, 422, 513	
Meteorological journal for Leighton	25	Poor of Bristol, miserable condition of	16
Meteorological report 200, 288, 380, 476, 564		Poor, a plan for	132
Mexico, observations on the currents of	47	Population, on	136
Midnight darkness, an ode	46	Port-folio of a man of letters, extracts from 43, 143, 236, 325, 418, 516	
Millar, J. Esq. memoirs of	561	Portland-powder, Dr. Falconer, on	209
Mineralogical, British society of, notice from	338	Portsmouth, state of society at	400
Milton's early reading, on	43	Portsea, a description of	401
Milton's early reading	237	Portugal, state of public affairs there	541
Moreau's army marches within 50 miles of Vienna	68	Potamogeton, on	207
Morning shades, a poem	46	Powis, Earl of, memoirs of	378
Morwel Down, a poem	ibid.	Preston, population of	554
Mulman, Mr. anecdote of	145	Price of provisions in France	105
Museum of natural history hath given vegetables, &c. to the surrounding nations	342	Princess of Wales and the Princess Charlotte, a print, a critique on	534
Museum of arts at Paris described	495	Proceedings of—See Societies.	
Musical publications, review of 55, 159, 247, 331, 433, 535		Profody, on	389
Navy, numbers of men raised for the use of, since the war	184	Profody, Mr. Cogan on	485
Neologism, what	341	Provincial occurrences, with marriages and deaths—See Occurrences	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, its trade, &c.	108	Publications of the late Mrs. Robinson	38
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, account of	307	Publications, new, a list of 64, 168, 249, 347, 424, 522	
Newcastle, account of	409	Punctuation, on	12
Newcastle, the population of	361	Raisin, account of the Corinth	11
		Randolph, Thomas, the poet, account of	298
		Reasoning from analogy, on	27
		Reformers,	

Reformers, on	44	Steel, a method of bending, a patent for	57
Religion of the French Republic, the present state of	2	Stone-henge, in France, account of	52
Religion, on	419	Story about two Englishmen in Scotland killing a lamb on the sabbath	33
Review—See Musical Publications.		Sudbury, population of	468
Rhubarb, on	261	Sunderland, account of	9, 221
Rice, on the culture of	7, 130	Surrey, population of	502
Robinson, Mrs. memoirs of	36	Sweden, the Queen of, verses sent to	329
Robinson, G. Esq. memoirs of	546	Swiss constitution, new	442
Romney, George, Esq. a sonnet to	330	Sylphs, on	130
Roscoff, in France, account of	407	Taxes in France	2
Rouen, society of emulation at, proceedings in	156	Taxes for 1801	178
Rousseau's work that was to be opened on the beginning of this century is going to be published	258	Theophilanthropes of the French Republic	2
Rubens and his wife, a print, a critique on	334	Thomson's imitation of the Georgics	122
Rumbald, St. account of	501	Tigres, on Ovid, ep. 10	208
Russia, Sweden and Denmark, state of public affairs in	71	Tindal's, translation of the New Testament, on	44
Russia, state of public affairs there	353, 541	Trapaud, Gen. memoirs of	451
Sardinia, memoirs of the King of	321	Varieties—See literary, &c.	
Scarcity, ode to	330	Venus sleeping on the bed of Mars, a print, a critique on	154
Scarcity, a clergyman's address to his parishioners on the	98	Verdes for the anniversary of the literary fund, 1801	515
School for the blind at Liverpool	294	Virgil, lectures on, proposed by Mr. Wakefield	256
Schools, Sunday, at Bath, state of	86	Voice, human, in theatres, &c. on	261
Scotland antiquities, prints, a critique on	440	Voyage of the wandering knight	291
Scotland, a tour through, in 1798	31	Wages of workmen, on regulating of	26
Screen, sympathetic, a poem	151	Wakefield, peace petitioned for from	185
Scruple, a ghostly	237	Wakefield, Gilbert, verses on his liberation from prison	422
Shetfield, population of	456	Wakefield's reasons for abandoning his Greek and English Lexicon	491
Shepherd boy, the, a print, a critique on	62	Wales, emigration from	310
Shields, South, population of	453	War, a feat of	518
Shields life-boat enquired after	320	Weinlig, Mr. account of	509
Ships are enabled to sail faster than they now do in a heavy sea	59	West Indies	444
Sicilies, King of, account of	239	Wheat, on transplanting	5
Sleep, on	397	Wheat, Egyptian, remarks on	107
Spice-plantations, on	342	Whig-club, meeting of	73
Society, state of, in France	2	Whig-club, meeting held by	270
Societies—See learned.		White-lead, a patent for making	334
Sonnet to a friend	328	Wine, detection of the adulterated	499
Sonnet, a	ibid.	Wood, rotten, on the illumination of	344
Sonnet, descriptive	516	Wood, Mr. memoirs of	79
Sovereigns, rank of	421	Woodstock described	306
South, Dr. anecdote of	236	Workmen, on regulating the wages of	26
Stair, the Earl of, anecdotes of	144	Works by the late Mrs. Robinson	38
Stanzas to a valley	514	Year, the decline of the	424
Stanton, Sir George, memoirs of	77	York dispensary, state of	455
		Yorkshire, East Riding of, population of	552

Names of the Authors, Patentees, &c. mentioned in this Volume.

Abilgaard	54	Damberger	50	Hook	56	Pitt	296
Addington	65	Devereux	426	Horsley	435	Playfair	50, 59
Aikin, Dr.	513	Davey	170	Hotchkiss	58	Plowden, Mrs.	535
Aikin	65	Dickenson	524	Howe	426	Plumtre	515
Aikin, Dr.	64	Deittenhofer	331	Hull, Dr.	337	Porcupine	426
Allnatt	524	D'Israeli	515	Hunter	250	Potts	171
Alves	350	Duffek	331	Hutton, Dr.	65	Powell, Dr.	65
Anderfon, Dr.	347, 532	Dyer	23, 320, 342,	Hyde	247	Powell	537
Arnold, Dr.	247		350	Ireland	350	Pratt	168
Arnold	168	Edkins	426	Irving	347	Price	348
Atwood	168, 331	Edgeworth, Mrs.	523	Jacobs	536	Priestley, Dr.	67
Atwood	522	Eggs	57	Jefferys	66	Prosser	255
Baird	65	Edwards	66	Johnston, Dr.	524	Pye	523
Banks	4	Ellis	426	Jones	169	Ranken, Dr.	425
Bannatine	169	Epée	168	Joffe	65	Reeve	535
Barrow	ibid.	Erskine, Dr.	524	Kambra	436	Reeves	67, 426
Bass	113	Evans, T.	338	Keith	350	Reynell, Dr.	524
Batty, Dr.	522	Evans	46, 250, 338,	Kyd	168	Reynolds	64
Batty	254		424, 514	Lalande, De	222	Reeves	249
Bell	349	Eyre	255	Lewis	348, 522, 535	Robinson	113
Bellsham	67, 425	Falconer, Dr.	209	Lebedeff	524	Ryland, Dr.	427
Bennett	427	Fell	350	Levavasseur	157	Sauer	257
Bent	349	Fenwick	349	Link	50	Schlegel	168
Betts	536	Fifer	426	Loffit	5	Schröder	437
Bevan	26	Freud	350	Loriot	425	Sedgwick	65
Biffitts	51	Frere	349	Lucas	66	Segur	348
Booth	524	Fufeli	524	Macnab, Dr.	65	Shaw, Dr.	34
Boscawen	350	Fullarton, Col.	249	Malon	169, 289	Shaw	523
Bowles	350, 524	Gardner	349	Mavor, Dr.	249, 347,	Shanks	524
Boyd	66	Garnett, Dr.	349,		424	Shepherd	337
Bradley, Dr.	522		425	Mau nde	528	Simpson	426
Bradley	168	Gerald	15, 250	Mazzinghi	57, 535	Smith, Mrs.	249
Britton	426	Gibbon	255	Mellish	232	Smith, Dr.	207
Brown	522	Gladwin	257	M'Kenzie	429	Smith	169
Browne	525	Glynn, Dr.		Millot	431	Smith, Mrs.	428
Bunbury	523	Godwin	524	Moltambert	350	Stennet, Dr.	524
Bushy, Dr.	247, 331,	Goldsmith	66, 169	Molville	169	Stevens	382
	512	Gooch, Mrs.	168	Monk, Capt.	50	Stoddart	523
Burges, Sir James	66	Good	8	Morgan	523	Strue	425
Burn	425	Grace	334	Morrice	162, 348,	Surr	350
Butler	387	Grant	249		523	Tatham	168
Byggé	67	Gratrix	333	Moseley	427	Taylor	349, 523
Cambry	430	Gregory	337	Muller	348	Telford	50
Camus	520	Gregory, Dr. J.	65	Munter	431	Tewksbury	56
Copper	425	Grefwell	64	Murphy	168	Thickness, Mrs.	523
Carey	24, 51, 208,	Gros	523	Mutgrave, Sir R.	348	Thiville	58
	314, 483	Guify	348	Musket	170	Thompson, Dr.	522
Chaptal	53	Haigh	436	Napleton, Dr.	427	Thompson	249
Charlton, Mrs.	350	Hagar, Dr.	64, 169, 337	Nayler	348	Tickle	333
Cianchettini	57	Hall	349	Nesbit, Dr.	162, 522	Tooke	429
Clementi	55	Hamilton, Mrs.	425	Nielson	535	Topham	524
Clennell	212	Hanger, Col.	348	Nodin	348	Toulmin, Dr.	49
Cogan	6, 389	Haydn	536	Noehden, Dr.	522	Townshend	350
Colebrooke	65	Haydn, Dr.	527	Opie, Mrs.	349	Turnbill	58
Cooke, Dr.	250	Haygarth, Dr.	349	Park, Miss	331	Turner	49, 413
Cowley, Mrs.	350	Helme, Mrs.	ibid.	Parkinson	168	Twanley	315
Cowper	5	Herand	425	Paxton	524	Viotti	332
Cramer	332	Heslop	347	Peter Pindar	350	Wakefield	151, 201,
Craven, Dr.	169	Higgins, Dr.	65	Petit	65		256, 350,
Creully	424	Hill	524	Perfett, Dr.	522		491, 514
Cumr. ng	65	Hitchcock	57	Pickering	425	Walker	350
Curties	66	Hodson	425, 522	Pike	5, 396	Wansey	426
Dallas	168	Hood, Mrs.	350	Piozzi, Mrs.	65	Ward	250, 523
						Warner	

Warner	169	White	522	Wilkins	430	Wilton	436
Watkins, Dr.	338	Whitby	334	Wieland	52	Wordsworth	66
Wesley	536	Whyte	524	Willich, Dr.	65	Yorke	348, 425
Whately	349	Wicke	ibid.	Wilkinson	351	Young, Sir W.	168
White, Dr.	424	Wilde	531	Wilkinson, Dr.	108	Young	350

English Authors whose Names occur in the Supplementary Number.

Adams	610	Dillon	602	Latham, Dr.	595	Pulteney, Sir J.	577
Aikin, Dr.	581	Doudoit	607	Lechevalier	618	Quer	635
Anderfon, Dr.	571	Dounous	625	Ledillot	620	Reeve	602
Antes	590	Doyle	634	Lefebure	617	Reeves	579
Aulenrick	644	Dunlap	613	Levizac	626	Reynold	607
Bailey	600	Eden, Sir F.	573	Lewis	605	Risco	634
Bannantine	574	Emmons	613	Lidon	634	Rivers	606
Baring, Sir F.	576	Efcartin	642	Lourdes	618	Robinson	608
Basse	621	Everett	613	Low	613	Rollo, Dr.	595
Beaufort, Dr.	606	Fell	599	Lyfons	589	Roxburg, Dr.	581
Beddoes, Dr.	593	Fitzgerald	605	Macpherfon	582	Rozier	623
Bellenger	608	Fondras	628	Mackenzie, Dr.	579	Ruff, Dr.	592
Belfham	568	Frankland, Sir T.	609	Mannert	647	Segur	616
Benfon	580	Freud	577	Marfh	568	Senebier	617
Bent	610	Fyfe	594	Maferes	584	Sheffield, Lord	571
Berts	615	Gallatins	615	Mafon	585	Shepherd	615
Blairdinns	613	Garnet, Dr.	597	Maurice	588	Smith, Mrs.	606
Blumenbach	644	Girdler	570	Marft	605	Smith, Dr.	581
Brindley	573	Gonzalez	635	Mavor, Dr.	608	Somerville, Lord	599
Brion	623	Goudin	628	Maxwell	602	Southey	603
Bonnaterre	623	Gough	589	Meafe	614	Stedman	578
Boscawen	605	Grant	565	Minto	613	Strong	613
Boyd	576	Gregory, M. D.	590	Mitchill	614	Stevens	609
Bowles	574	Gregorio	639	More, Mrs. H.	578	Stewart, Dr.	610
Brand	575	Grenet	623	Moreau	620	Surr	577
Brun	624	Grobert	618	Montfort	617	Taefet	641
Buggé	599	Guppy, Mrs.	608	Moyfant	626	Tatham	581
Buhan	628	Hager, Dr.	590	Murray, Dr.	593	Thiville	609
Buncher	629	Halloran, Dr.	605	Newberry	575	Thomfon	586
Burges, Sir J.	604	Hanger, Col.	583	Nicolai, Capt.	609	Tocquet	607
Burns	594	Hatchett	610	Nifbet, Dr.	591	Tomeoni	622
Busfield	580	Haygarth, Dr.	595	Noehden	607	Touch	580
Butler	603	Heeren	627	Opie, Mrs.	626	Tourlet	630
Campbell	609	Herschel, Dr.	610	Oufeley, Sir W.	587	Townshend	603
Cathral	592	Hefack	615	Pages	621	Volta	610
Carey	607	Heflop	600	Parr	583	Waithman	571
Cecil	579	Hill	596	Parr, Dr.	579	Wake	606
Chamberlin	606	Holman	607	Parfon, Mrs.	606	Walker	607
Chandler	605	Houlton	ibid.	Parfons	571	Wanfey	609
Chevalier	594	Hull, Dr.	594	Paffel	624	Warner	599
Chifholm, Dr.	591	Hunter	575	Penn	576	Wellbeloved	580
Clifton	613	Illingworth	601	Petit	570	Wieland	648
Cogan, Dr.	608	Impey	602	Pilkington, Mrs.	608	Williams, Mifs	565
Collier	604	Ingram	583	Pinel	620	Willis	607
Cove	574	Irving	582, 608	Piozzi, Mrs.	569	Winchefter, Bp.	580
Crawford	613	Iturri	638	Pindar	605	Winftanly	613
Croft, Mrs.	606	Jefferson, Am.P.	613	Planchon	619	Wollafton, Dr.	610
Cullen	602	Kant	645	Planque	620	Woodhouse, Dr.	615
Culley	600	Kemble	606	Plank	643	Wyatt	602
Cumberland	580	Kentifh	591	Plumtre, Mifs	582	Yeate, Mrs.	606
Currie, Dr.	592	Kinghorn	580	Portal	619	Young, Dr.	615
Dallaway	585	Knight	584	Powell, Dr.	593	Young	601
Davies	613	Laing	567	Prieftley, Dr.	577	Zouch	579
Davy	596	Lagrange	597	Prieftley	615		
Delur	629	Lampadius	644	Prince	572		
Devaux	626	Lane	609	Pronville	627		

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies between the 20th of December 1800, and the 25th of June 1801.

Agur	74	Brydon	538	Eldridge	270	Higham	74
Airis	538	Budde	448	Elston	74	Hilton	ibid.
Albers	448	Bull	ibid.	Emett	270	Hinton	270
Alder	359	Bunn	74	Emmet	74	Hitchen	538
Aldridge	448	Burges	180	Elgin	270	Hodgson	448
Allen	538	Burket	270	Farr	ibid.	Hodson	538
Allen	270	Butler	ibid.	Farrow	448	Holden	449
Allcroft	359	Butler, W.	ibid.	Fenner	ibid.	Holland	538
Allgood	448	Charters	359	Fincham	ibid.	Holland	74
Amos	359	Campbell	74	Finley	538	Holman	270
Anderfon	538	Carlefs	538	Fiddy	270	Holmes	448
Andrews	ibid.	Carver	180	Fielding	ibid.	Holmes	74
Andrews	448	Cavanaugh	ibid.	Fifh	359	Hook	448
Anfell	359	Chamley	ibid.	Fifh	538	Houlding	359
Arcklefs	180	Chatterfon	448	Fifher	270	Houlding	538
Armitage	538	Chown	ibid.	Fitch	538	Hudson	448
Ashcroft	448	Clark	ibid.	Fleisher	180	Hughes	270
Ashworth	270	Clark	270	Fletcher	359	Hughes	180
Askew	538	Clay	448	Friend	270	Hunt	270
Bacon	74	Clayton	180	Gannett	538	Hurst	74
Baker	180	Clerk	538	Garbers	448	Hutchinson	270
Baker	270	Collett	ibid.	Gandell	180	Ibbett	449
Bakewell	359	Collier	448	Gazeley	448	Ireland, Calvert,	
Barker	538	Compter	ibid.	Gidden	ibid.	Overend and	
Baron	448	Cook	538	Gilchrist	74	Tomlinfon	271
Baron	270	Cooper	74	Glover	359	Irael	449
Barnes	448	Cooper	448	Glover	180	Jackfon	74
Barton	538	Copeland	180	Golding	270	Jackfon	449
Bartram	ibid.	Cortis	448	Gosford	74	Jones	359
Bate	180	Cowley	359	Gouldsmith	270	Jones	180
Bates	259	Cotterell and		Govett	538	Jones	538
Bateman	180	Cricklade	180	Gravesby	270	Judge	271
Bayley	74	Coveney	448	Gregory	538	Julian	449
Beatham	270	Creed and Morfe	180	Gregory	180	Kayil	ibid.
Beaumont	ibid.	Dacre	448	Green	359	Kemp	ibid.
Bedwell	74	Dale	ibid.	Griffiths	448	Kennett	180
Beck	448	Dameruns	74	Grint	180	Kerby	ibid.
Bedford	538	Damon	538	Groves	270	Kershaw	74
Bell	ibid.	Darby	180	Gulliver	74	Ker	359
Bellamy	448	Dawfon	538	Gwinnett	359	Kidd	271
Belton	359	Dawfon	359	Hadfield	180	Kirkpatrick	74
Bennett	74	Day	74	Hall	ibid.	Knibbs	271
Bennett	448	Davies	359	Hammond	74	Knight	359
Bewick	359	Delahoy	538	Hancock	448	Knight	538
Berriman	448	Delamain	270	Hanmer	270	Kyle	271
Birkby	ibid.	D'Oliveira	448	Harrison	359	Lane	271
Blackburn	270	Dodgfon	538	Hart	ibid.	Lafcelles	271
Bland	538	Dowbiggen	448	Harris	538	Larard	449
Blomely	399	Donnelly	359	Harrison	449	Legg	180
Bloor	538	Downey	180	Haslewood	180	Levine	359
Blyth	ibid.	Dow	270	Hatch	74	Lewington	538
Bobart	359	Draper	359	Haxall	448	Lilley	271
Boot	180	Dry	ibid.	Hawes	180	Lincker	449
Borgnis	ibid.	Dukie	74	Hawkins	359	Lingard	538
Boult	74	Dunor	ibid.	Headley	538	Lilly	ibid.
Bower	180	Dunsterville	448	Healy	448	Littain	ibid.
Bradbury	ibid.	Durant	270	Heathcote	180	Lloyd	ibid.
Bray	ibid.	Eades	538	Heawood	ibid.	Lloyd.	449
Bristow	448	Eadon	270	Hewit and Wel-		Lloyd, J.	ibid.
Brodhurst	538	Eaft	359	don	270	Long	538
Brookes	180	Edwards	180	Hewlett	538	Long	271
Brown	359	Edwards	74	Hide	180	Lott	ibid.
Brown	270	Edwins	538	Higgot	270	Lott	359

Lumb	538	Pate	180	Sanders	538	Turner	359
Macdonnell	180	Paterfon	271	Syce	271	Turner	271
Macnamara	ibid.	Paul	359	Scholfield	ibid.	Twemlow	271
Mammatt	359	Peairce	180	Scoffield	449	Verfille	359
Manson	180	Penn	359	Scoffield, W.	ibid.	Wadman	271
Manwaring	74	Perrins	449	Scone	538	Walker	180
Marks	449	Perry	74	Scott	359	Walker	538
Mafon	ibid.	Phillip	ibid.	Scott, S.	ibid.	Walker	271
Mafon	359	Phillips	449	Seadbrook	74	Wallace and	
Martin	271	Piftor	271	Sellers	271	Hawes	271
Mawby	74	Plafters	74	Shalders	ibid.	Wallack	538
Mead	359	Popple	271	Sharples and		Walton	359
Medd	449	Porter	449	Anderfon	ibid.	Ward	538
Meek	538	Prettyman	359	Sharples	ibid.	Wardle	ibid.
Merryweather and		Price	ibid.	Sheldrick	ibid.	Waring	271
Hardwidge	74	Pugh and Davis	271	Shore	359	Warren	538
Metcalf	449	Quenby	74	Shaw	538	Webb	449
Miles	538	Radcliffe	ibid.	Shuck	74	Wells and Best	74
Mills	180	Rayner	271	Sims	271	Went	449
Milne	74	Redward	449	Singleton	74	West	74
Moody	359	Rees	271	Smith	271	West	359
Moorhouse	449	Rencher	449	Smith	ibid.	West	271
Morgan	180	Rennie	74	Smith	538	Weston	180
Morley	271	Rich	271	Smith	74	Whittington	538
Morrit	ibid.	Ricketts	359	Smith	359	Whittaker	271
Morville	449	Ricketts	271	Spencer	ibid.	Whittle	538
Mofcropp	271	Richardfon	538	Spencer	180	Wienholt	449
Mofes	ibid.	Ridcall	74	Spier	271	Wilks	ibid.
Mofes, Crakehall		Rigg and Lowes	ibid.	Spittle	538	Wilkins	180
and Lunna	74	Riley	449	Stagg	271	Williams	538
Morfe	180	Risk	538	Stainby	359	Williams	449
Mottershead	359	Roberts and Wil-		Stanton	ibid.	Williams	271
Muskell	180	liams	271	Stenton	180	Williams	ibid.
Neale	271	Roberts	180	Stone	538	Willmot	ibid.
Newton	180	Robins	449	Stonehewer	449	Wilson	180
Nicholfon	359	Robinfon	271	Tailby	180	Winchefter	74
Nightingale	538	Robinfon	449	Tanner	359	Winterbourn	449
Norris	271	Robinfon	538	Taylor	74	Witton	538
O'Neil	538	Rofs	180	Tennifwood	ibid.	Wood	359
Overs	271	Rofthorn	359	Tharratt	538	Wood	449
Park	180	Roufe	271	Thompfon	449	Woodward	180
Parker	449	Rowan	359	Thompson	271	Worthington	74
Parker	538	Sadin	271	Tipper	74	Wraight	74
Parkinfon	180	Salmon	74	Tipping	359	Wraith	271
Parfonage	74	Salmon	180	Townfend	74	Yates	538
Patience	449	Sandwell	271	Traih	449		
Partington	449	Saunders	538	Turner	271		

Remarkable Persons deceased, of whom Biographical Memoirs are given in this Volume.

N. B. The other Names are to be seen in the General Index.

Abercrombie, Gen.	452	Bonnière	376	Helvetius, Mad.	102	Palmer, Mrs.	468
Arnold, Gen.	546	Cappe	82	Kaftner	101	Powis, Earl of	378
Biffet, Dr.	100	Dyer, Sir John	451	Lavater	284	Robinfon, G. Esq.	546
Blacquire	77	Grace, De	100	Lightbody, Mrs.	187	Robinfon, Mrs.	36
Blair, Dr.	182	Guignés, De	102	Millar, J. Esq.	561	Rollefton, Col.	100
		Haas	377	Oswald	100	Staunton, Bart.	77

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